THE
Poor Law Orders

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THE

General Orders

OF

THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, THE POOR LAW BOARD,

AND

The Local Government Board,

RELATING TO THE POOR LAW;

With Explanatory Notes Elucidating the Orders; Tables of Statutes, Cases, and Index.

BY

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EDITORS' NOTE TO THE TENTH EDITION OF THE POOR LAW ORDERS.

THE last edition of these Orders being out of print, and the work continuing in demand, we have deemed the present a fitting occasion to re-edit it. We have extended and added to the notes in the previous edition; and it will be noticed that we have altered the arrangement of the Orders by placing them, with one or two exceptions, chronologically, by doing which we trust that reference to the work has been rendered more easy. We have also endeavoured to make the collection of the Orders complete, for they are not accessible to the public at large, though they have all the force of Acts of Parliament.

As pointed out in former editions, the Poor Law Commissioners in their Report on the further amendment of the Poor Law, observed:—"It is convenient that some competent authority should expound the intention of the Legislature to the public, by distributing the Provisions of Acts of Parliament into smaller portions, arranged according to the subject-matter, and by accompanying them with such interpretations and references as may tend to elucidate their meaning. No law can be obeyed which is not effectually promulgated; and the most effectual mode of promulgating a law is to put it in a form comprehensible by the majority of the persons to whom it is addressed, and to make its general Provisions as detailed and specific as possible." They added that they had reason to think that the departures from the law, which were frequent under the old system of administration, were not exclusively owing to the want of efficient superintendence, but arose in part from an ignorance of the law.

This Work supplies, in respect of the Poor Law Orders, the interpretations and references in elucidation of their meaning which

the Poor Law Commissioners had in view with reference to the Statute Law.

It contains the whole of the General Poor Law Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and Local Government Board, which have been issued down to the time of publication, and which are now in force, with the exception of the Order of the 12th May last, which relates solely to the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee in workhouses and other establishments for the poor. It also contains references to some Special Orders on the same subjects as those to which the General Orders relate.

An entirely new Index (the work of the junior editor) has been substituted for the index to the former editions; and in conclusion we trust that the work will continue to be appreciated by Boards of Guardians and their Officers, for whose use it is specially designed.

WM. CUNNINGHAM GLEN.
R. CUNNINGHAM GLEN.

3, Elm Court, Temple,
21st June, 1887.

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MIDDLE TEMPLE

GENERAL ORDER (CONSOLIDATED):

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS (*a*).

(Dated 14th February, 1877).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in Schedules B. and C. to this Order;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several Parishes comprised in the said UNIONS and of the said SEPARATE PARISHES:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain General and other Orders (*b*) addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and separate Parishes named in Schedules B. and C. to this Order, the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively prescribed regulations relating to the Election of Guardians of the Poor in the said Unions and separate Parishes:

(*a*) This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the twentieth day of February, 1877. As it, and those which immediately follow, contain the regulations for the conduct of the election of Guardians, they have been placed first in the order of this collection of Poor Law Orders, and the General Consolidated Order of the 24th July, 1847, is placed next in the order of precedence. The other Orders follow in the order of their respective dates, instead of the former arrangement, according to their bearing upon the articles of the General Consolidated Order, which they either amend, or are in addition to as substantive orders.

(*b*) The Act (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37) to amend the law relating to documentary evidence provides for the mode in which Orders of the Poor Law Board may be proved in all courts of justice and in all legal proceedings whatsoever; and by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 26th May, 1877, it is provided that: "Art. 2.—The Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries for the time being of the Local Government Board are hereby authorized, each and every of them respectively, to do any act and execute any instrument to be done or executed by or on behalf of the said Board, save any Rule, Order, or Regulation of the Board, until this authority shall be revoked by the Board, or otherwise determined by law."

And whereas it is expedient that certain alterations should be made in the regulations so prescribed, and that the provisions of the said Orders, as so amended, should be consolidated (*a*) :

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby order and direct that, from and after the first day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, all the provisions of every order, whether general or special, issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board, to the unions or separate parishes named in the Schedules B. and C. to this Order, which relate to the election of Guardians of the Poor shall be rescinded, so far as the same may relate to the conduct of the election, or the expenses thereof, subject to the following exceptions ; that is to say :—

In the cases of united parishes, such of the provisions of any Orders as relate to the description of such united parishes in the nomination papers, voting papers, and other documents relating to the election, and such as prescribe the form of nomination papers for such united parishes (*b*).

And with respect to each of the said unions and separate parishes,

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(*a*) The Local Government Board state thatt hey have deemed it advisable to consolidate in one order, and at the same time to amend, the provisions which are at present contained in a number of different orders relating to the mode of conducting the elections of Guardians, and providing for the expenses of such elections. With this view they have issued an order, extending to all unions and separate parishes the provisions of the General Order relating to this matter, which they addressed to the unions and separate parishes in the Metropolis on the 14th February, 1874. That order is now recinded, together with the other orders referred to ; and the present order being addressed to all unions and separate parishes in the Metropolis as well as elsewhere, excepting those in which the elections are conducted under local Acts, the regulations bearing on the subject will henceforth be comprised in one order, having uniform operation throughout the country, with reference to all Boards of Guardians formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. The order is confined to the conduct of the elections and the payment of expenses, and does not in any way alter or affect those provisions in any existing orders by which parishes are either divided into wards, or united under the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 6, for the purpose of the election of Guardians ; nor does it affect the qualification for the office of Guardian. —*Circular of Local Government Board, dated 17th February, 1877.*

(*b*) This refers to parishes having a population not exceeding 300, and the annual rateable value of which does not exceed the average rateable value of the parishes in the same union united under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 6, for the election of Guardians. Local information will supply what parishes have been so united, or application may be made to the Local Government Board on the subject.

We hereby further Order and Direct as follows, subject to the provisions not rescinded as aforesaid :—

Art. 1.—The following regulations shall take effect from and after the First day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Interpretation of Terms.

Art. 2.—In this Order—

The term "parish" means any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed (*a*).

The term "separate parish" means a parish which is under a separate board of Guardians (*b*).

The term "united parishes" means any parishes in a union which have been or may be united for the purposes of the election of Guardians under the authority of any order of the Poor Law Board or the Local Government Board (*c*).

The term "ward" means a ward for the purposes of the election of Guardians of the poor, constituted under an order of the Poor Law Commissioners, or the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board.

The term "overseers" includes any person or body of persons performing the duties of overseers, so far as regards the assessment, making, and collecting of poor rates (*d*).

The term "clerk" means the clerk to the Guardians.

Conduct of the Election.

Art. 3.—The overseers of the poor of every parish shall from time to time enter in some book, to be provided for that purpose, the name and addresses of the owners and proxies who shall send statements of their claims to vote, and the assessment of the Poor Rate on the property in respect whereof they respectively claim to

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(*a*) As to this definition, see 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 18.
(*b*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 39.
(*c*) See *ib.* s. 38.
(*d*) This will include an assistant overseer appointed under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7 to perform *all* the duties of an overseer of the poor.

vote, which book shall be kept in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule (A.) to this order, headed "Register of Statements of Owners and Proxies claiming to Vote" (*a*).

(*a*) The Poor Law Commissioners did not set out in any order forms for the statement of owners of property for the appointment of proxies, the statements of proxies, and the register of those statements and appointments; they, however, consider those formerly prepared with reference to the alterations made by the statute, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, and stated that forms to the following effect might be safely used :—

A.

Owner's Statement.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of in the County of

This day of 18 .

I, the undersigned, claim to be entitled to vote, according to the provisions of the statutes of the fifth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, and the eighth year of the reign of her present Majesty, relating to the Administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101), as owner of the property hereinafter described, which is situated in the parish of——, that is to say,*

I do also state that the interest or estate which I have in such property, and the amount of all the rent service which I receive or pay in respect thereof, and the names of the persons from whom I receive or to whom I pay such rent-service, are set forth in the Form hereunder written.

Description of Property (1).	In respect of which I have an Estate or Interest of (2)	And in respect of which I receive in Rent-service the sum of (3)			From (4)	And in respect of which I pay in Rent-service the sum of (5)			To (6)
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	

Signature of Claimant.

Address of Claimant.

Now, by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 39, no statement of an owner pursuant to 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 15, shall entitle him to be placed in the register of owners entitled to vote for the guardians of the poor of any parish, unless such statement

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* Here insert a clear Statement of the Property, as House, Building, House and —— Acres of Land.

(1) Describe the Property by its Name, Situation, or the Name of the Occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified.

(2) Describe the Estate or Interest, *an estate in fee simple, a freehold, a term of —— years*, and also whether it is held by the Claimant solely, or jointly with others.

(3) If the Property is let by the Owner, insert the amount of rent received from each tenant.

(4) Insert name of Tenant or Tenants.

(5) If the Owner is a Lessee paying rent, insert the amount of all the rent he pays.

(6) Insert the name of the Lessor.

contain an address for service within the parish in respect of which such owner shall claim to vote, and all voting papers and notices left at such address shall be deemed to be sufficiently served on such owner; provided that such owner may, as and when he sees fit, change such address, and if he give notice in writing of such change, the same shall be substituted in the register of owners and dealt with accordingly.

B.

Appointment of Proxy.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor in the parish of in the county of .

This day of 18 .

I, the undersigned, being owner of the property hereinafter described, which is situated in the parish of , do hereby appoint , of , to vote as my proxy in all cases wherein he may lawfully do so, under the provisions of the statutes of the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and the eighth year of the reign of her present Majesty, relating to the Administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor. And I do hereby state, that the description of the said property is as follows; viz.[1]

Signature of owner.
Address of owner.

This is an instrument made in pursuance of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76), and is therefore exempt from stamp duty by s. 86 of that Act.

Proxy's Statement.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the parish of in the county of

This day of 18 .

I, the undersigned, having been appointed by , of , owner of the property hereinafter described, which is situate in the parish of , to vote as his proxy, under the provisions of the statutes of the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and of the eighth year of the reign of her present Majesty, relating to the Administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor, do hereby give you notice, that I am entitled to vote as such proxy. I herewith transmit to you[2] the writing under the hand of the said appointing me such proxy.

The following is a description of the property in respect of which the said is entitled to vote as owner, and in respect to which I am entitled to vote as his proxy; viz.[3]

Signature of proxy.
Address of proxy.

The adoption of these forms is not compulsory on any owner or proxy, and, consequently, any forms which may contain in substance the information therein set forth, which appears to be what is required by the statutes, will be fully available for the purposes of the election. The following may be used as alternative forms.

(1) Describe the property by its name, situation, or the name of the occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified. It is not necessary here to set out the description of the estate or interest of the owner, nor the statement of the amount of rent received or paid by him.

(2) If the appointment itself be not sent, insert the words *an attested copy of.*

(3) Describe the property by its name, situation, or the name of the occupier, or any other designation by which it may be identified. It is not necessary here to set out the description of the estate or interest of the owner, nor the statement of the amount of rent received or paid by him.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the parish of .

I claim to Vote under the Statutes 4 & 5 William IV. cap. 76, and 7 & 8 Victoria, cap. 101, in the election of Guardians of the Poor of the said Parish, and otherwise as Owner of the Property in the said Parish herein described.

Description of Property.	Estimated Extent.	My interest or estate therein.	Rent-service received.	From.

Amount of Rent-Service paid £ To _____

Name _____

Address _____

Address for Service of Notices _____

No. _____

To the Oveerseers of the Poor of the Parish of .

I, as Owner of the property in the said parish hereinafter described,

appoint _____

of _____

to vote as my proxy, under the Statutes 4 & 5 William IV. cap. 76, and 7 & 8 Victoria, cap. 101, relating to the administration of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Name _____

Address _____

Date _____ 18

I claim to vote under the above proxy paper.

Date _____ 18

The form of register of owners and proxies is directed by the General Order as to the duties of overseers, bearing date the 22nd of April, 1842, (see *post*).—*Instr. Letter*, 1845.

The following memorandum was issued by the Poor Law Commissioners on the 31st December, 1844, with the view of conveying information in reference to the alteration in the law affecting the votes of owners and proxies, by the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, which requires that—

1. Every owner, in order to be entitled to vote either as owner or by proxy, at the election of Guardians; should, *before the 1st day of February*, have given to the overseers a statement of his name and address, together with a description of the property in the parish for which he claims to vote. Such description must show the nature of the interest or estate he may have in such property; it must also show the amount of rent-service (if any) which he may receive or pay in respect of such property; and the names of the persons from whom he may receive, or to whom he may pay, such rent.

2. If this has been done, the owner may vote himself, or he may vote by proxy; but if he vote by proxy, the proxy must, fourteen days at least before he votes, send to the overseers the original, or an attested copy of his appointment as proxy; together with a statement of the owner's name and address, and the property in respect of which he claims to vote as proxy.

3. On or before *the 5th of February*, the overseers of parishes containing a population exceeding 2,000, according to the last census, are to prepare a register of the names and addresses of the owners, and proxies who have given the statement, or made the claim above referred to, before the 1st of the month.

4. This register is to be open to the inspection of all persons any time between *the 5th and 10th of February:* and any owner or proxy who has given in his statement, or made his claim to vote, or any ratepayer, may object to the vote of an owner, by delivering, before *the 15th of February*, a notice, in writing, of the grounds of his objection to the clerk of the Guardians; and also at the address of the person objected to.

5. On or before *the 20th of February*, the clerk is to provide for the revision of the list, so far as regards owners objected to, which will be revised on some day between *the 24th of February* and *1st of March*. Any objection to be held valid must be supported by the person objection at the time of revision.

Further, with reference to voting by proxy, see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 5; and as regards the revision of the register of owners, see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 15, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, ss. 7—10.

It will be useful to notice here the provisions contained in sects. 10 and 11 of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, with regard to Guardians. The 11th section enables the Local Government Board to accept the resignation of any person elected as a Guardian, tendered for any cause that they may deem reasonable. The following form is applicable in such case:—

I, , of , being an elected Guardian for the of , in the Union, in the county of , do hereby for the following cause (*here state the cause*) tender my resignation of the said office of Guardian of the said for the acceptance of the Local Government Board.

As witness my hand this day of , 18 .

, *Witness.* *Signature.*

By the 10th section it is enacted, that in every case in which no person shall be elected for the office of Guardian in any parish at any annual election of Guardians, the persons elected for the previous year *may* continue to act as Guardians until the next annual election. It is not compulsory upon a Guardian so to act, and the enactment does not enable Guardians to continue to act for more than *two* years after their election. If there be two Guardians or more to a parish, and one only is elected, neither of the old Guardians can act without a fresh election. If a Guardian should decline to act as such for the second year, before the Local

Art. 4.—The overseers of every parish shall, before the twenty-sixth day of March in every year, distinguish in the rate book the name of every ratepayer in their parish who has been rated to the relief of the poor for the whole year immediately preceding that day, and has paid the poor rates made and assessed upon him for the period of one whole year, excepting those which have been made or become due within the six months immediately preceding the said day (*a*).

Government Board issue an order for a fresh election for the parish, it is necessary that the Guardian declining to act should sign a statement in the following form, declaratory of his intention not to continue to act as Guardian :—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, in the county of
I, , of , do hereby declare that I was elected for the office of Guardian in the (*parish or township*) of , in the county of , at the annual election of Guardians, in the month of , in the year 18 , and, having been informed that no person has been elected at the election of Guardians for the present year in the said (*parish or township*), I do declare that it is not my intention to act hereafter as a Guardian for the same.

Signed this day of , 18 .

, *Witness.*

If there should be an entire failure to elect Guardians for a parish, an order for a fresh election cannot be issued by the Poor Law Board until it is seen whether the old Guardians will continue to act.

If a Guardian loses the qualification upon which he was elected, he should at once cease to act as such ; no resignation in the case is necessary, indeed, as he would not be a Guardian at all, he would have no office to resign. If a person rated in respect of the occupation of certain lands ceases to occupy a portion thereof, so that the value in his occupation is below the limit assigned as a qualification, the Poor Law Commissioners thought that by analogy in the case of *Bushell* v. *Luckett*, 15 L. J., C. P. 88, he will continue qualified to be a Guardian until a new rate is made, when he will become disqualified in respect of his property. (7 O. C. 85.)

(*a*) By 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 40, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, ss. 15, 16, 30 & 31 Vict. c. c. 106, s. 11, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, s. 7, the following are the qualifications required to entitle a person to vote at an election of Guardians :—

1. In the character of ratepayer,—no person shall be deemed a ratepayer, or be entitled to vote, or do any other act, matter, or thing as such, under the provisions of the Act, unless he shall have been rated to the relief of the poor for the whole year immediately preceding his so voting or otherwise acting as such ratepayer, and shall have paid the parochial rates and assessments made and assessed upon him for a period of one whole year, as well as those due from him at the time of so voting or acting, except such as shall have been made or become due within six months immediately preceding such voting or acting (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 40.) Such parochial rates and assessments shall be deemed to extend only to rates made for the relief of the poor (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 16), but where money has been collected in any parish by an assessment under the name and as and for a poor rate, the same shall be deemed to be a rate made for the relief of the poor within the meaning of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 40, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 16, notwithstanding any defect in the form of such assessment (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 11.)

When the owners of small tenements are rated to the poor rate under 32 & 33

Vict. c. 41, s. 4, the occupiers of such tenements are under sect. 7 and sect. 19 of that Act, entitled to vote in respect to their constructive rating in the election of Guardians, provided the rates have been duly paid as required by the provisions of the Poor Law Acts relating to the subject. The owners are also entitled to vote in respect of their actual rating for the same property provided that the rates have been duly paid. Consequently, the distinguishing mark should be placed in the rate-book both against the names of the owners of hereditaments of an annual rateable value of £8 (or as the case may be) for which such owners are rated to and pay the rates, and against the names of the occupiers of the hereditaments if the rates have been paid.

A poor rate is "made" on the day when it is allowed by the justices, or on the day when one of them last signs it (32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, s. 17). By sect. 7 of the same Act every payment of a rate by the owner, whether he is himself rated instead of the occupier, or has agreed with the occupier or with the overseers to pay such rate, and notwithstanding any allowance or deduction which the overseers are empowered to make from the rate, shall be deemed a payment of the full rate by the occupier for the purpose of any qualification or franchise, which, as regards rating, depends upon the payment of the poor rate. See also sect. 19 of the Act as to the saving of any franchise, notwithstanding that the occupier's name may be omitted from the rate.

Where any corporation aggregate, joint stock, or other company, commissioners, or public trustees shall be rated, any officer of such corporation, company, commissioners, or public trustees from time to time appointed by the governing body thereof whose name shall be sent in writing to the overseers before the 1st March in any year, to be entered in the rate book under the name of such corporation, &c., shall be entitled to vote in respect of the property assessed as if he were assessed in his own name for the same; and in the case of a parish divided into wards, shall vote in that ward where the principal office of the corporation, &c., shall be situated: if any, or otherwise in that ward where the greatest part of the property assessed shall be situated (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 10).

Minors cannot vote at an election of Guardians, but it is apparently not necessary that the voter should have been of full age the whole time that he was rated and paid rates. To entitle a person to be registered under the Reform Act, 2 Will. IV. c. 45, s. 27, in respect of the occupation of a house, &c., it is not necessary that he should have been of "full age" during the whole of the prescribed period of occupation. (*Powell*, app. *Bradley*, resp. 18 C. B. N.S. 65).

Married women cannot vote at an election of Guardians though their names may be on the rate-book; and ~~when~~ a woman who marries after she is rated and her has name ~~is~~ on the rate-book is also disqualified from voting. The 33 & 34 Vict. c. 55, s. 9, which enacts that in the Municipal Corporations Acts, words imputing the masculine gender, shall include females for all purposes connected with the right to vote at the election of councillors, auditors, and assessors, has reference only to the disability of a woman by reason of sex, and has no reference to the disability by reason of the statutes of coverture. And the Married Woman's Property Act, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 93, has no reference to the political disabilities of a married woman. Held, therefore (on a rule for a *quo warranto* against a town councillor who had been elected by a majority of one), that a married woman, though qualified by occupation and payment of rates, and put on the burgess list, cannot vote at the election of town councillors. *Semble*: that a woman who is rightly on the burgess list, but married before the election, is also disqualified from voting. (See *Reg.* v. *Harrald*, L. R. 7 Q. B. 361; 41 L. J. C. B. 173, as to the disqualification of a married woman to be elected a Guardian, and note (b.), *post*, p. 13).

2. In the character of owner,—no owner of property shall be entitled to vote as such, either in person or proxy, during the year following the 25th March in any year, unless before the first day of February next preceding such 25th day of March, he had given the statement required by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 40, signed by him, nor unless such statement contain a description of the nature of the interest or estate he may have in such property, and a statement of the

Art. 5.—The clerk shall be the Returning Officer at every annual election of Guardians, and shall perform the duties hereby imposed upon such officer, and all other duties which it may be requisite for him to perform in conducting and completing such election; and in case the office of clerk shall be vacant at the time when any duty relative to such election is imposed on the Returning Officer by this Order, or in case the clerk, from illness or other sufficient cause, shall be unable to discharge such duties, the Guardians shall appoint some person to perform such of the said duties as then remain to be performed, and the person so appointed shall perform such duties (*a*).

Art. 6.—The Guardians shall, before or during every such election, appoint a competent number of persons to assist the Returning Officer in conducting and completing the election in conformity with this Order; but if the Guardians do not make such appointment within the requisite time, the Returning Officer shall take such measures for securing the necessary assistance as he may deem advisable.

Art. 7.—The persons appointed under Art. 6 shall obey all the directions relative to the conduct of the election which may be given by the Returning Officer for the execution of this Order.

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amount of all rent-service (if any) which he may receive or pay in respect there of, and from the persons from whom he may receive or to whom he may pay such rent-service. (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 15.) Corporations, &c., will vote as owners by their officer. (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 40.)

3. In the character of proxy,—no person shall be entitled to vote as proxy until fourteen days after he shall have made his claim so to vote in the manner required by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 40, but no owner shall vote by proxy at the election of a Guardian for any parish or ward therein if at the time of such election he shall be residing within the said parish. (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 5.) The word *parish* is defined by 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 18, but the definition there given does not apply to a "ward" into which a parish may be divided for the purposes of the election of Guardians; see, however, the last clause 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 19, and the form of Order, *post*, for the divison of a parish into wards.

The following is the scale of voting for both owners and ratepayers:—

If the property in respect of which the person is entitled to vote be assessed upon a rateable value of less than £50 he shall have *one vote*.

If it amounts to £50, and be less than £100, *two votes*.

If it amounts to £100, and be less than £150, *three votes*.

If it amounts to £150, and be less than £200, *four votes*.

If it amounts to £200, and be less than £250, *five votes*.

If it amounts to or exceeds £250, *six votes*. (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 14.)

(*a*) With regards to the officers who are to conduct the election, see Art. 202, No. 13, as to the clerk, and Art. 215, No. 15, as to the relieving officers, which latter, however, seems to be virtually repealed by this Order.

Art. 8.—The overseers of every parish, and every officer having the custody of the poor rate books thereof, shall attend the Returning Officer at such times as he shall require their attendance, for the purposes of the election of Guardians, and shall, if required by him, produce to him the rate books, and all books and papers relating to the poor rates in their possession or power, together with the registers of owners and proxies, and appointments and statements of proxies, and in any parish in which no revision of the register can take place, the statements of owners (*a*).

Art. 9.—The Returning Officer shall prepare and sign a notice of the ensuing election, which shall be in one of the Forms No. 2 in the Schedule (A.) to this Order applicable respectively to unions and separate parishes, or to the like effect; and he shall cause such notice to be published on or before the fifteenth day of March, in the following manner (*b*):—

1st. A printed copy of the notice shall be affixed on the principal external gate or door of every workhouse in a union or separate parish, or, where there is no such workhouse, on the external gate or door of the building in which the board room of the Guardians is comprised; and shall from time to time be renewed, if necessary, until the ninth day of April.

(*a*) See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 15, as to the annual scrutiny of the register of owners claiming to vote, and also 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, ss. 7, 8. See also 56 O. C. N.S. 76, as to the duties of the overseers on receiving such claims. The returning officer at the election of Guardians shall, in all parishes in which a revision can take place, be concluded by the entries in the register, whether such register has or has not been revised. (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 9.)

Under Art. 8 of this Order the overseers or other officers, are to go to the Returning Officer when he shall require their attendance, and one of the purposes of their attendance is that they may produce the rate-books if he requires them to do so.

(*b*) If the 15th of March should happen to fall on a Sunday, the 16th of March will be the last day for giving the notice. See the General Order of 29th of October, 1881, *post*, which rescinds the proviso to this article.

The provision in Art. 9 does not apply to the sending the nominations, as Art. 11 provides that they shall be sent *after*, not *on*, the 14th March.

A place for the reception of nomination papers need not necessarily be appointed in every parish. It will suffice if some place be specifically appointed for the several parishes; but there ought to be a convenient number of places appointed.

Art. 9 confers no authority for publishing notices as to the election in the newspapers, and therefore any expenditure thereby incurred cannot be legally be paid out of the poor rates.

2nd. Printed copies of the notice shall likewise be fixed on such places in every parish as are ordinarily made use of for affixing thereon notices of parochial business.

* * * * *

Art. 10.—Any person entitled to vote in any parish, united parishes, or ward, may nominate for the office of Guardian thereof, himself, if legally qualified, or any other person or persons, if qualified (*a*)

(*a*) The qualification required for the office of Guardian is the being rated to the poor-rate of some parish or parishes in the union at such an amount as shall have been fixed by the Poor Law Commissioners in the particular union, but not so as to require a qualification exceeding the [annual rental] of £40. (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 38.) But now the qualification of a Guardian shall be determined with reference to the annual rateable value of the property in respect of which his qualification is claimed. (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 4.) In parishes in the metropolis to which the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, applies, the valuation list for the time being in force is to be conclusive evidence of the rateable value for the purposes of a qualification of a Guardian. (32 & 33 Vict. c. 67, s. 45.) See Glen's Poor Law Statutes, Vol. 2. The amount of the qualification required for the office of Guardian in each union and parish under a separate Board of Guardians is placed against the names of the respective unions in the Schedule to this Order. See *post*, p. 36.

If a Guardian ceases to be rated in respect of property of the required value, he becomes disqualified for the office of Guardian, and it makes no difference in this respect, whether it is as occupier or as owner that he ceases to be rated.

A rating under the 17 Geo. II. c. 38, s. 12 will suffice. (See *Reg.* v. *St. Marylebone*, 14 J. P. 559, in which it was held that such a rating was sufficient to acquire a settlement). Both an owner and occupier may derive a qualification, from rating under the Assessed Rates and Collection Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 41); the owner under sect. 4 as being actually rated, and the occupier under sect. 19 as being constructively rated. Now the 7th sect. of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 14, secures to the occupier every right which depends for its exercise upon the *payment of rates*, and the 19th section of the same Act preserve the rights which depend upon *rating* only.

An alien cannot be elected a Guardian of the poor, nor can he vote at an election; the Naturalization Act, 1870 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 14, s. 2) expressly provides that it shall not qualify an alien for any office, or for municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise, or entitle an alien to any right or privilege as a British subject, except as to property.

By the Bankruptcy Act, (46 & 47 Vict. c. 52, ss. 32, 34), a debtor who is adjudged a bankrupt shall be disqualified from being elected to or holding or exercising the office of Guardian, and if a person be adjudged a bankrupt whilst holding the office of Guardian, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

The Clerk of a Highway Board or of a School Board is not disqualified for the office of Guardian of the poor on the ground that his salary is paid out of the poor rate within the meaning of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 14. (*Reg.* v. *Rawlins*; *Reg.* v. *Dibben*, 49 J. P. 279; 52 L. T. N.S. 436; L. R. 14 Q. B. D. 325).

A *felon convict* is disqualified.

But the 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, s. 1, abolished attainder and forfeiture on conviction for felony, and sect. 2 renders every person convicted of felony, for which he shall be sentenced to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or exceeding twelve months, incapable of exercising any right of suffrage, unless he shall be pardoned under the great seal, until he shall have suffered the punishment

not exceeding the number of Guardians to be elected for such parish, united parishes, or ward (*a*).

Art. 11.—Every nomination shall be in writing in the Form No. 3, in the Schedule (A.) to this Order, and shall be signed by one person only, as the nominator, and shall be delivered through the post or otherwise, after the fourteenth and on or before the twenty-sixth day of March to the Returning Officer, or to such person or persons as may have been appointed to receive the same; and the Returning Officer, or such person or persons shall, on the receipt thereof, mark thereon the date of its receipt, and also a number according to the order of its receipt.

Provided that no nomination paper delivered before the fifteenth or after the twenty-sixth day of March, or delivered, except through the post, to the Returning Officer or to any person appointed to receive the same, or at the office, address, or residence of such Returning Officer or other person, before the hour of nine o'clock in

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to which he shall have been sentenced or which shall have been substituted for it.

A conviction of a misdemeanor does not work this disability.

There is no disqualification for election as a Guardian on the ground of sex; but in regard to married women, the Local Government Board, in giving their judgment on being appealed to under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 8, against the return of a married woman as an elected Guardian, state that the Law Officers of the Crown are of opinion, that the husband of the lady, and not herself, is to be regarded as the rateable occupier of the premises, and that as she was not rated to the poor rate she was not qualified to fill the office of Guardian. They consider the question, who is the occupier of the house—the occupier being the person to be rated—to be quite distinct from the question of ownership; and that while a husband and wife are living together, though in a house which is the separate property of the wife, the husband is in point of law the occupier (46 J. P. 489). Further, with regard to married women, see *ante*, p. 9.

It will, however, be a question how far the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 75), will in the future affect the qualification of a married women, having separate property, if she be rated.

(*a*) A nomination paper once sent in to the clerk, or to the person appointed to receive it, cannot be withdrawn; and a person having once nominated the full number of persons he is entitled to nominate, *i.e.*, the number to be elected as Guardians for the particular parish, united parishes, or ward, cannot by a subsequent document nominate other persons; for his power to nominate is exhausted by the first nomination, and he cannot afterwards stultify his act any more than he can withdraw his nomination. There is nothing in the Order to prevent any person from nominating different candidates in separate papers, provided that he does not nominate, in the whole, a greater number than there are Guardians to be elected for the parish. Where a parish has been divided into wards for the election of Guardians, the nominator must be qualified to vote in the particular ward for which he nominates a Guardian. (See 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 6, *post*, p. 17).

the morning or after the hour of eight o'clock in the evening shall be valid (*a*).

Art. 12.—On the twenty-seventh day of March, or as soon after as may be practicable, the Returning Officer shall make out a list in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule (A.) to this Order, containing the names and residence and quality or calling of every person nominated for the several parishes or united parishes in the union, or for the separate parish, or for the several wards of any parish, as the case may be, and containing also a statement of his opinion as to the invalidity of any nomination, whether in respect of the qualification of any person nominated or of the nominator, or in respect of the form of the nomination or otherwise, and shall cause a copy thereof to be suspended in the board room of the Guardians, and another to be affixed on the principal external gate or door of every workhouse of the union or separate parish, or, where there is no workhouse, on the external gate or door of the building in which the board room of the Guardians is comprised (*b*).

Art. 13—If the number of persons duly nominated for the office of Guardian for any parish or united parishes, or ward shall be the same as, or less than, the number of Guardians to be elected for the

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(*a*) See *Reg.* v. *Westbury-on-Severn*, 4 El. & Bl. 314, and 18 J.P. 758; *Sc. nom. Reg.* v. *Poor Law Commissioners*, 1 Jur. N.S. 251, as to the 26th falling on a Sunday, with reference to the proviso to Article 6. In that case the 26th of March fell on a Sunday, and a nomination paper dated the 25th was delivered to the clerk on the 26th, which the clerk rejected. The court held, that the paper was delivered in due time, and might be treated as a delivery on the Monday following. See also (*Rawlins* v. *West Derby*, 15 L. J. R. N.S. C. P. 70, in which it was held that a notice under 6 Vict. c. 18, s. 4, might legally be given on a Sunday when the 20th of June fell on that day. A mere error in the date of the nomination paper will not invalidate it, if in other respects there be no objection to it, as to form or time of delivery. If a nomination paper be posted on the 26th, and does not reach the returning officer's hands till the 27th, though delivered according to the ordinary course of the post, it will be too late. (See *Reg.* v. *Slawstone*, 21 L. J. M. C. 145; 18 Q. B. 388, and *Bishop* v. *Helps*, 2 C. B. 45.)

Further, with reference to this article, see the circular of the Poor Law Board, dated 27th of February, 1857, regarding the change of days when any one of the appointed days falls upon a Sunday or Good Friday, and the general order of 29th of October, 1881, *post*.

(*b*) The persons whose names are to be inserted in Form 8 as having been nominated are those whose names have been inserted in the list in Form 4, which under Art. 12, is to be prepared on the 27th March, or as soon after as practicable; names of persons including in nomination papers received after the appointed day ought not to be inserted in either Form 4 or Form 8.

parish, united parishes, or ward, such persons, if duly qualified, shall be deemed to be the elected Guardians for the parish, united parishes, or ward, and shall be certified as such by the Returning Officer, as provided in Art. 26.

Art. 14.—If any parish united parishes, or ward a greater number of qualified persons be duly nominated than the number of Guardians required to be elected, the Returning Officer shall, as soon as practicable, make out a list in writing in the Form No. 5 in the Schedule (A.) to this Order containing the names and residence and quality or calling of every person nominated for the parish, united parishes, or ward, and the names and addresses of the several nominators, and containing also a statement of his opinion as to the invalidity of any nomination, whether in respect of the qualification of any person nominated, or of the nominator, or in respect of the form of the nomination, or otherwise.

He shall keep such list in the board room of the Guardians until the close of the election, and shall allow any person entitled to vote at the election for such parish, united parishes, or ward to inspect such list, and to copy the whole or any part thereof, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock in the evening, on any day except Sunday or Good Friday, and except during a meeting of the Board of Guardians.

Art. 15.—When the Returning Officer shall have prepared the list prescribed in Art. 14, he shall further cause voting papers, in the Form No. 6 in the Schedule (A.) to this Order, to be duly prepared, and shall insert therein, in the alphabetical order of the surnames (*a*) the names of all the qualified persons duly nominated, and it shall not be necessary to insert more than once the name of any person nominated (*b*).

Art. 16.—The Returning Officer shall, on the seventh day of April, cause one of such voting papers to be delivered, by the persons appointed for that purpose, to the address in the parish,

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(*a*) The Local Government Board have held that if the names of the candidates be not inserted in alphabetical order the election is null and void.

(*b*) The same voting paper cannot be issued to two or more persons entitled to vote in respect of the same tenement; to each of them a separate and distinct voting paper must be issued.

united parishes, or ward of each ratepayer, owner, and proxy qualified to vote therein (*a*).

Art. 17.—If any person nominated give at least one clear day's notice in writing to the Returning Officer, before the delivery or collection of the voting papers, of an intention to send an agent to accompany each or any of the persons appointed to deliver or collect the voting papers, the Returning Officer shall make the necessary arrangements to enable such agents to accompany such persons accordingly; but no such agent shall interfere in any respect in the delivery or collection of the voting papers.

Art. 18.—The Guardians shall provide, for the use of every person appointed to collect the voting papers, a box or bag having a small opening for the reception of the papers, which shall be delivered by the returning officer to such person, locked, and such person shall deposit every voting paper received by him, or allow the voter to deposit his own paper, in the box or bag, through the opening, and shall deliver the box or bag to the Returning Officer on the day of collecting the papers, and the Returning Officer shall open the same at the casting up of the votes, and not before.

Art. 19.—If any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian in any parish, united parishes, or ward shall tender to the officer conducting the election, his refusal, in writing, to serve such office, and if in consequence of such refusal the remaining number

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(*a*) Paupers are now disqualified for voting at an election of Guardians by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 14, which enacts that "no person shall vote in such election who shall be in receipt of relief given to himself or his wife or child, or who shall have been in receipt of such relief on any day during the year last preceding such election." Then to facilitate the proof of this disqualification it is provided that "in the case of any person objected to on this ground a certificate from the clerk of the Guardians, under his hand, shall be sufficient evidence of such person having received relief." The disqualification is not affected by 48 & 49 Vict. c. 46, s. 2, as to the receipt of medical relief from the poor rates not disqualifying for parliamentary or municipal elections. Payment of elementary school fees for poor parents does not disqualify for voting at an election of Guardians (39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 10). By the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 51, s. 37, every person who, in consequence of conviction or of the report of any election court or election commissioners under the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, or the Corrupt Practices (Municipal Elections) Act, 1872, or under Part X. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, or under any other Act for the time being in force relating to corrupt practices at an election for any public office, has become incapable of voting at any election, whether a parliamentary election or an election to any public office, is prohibited from voting at any such election, and his election shall be void; but according to

of qualified persons duly nominated for the office of Guardian for the parish, united parishes, or ward shall be the same as, or less than the number of Guardians to be elected for the parish, united parishes, or ward, the persons so remaining shall be deemed to be the elected Guardians for the parish, united parishes, or ward, and shall be certified as such by the Returning Officer, as provided in Art. 26 (*a*).

Art. 20.—Each voter shall write his initials in the proper column of the voting paper delivered to him against the name or names of the person or persons (not exceeding the number of Guardians to be elected for the parish, united parishes, or ward) for whom he intends to vote, and shall sign his name at the foot of the voting paper; and when any person votes as a proxy, he shall in like manner write his own initials and sign his own name, and state also, in writing, the name of the person for whom he is proxy (*b*).

Provided that if any voter cannot write, he shall affix his mark at the foot of the voting paper, in the presence of a witness, who

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the opinion of the Law Officers the office will not be vacated.—*Law Times*, 14th August, 1886, p. 281.

By section 64 of 46 & 47 Vict. 51, the expression "public office" means any office under the Public Health Act, 1875, or under any Acts amending such Act, or under any otherActs for the time being in force (whether passed before or after the commence-ment of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883) relating to localgovernment, whether the office is that of mayor, chairman, alderman, councillor, Guardian member of a board, commission, or other local authority in any county, city, borough, union, sanitary district, or other area, or is the office of clerk of the peace, town clerk, clerk, or other officer under a council, board, commission, or other authority, or is any other office to which a person is elected or appointed under any such charter or Act, or Act as above mentioned, and includes any other municipal or parochial office; and the expressions "election," "election petition," "election court," and "register of electors" shall, where expressed to refer to an election for any such public office, be construed accordingly.

(*a*) See 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 9, which enacts, that if any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian tender to the officer conducting the election of Guardians, his refusal, in writing, to serve such office, the election of Guardians, so far as regards such person, shall be no further proceeded with. In pursuance of this provision, the refusal need not be personally tendered to the officer conducting the election. If it be in writing and be sent so as to reach the office in proper time, the section would be complied with; and it seems that it cannot be tendered after the voting papers have been collected, as the election is then complete, though the result may not be ascertained till afterwards. It is, moreover, not competent for a person to recall or withdraw his refusal to serve, or to prevent its legal effect in staying further proceedings in regard to the election.

(*b*) As regards voting in wards when a parish has been divided into wards, it is enacted by 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 6, that no person in any election of Guardians

shall attest the affixing thereof, and shall write the name of the voter against such mark, as well as the initials of such voter against the name of every person for whom the voter intends to vote.

Art. 21.—If in filling up any voting paper the voter or the proxy or the attesting witness fail to comply in any particular with the directions contained in Art. 20, or if any voting paper shall not have been delivered or collected at the voter's address in the parish, united parishes, or ward, by the persons appointed or employed for that purpose, every such voting paper shall be omitted in the calculation of votes, except in the cases specified in the provisoes to this article.

Provided that every person qualified to vote who shall not on the seventh day of April have received a voting paper, shall, on application between twelve o'clock at noon on the ninth day of April, to the Returning Officer, at the place to be specified for that purpose in the notice which the Returning Officer is required by Art. 9 to publish, be entitled to receive a voting paper, and to fill up the same in the presence of the Returning Officer, and then and there to deliver the same to him.

Provided also, that in case any voting paper duly delivered shall not have been collected through the default of the Returning Officer, or the persons appointed or employed for that purpose, the voter in person may, before twelve o'clock at noon on the ninth day of April, deliver the same to the Returning Officer, at the place to be specified for that purpose in the notice aforesaid.

And in either of the cases specified in the provisoes to this Article, any voting paper so delivered to the Returning Officer

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entitled to vote shall give in the whole of the wards into which a parish may be divided a greater number of votes than he would have been entitled to have given if the parish had not been divided into wards, nor in any one ward a greater number of votes than he is entitled to in respect of property in that ward ; but any such ratepayers or owner may, by notice in writing signed by him, and delivered to the overseers of the parish before the day appointed for the annual nomination of candidates, elect in what ward or wards he will vote for the ensuing year, and determine what proportion of votes, having regard to the property situate therein, he will give in any one or more of such wards. If he do not give such notice, his vote shall only be taken for the ward in which he resides, or, if he do not reside within the parish, for that ward in which the greater part of such property according to its annual rateable value shall be situated : provided that no person shall be qualified to nominate a Guardian for any ward in which he is not qualified to nominate a Guardian for any ward in which he is not qualified to vote.

shall, if free from objection in any other respect, be included in the calculation of votes.

Art. 22.—The Returning Officer shall cause the voting papers to be collected on the eighth day of April by the persons appointed or employed for that purpose, in such manner as he shall direct, subject to the provisions contained in Arts. 17 and 18.

Art. 23.—The Returning Officer shall, on the ninth day of April, and on as many days immediately succeeding as may be necessary, attend at the board room of the Guardians, and ascertain the validity of the votes by an examination of the rate Books, and the registers of owners and proxies, and such other documents as he may think necessary, and by examining such persons as he may see fit; and he shall enter in a poll book in the Form No. 7 in the Schedule (A.) to this Order, and cast up such of the votes as he shall find to be valid, and shall ascertain the total number of such votes given for each person (*a*).

Art. 24.—The Returning Officer shall allow any person nominated, whose name is inserted in the voting papers, under examination, or some person on his behalf, to be present at the casting up of the votes, and shall declare at the close of such casting up the number of votes allowed by him to every person whose name is inserted in the voting papers, and shall, if he reject any voting paper, mark thereon the fact of its rejection, and declare the ground of such rejection (*b*).

(*a*) If the 9th day of April should be the day of meeting of the board of Guardians, and in consequence thereof it be impracticable for the clerk to ascertain the votes on that day, he should, nevertheless, open the proceedings on that day, pursuant to the notice, and then adjourn to the next day. He should, however, take care that the proceedings are commenced in due form on the 9th, and are duly adjourned; and it would be well that he should give notice beforehand of the intended adjournment. (3 O. C. 105.)

(*b*) With reference to the former Order, the Poor Law Board said as follows:—"The Board trusts that the improvements in the form of the voting paper will prevent many of the accidents which have rendered voting papers delivered to the clerk invalid. At the same time the knowledge of the ground for the rejection will render the person whose paper is rejected less likely to be dissatisfied than has been the case under the present course of proceeding, where the clerk may have rejected the papers upon very sufficient grounds, but without expressing them. These provisions are not intended to give either to the candidates or the voters any right to interrupt or disturb the clerk in the discharge of his duty. He will not be compelled to allow any discussion before him upon the voting papers, nor his course to be delayed by the interposition of any person or documents not called for by himself.—*Instr. Letter*, 22nd January, 1867."

Art. 25.—So many of those persons nominated, whose names are inserted in the voting paper, to the number of Guardians to be elected for each parish or ward, or in the case of united parishes for such united parishes, as shall be ascertained in accordance with Art. 23 to have received respectively a greater number of votes than the remainder of those persons respectively, shall be deemed to be the elected Guardians for the parish, united parishes, or ward, and shall be certified as such by the Returning Officer, as provided in Art. 26.

Art. 26.—The Returning Officer shall, on the ninth day of April, or as soon after as may be practicable, make a list containing the names of all the persons nominated, and the names of the duly elected Guardians, and in case of a contest the number of votes given for each, in the Form No. 8 in the Schedule (A.) to this Order, and shall sign and certify the same, and shall deliver such list, together with the poll book and all the nomination and voting papers which he shall have received, to the board of Guardians, at their next meeting, who shall preserve the same for a period of not less than two years (*a*).

Art. 24 of this Order contemplates that the candidate or other person shall have full opportunity of ascertaining what is done by the Returning Officer in respect of the voting papers adjudicated upon, and of taking notes of his decisions. The Returning Officer will exercise his ownjudgment as to the best mode of accommodating the persons who are legally entitled to be present, so as to secure himself from improper interference.

It will be noticed that the Returning Officer when he rejects a voting paper must, whether asked to do so or not, declare the ground of his rejection.

(*a*) If there be any evidence of malpractice to justify an information under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 3, the production of the papers before the justices can then be compelled by the ordinary process of a subpœna. That Act provides that if any person, pending or after the election of any Guardian or Guardians, shall wilfully, fraudulently, and with intent to affect the result of such election, commit any of the acts following:—fabricate, in whole or in part, alter, deface, destroy, abstract, or purloin any nomination or voting paper used therein; or personate any person entitled to vote at such election; or falsely assume to act in the name or on the behalf of any person so entitled to vote; or interrupt the distribution or collection of the voting papers; to distribute or collect the same under a false pretence of being lawfully authorized to do so;—every such person so offending shall for every such offence be liable, on conviction thereof before any two justices, to be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of correction for any period not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour. It was held by the Poor Law Board, under the advice of the Attorney-General, that a conviction under this statute for fraudulent malpractices at an election would not be a fraud within the meaning of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 48, disqualifying for office.

Personating an elector who was dead, and signing the voting paper in his name, is not an offence under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 3. (*Whiteley, app.* v. *Chappell, resp.*, 33 J. P. 244; 19 L. T. N.S. 355; 38 L. J. M. C. 51).

In proceedings for an offence against the Act it is not necessary to produce the original draft notice of election to prove that an election was pending. Proof that notices were printed and acted on is enough. (*Davis* v. *Stone*, 36 J. P. 390).

Corrupt and illegal practices.—By the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, the provisions of that Act and Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as thereby amended, shall extend to elections for Guardians elected under the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, and petitions may be presented and tried, and offences prosecuted and punished, and incapacities incurred in reference to each such election accordingly.

Provided that in the application of the said provisions to any such election :—

(*a.*) The area, officer, and rate mentioned opposite to the office in the second, third, and fourth columns of the schedule thereto, shall be deemed to be substituted for the borough or ward, town clerk, and borough fund or rate respectively.

(*b.*) The expression "corporate office" in the said provisions shall mean an office mentioned in the said schedule, and in relation to the election of a Guardian of a union includes any such office in the union, and "a municipal election" shall mean an election to such office, and the expressions "municipal election court," "municipal election list," and "municipal election petition" shall be construed accordingly.

(*c.*) No corrupt and illegal practices list shall be made for any such election.

(*d.*) Vacancies created by the decision of an election court shall be filled by a new election.

(*e.*) A petition relating to the election of a Guardian of a union may be tried at any place within the union.

(*f.*) Nothing in the said provisions shall render it unlawful to hold a meeting for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate to any office mentioned in the said schedule on any licensed or other premises not situate in an urban sanitary district or in the metropolis.

(*g.*) Where the poll at any election to an office in the said schedule is taken by means of voting papers, such of the said provisions as relate to personation, polling agents, disclosure of votes and conveyance of voters, shall not apply; but any offence in relation to voting papers or to personation or to voting at such election which is punishable on summary conviction (that is to say), the offences mentioned in section 3 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1851, and in Rule 69 of Schedule II. to the Public Health Act, 1875, shall, without prejudice to the punishment under such section and rule of a person guilty of such offence, be deemed to be an illegal practice within the meaning of the said provisions.

(*h.*) The Local Government Board shall have the same power as heretofore under section 8 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1842, to determine any question arising as to the right of a person to act as Guardian, except that the board shall not have power—

(a.) To determine, until after the expiration of twenty-one days after the election of a person as Guardian, any question which can be determined upon an election petition under this section; nor

(b.) To determine any question which is raised by an election petition under this section, and is either awaiting decision or has been decided by an election court; nor

(c.) To determine any question of general corruption, or of any corrupt or illegal practice, except so far as appears to such board necessary for determining the validity of any vote.

(2.) The judges for the time being on the rota for the trial of parliamentary election petitions, or any two of those judges, may annually appoint as many barristers, not exceeding five, as they may think necessary to be commissioners for the trial of election petitions under Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and this Act, and shall from time to time assign the petitions (whether

relating to a municipal election or to any other election to which this Act extends) to be tried by each commissioner. (47 & 48 Vict. c. 70, s. 36).

The first schedule of this Act, so far as it relates to the election of Guardians, is as follows :—

Office.	Area.	Officer.	Rate.
Guardians elected under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.	Parish or ward of a parish or united parishes.	Clerk to the Guardians, or person performing like duties.	The poor rate of the parish or united parishes.

The Act 47 & 48 Vict. c. 70, by section 40, was to continue in force to the end of the year 1886, and no longer.

It may be added, that it would be competent for the Guardians to prosecute for an offence against the Act and to pay the costs, under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 59.

The 10 & 11 Vict. c. 139, s. 25, enacts that in no proceedings shall it be lawful to question the qualification or validity of the election of any person as a Guardian after the end of twelve months next following the election, or the time when the alleged disqualification or want of qualification of the person against whom such proceedings shall be directed shall have arisen; and 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 13, enacts that no defect in the qualification or election of any person acting as a Guardian at a Board of Guardians, the majority of persons assembled at which shall be entitled to act as Guardians, shall be deemed to vitiate or make void any proceedings of such Board in which he may have taken part. The Court of Queen's Bench at one time refused to issue a writ of *quo warranto* to try the title of the Guardian of the poor. (*Ex parte Aston*, 6 A. & E. 784. *Sc. nom. Reg.* v. *Carpenter*, 1 Nev. & P. 773. See also *Rex.* v. *Ramsden*, 3 A. & E. 456.) But this was before *Darley* v. *Reg.* in the House of Lords, 12 Cl. & F. 349; *Reg.* v. *Griffiths*, 17 Q. B. 164, and *Reg.* v. *Hampton*, 6 B. & S. 923. But it is enacted by sect. 8 of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, that in case any question shall arise as to the right of any person to act as an elective Guardian, it shall be lawful for the Local Government Board, if they shall see fit, to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and to issue such order or orders therein under their hands and seal as they may deem requisite for determining that question. The object of this provision is to prevent litigation by providing a means whereby the question raised can be settled without expense to the parties. The Board have a discretion whether or not they will entertain the question; and they would decline to do so when the parties do not intend to acquiesce in their judgment, if they should be adverse to them. In such a case the Board recommend them to apply for a *quo warranto* at once, as in *Reg.* v. *Hampton*, 6 B. & S. 923; 13 L. T. N.S. 431; 12 Jur. N.S. 583, in which the Court of Queen's Bench held that *quo warranto* will lie in respect of the office of Guardian of the poor, *per* Cockburn C.J., the exercise of the jurisdiction given to the Poor Law Commissioners to inquire is discretionary with them. But even if they had thought fit to exercise their jurisdiction, there is nothing to take away the jurisdiction of this court; and as this is a matter which ought to be tried according to the usual and well-known course of legal procedure, it is one rather for the exercise of the jurisdiction of this court than for the Board of Commissioners sitting in private. If, however, the Local Government Board inquire into the question, there must be a specific issue as to the right of the Guardian or Guardians objected to to act as Guardian or Guardians, and the name or names must be stated. The names of the voters objected to, and the grounds of the objection, and the names of the voters whose votes are claimed must be set forth, and the grounds upon which the claims rest. The Board will not institute an inquiry upon vague and general allegations of improper proceedings.

When the Local Government Board are appealed to under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57,

Art. 27.—The Returning Officer shall cause copies of such list to be printed, and shall deliver or send, or cause to be delivered or sent, one or more of such copies to the overseers of every parish in the union or of the separate parish (*a*).

Art. 28.—The overseers shall affix, or cause to be affixed, copies of such list, at the usual places for affixing in each parish notices of parochial business.

Art. 29.—The Returning Officer, when he shall have certified that any such person is duly elected as Guardian, shall notify the fact of his having been so elected by delivering or sending, or causing to be delivered or sent, to him a notice in the Form No. 9, in the Schedule (A.) to this Order.

Art. 30.—The nomination and voting papers and the poll books, when delivered by the Returning Officer to the Board of Guardians, as required by Art. 26, shall, during the six calendar months next following such delivery, be open between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon on any day except Sunday, to the inspection of any person who may have nominated or may have been nominated at the election, or any person appointed in writing on behalf of either of them (*b*).

Art. 31.—In case of the decease, necessary absence, refusal, or disqualification to act, during the proceedings of the election, of the

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c. 8, the appeal should be brought promptly after the election, and all the facts relied upon as vitiating the return of the Returning Officer of the Guardian elected should be stated in the appeal, as well as the specific votes which are called in question.

When any question as to the election of a Guardian is decided by the Local Government Board, and according to their decision, the election in the parish for which he shall have been returned is declared to have been null, the Guardian elected at any election in the previous year shall not be entitled to serve as such Guardian for the remainder of the current year, but the Local Government Board shall issue an order for a fresh election. (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 12.)

With regard to corrupt and illegal practices, see the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 70, s. 36), *ante*, p. 21.

(*a*) When an election of a Guardian takes place under a special Order, it is not necessary to send a return of the Guardian or Guardians elected under that Order to any other than the particular parish interested. (See Art. 36, *post*).

(*b*) This Article does not empower the candidates to take copies of the voting papers; but the Guardians may allow them to be copied if they think fit. There can, however, be no reason why the candidate may not make notes in writing of the result of his inspection of the voting papers. See Art. 26, as to the preservation of the documents.

Returning Officer or any other person appointed or employed to act in respect of such election, the delivery of the nominations, voting papers, or other documents to the successor of the Returning Officer, or person so dying, absenting himself, refusing, or disqualified to act, shall be as valid and effectual as if they had been delivered to such Returning Officer or person.

Expenses of the Election.

Art. 32.—The Guardians shall pay to the Returning Officer, for the performance of the duties hereby prescribed in regard to the election such sum not exceeding twenty pounds as the Guardians shall determine, which shall include the remuneration of the persons who may have been appointed or employed to assist him in conducting and completing the election (*a*).

Art. 33.—When voting papers have been delivered in conformity with Art. 16, the Guardians shall pay to the Returning Officer, in addition to any sum which he may receive under Art. 32, the following amount, namely :—

In the case of a parish or ward, the sum of threepence in respect of each separate assessment to the current poor rate in the parish or ward, up to the number of five

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(*a*) The Local Government Board say that the Guardians will observe that the limit of the amount which may be paid by them for the general conduct of the election, which has not hitherto been uniform, is now fixed in all unions and parishes at £20; but it will rest with the Guardians to determine, within that limit, the actual amount to be paid at every election. With this view they should pass on each occasion a resolution, specifying a particular sum to be paid; and in doing so they will duly consider all the circumstances, and especially whether there has been any contest. Where there is no contest, a reasonable remuneration will generally be afforded by a smaller amount than would be necessary to provide a fair compensation for the demands made by contested elections on the clerk's time and trouble. Special provision, indeed, is made in Art. 33 for the payment of the expenses as regards each case of a contest; but there may be reasons in particular cases for supplementing that payment by awarding under Article 32 a higher sum than the Guardians would deem it proper to pay where there is no contest. Moreover, independently of the occurrence of contested elections, the circumstances of different unions vary greatly as regards extent of area, amount of population, number of parishes, and otherwise; and although the Board, by making the maximum uniform, have raised it in many unions, it will not be necessary for the Guardians on that account to award any higher sum than it has been hitherto their practice to pay, unless they consider that there are special grounds for doing so.—*Letter, 17th February*, 1877.

hundred assessment, respect of and twopence in each such separate assessment beyond the number of five hundred:

In the case of united parishes the sum of threepence in respect of such separate assessment to the current poor rate in each of such united parishes, up to the number of five hundred assessments, and twopence in respect of each such separate assessment beyond the number of five hundred.

Where voting papers have been prepared in conformity with Art. 15, but not delivered in consequence of a contest becoming unnecessary through refusals to serve or otherwise, the Guardians shall pay to the Returning Officer, in addition to any sums which he may receive under Art. 32, the sum of one penny in respect of each separate assessment as aforesaid in the parish or ward, or united parishes, as the case may be (*a*).

Art. 34.—The Guardians shall defray the cost of providing the several forms required for use by the Returning Officer in pursuance of this Order: and may, if they think fit, also defray the cost of a supply of nomination papers for the use of persons entitled to nominate Guardians.

Art. 35.—In a union—

The cost of providing the necessary supply of bags or boxes, as well as the several forms, except the voting papers and poll books, together with any payment which may be made to the Returning Officer under Art. 32, shall be charged to the common fund:

The cost of providing voting papers and poll books, together with any payment which may be made to the Returning Officer under Art. 33, shall be charged to the

(*a*) It will be seen that the Board have introduced a special provision to meet the case, which not unfrequently occurs, of a contest which, after having been commenced, is not proceeded with owing to the reduction of the number of candidates by refusals to serve or otherwise.—*Letter, 17th February*, 1877.

Articles 32 and 33 of this Order have been suspended in the Bradford (Yorks) Union by an Order dated 22nd March, 1877, in the West Derby Union by Orders dated respectively 24th March, 1877, and 8th April, 1878, in the Chorlton Union by an Order dated the 22nd June, 1877, and in the Manchester Union by an Order dated the 12th October, 1877.

parish in respect of which, or of any ward in which, the expenses shall have been incurred; and in the case of united parishes, such cost and payment shall be charged to such united parishes in proportion to the number of separate assessments to the current poor rate in each parish.

Special Elections.

Art. 36.—All the foregoing provisions of this Order shall apply to any election, other than annual, which may take place in any parish, united parishes, or ward during the currency of any year under an Order of the Local Government Board, except as regards he dates which may be prescribed by that Order for the several proceedings in such election, and except also that as regards the notice of the election, it shall be sufficient if a printed copy, in addition to being affixed on the principal external gate or door of every workhouse in the union or separate parish, or, where there is no such workhouse, on the external gate or door of the building in which the board room of the Guardians is comprised, shall likewise be affixed on such places as are ordinarily made use of for affixing thereon notices of parochial business in the parish, the united parishes, or the parish comprising the ward, for which the election takes place (*a*).

(*a*) This article applies to special elections, and under it the Guardians may award such compensation as they may think fit, within the limit prescribed by Art. 32 to the Returning Officer for conducting special elections of Guardians; and the amount is to be charged in the same manner and to the same fund as the expenses incurred in the annual election, as directed by the above Order. As regards the discretionary power of the Guardians under this article, see *Ex parte Metcalf*, 6 E. & B. 287. In that case the court refused to order a Local Board to pay a reasonable compensation to the person conducting the first election of the Local Board, upon a suggestion that an inadequate sum had been allowed, as the Local Board had a discretion as to what sum it was reasonable to allow, and the exercise of their discretion in this respect is not a subject to review.

SCHEDULE (A.)

FORM No. 1.

Register of Statements of Owners and Proxies claiming to vote.

Union.

Parish of

No.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Description of Property.	No of Reference to Rate Book.	Aggregate Amount of Assessment.	Name of Proxy.	Address of Proxy.	No.	Date on which Statement received.

We certify that the above is a complete and correct register of the Statements received up to the 1st instant of Owners and Proxies claiming to vote in the said parish.

(Signed) } *Overseers.*

* (Dated) February, 18 .

FORM No. 2. (A.)

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

[UNION.]

Election of Guardians of the Poor for the Year 18 .

Union.

I, the undersigned, Returning Officer of the above-named union, with reference to the ensuing election of Guardians of the poor for the several parishes in the said union, do hereby give notice as follows :—

1.—The number of Guardians of the poor to be elected for the parishes in the said union is as follows :—

For the parish of Guardians.
For the parish of Guardians.
For the parish of Guardians.

2.—Any person, not otherwise disqualified by law, who shall be rated to the poor rate in any parish in the union in respect of hereditaments of the annual rateable value of not less than pounds, is qualified to be nominated for the office of Guardian at the said election by any person then qualified to vote.

3.—Nominations of Guardians must be made according to the form below, which is the form prescribed by the Local Government Board. Such nominations must be delivered after the *Fourteenth*, but on or before the *day of March instant*, to me, or to Mr. at for the parish of , or to Mr. at for the parish of who alone are authorized to receive the same. Nominations delivered before the *Fifteenth* or after the said *day*

* This Certificate should be made before the 6th of February.

of March instant, or delivered to any other person, will be invalid; and so also if they be delivered at the address, office, or residence of the Returning Officer or other persons above named, before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning or after the hour of eight o'clock in the evening, unless delivered through the post.

4.—On the *day of* , I shall cause a list of the names of the persons nominated for the office of Guardian for the several parishes to be suspended in the board room of the Guardians, and to be affixed on the principal external gate or door of the workhouse [or workhouses] at .

5.—If more than the above-mentioned number of Guardians be nominated for any parish, I shall cause a list of the persons nominated and of the names and addresses of their several nominators to be made out, and to be kept in the board room of the Guardians, which list will be open to the inspection of every person entitled to vote, on any day, except Sunday or Good Friday, and except during a meeting of the board of Guardians, between the hours mentioned above. I shall also cause voting papers to be delivered on the *day of April*, at the address in such parish of each ratepayer, owner, and proxy qualified to vote; and on the *day of April* I shall cause such voting papers to be collected.

6.—On the *day of April* I shall attend at the board room of the Guardians, at the hour of , and I shall on that day, and, if necessary, the following days, proceed to ascertain the number of votes given for each person whose name is inserted in the voting papers.

7.—If any voter do not receive a voting paper on the said *day of April*, he may apply to me for one at before twelve o'clock at noon on the *day of April;* and if any voting paper be not collected on the said *day of April* through the default of the Returning Officer or the persons appointed or employed to collect the same, the voter in person may, before twelve o'clock at noon on the *day of April*, deliver it to me at .

8.—Any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian may, at any time during the proceedings in the election, tender to me in writing his refusal to serve the office, and the election, so far as regards that person, will be no further proceeded with.

Form of Nomination Paper.

——— Union.
Parish of ——— } This day of 18 .

Names of Person [*or* Persons] nominated to be Guardian [or Guardians].	Residence of the Person [*or* Persons] nominated.	Quality or Calling of Person [*or* Persons] nominated.

I, being duly qualified to vote in the Parish aforesaid, nominate the above to be Guardian [or Guardians] for the said Parish.

——— Signature
——— Address } of Nominator.

Note.—Only one person is empowered to sign this paper.

Given under my hand this day of March, 18 .

——————— Returning Officer.

WARNING.—It is enacted by the Statute 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 3, that—"If any person, pending, or after the election of any Guardian or Guardians, shall wilfully, fraudulently, and with intent to affect the result of such election, commit any of the acts following: that is to say, fabricate in whole or in part, alter, deface, destroy, abstract, or purloin any nomination or voting paper used therein; or personate any person entitled to vote at such election; or falsely assume to act in the name or on the behalf of any person so entitled to vote; or interrupt the distribution or collection of the voting papers; or distribute or collect the same under a false pretence of being lawfully authorized to do so," he will be liable to be sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations or additions should be made in this form.

FORM No. 2. (B.)

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

[SEPARATE PARISH.]

Election of Guardians of the Poor for the Year 18 .

Parish of

I, the undersigned, Returning Officer of the above-named parish, with reference to the ensuing election of Guardians to the poor for the said parish, do hereby give notice as follows:—

1.—The number of Guardians of the poor to be elected for the said parish is .

2.—Any person, not otherwise disqualified by law, who shall be rated to the poor rate in the parish in respect of hereditaments of the annual rateable value of not less than* pounds, is qualified to be nominated for the office of Guardian at the said election by any person then qualified to vote.

3.—Nominations of Guardians must be made according to the form below, which is the form prescribed by the Local Government Board. Such nominations must be delivered after the *fourteenth*, but on or before the *day of March instant*, to me, or to Mr. at†, or to Mr. at, who alone are authorized to receive the same. Nominations delivered before the *fifteenth*, or after the said *day of March instant*, or delivered to any other person, will be invalid; and so also if they be delivered at the address, office, or residence of the Returning Officer or other persons above-named, before the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, or after the hour of eight o'clock in the evening, unless delivered through the post.

4.—On the *day of* I shall cause a list of the names of the persons nominated for the office of Guardian for the parish to be suspended in the board room of the Guardians, and to be affixed on the principal external gate or door of the workhouse [or workhouses] at .

5.—If more than the above-mentioned number of Guardians be nominated for the parish, I shall cause a list of the persons nominated, and of the names and addresses of their several nominators to be made out, and to be kept in the board room of the Guardians, which list will be open to the inspection of every person entitled to vote on any day except Sunday or Good Friday, and except during a meeting of the Board of Guardians, between the hours mentioned above. I shall also cause voting papers to be delivered on the *day of April*, at the

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* The qualification for the office of Guardian in each union and parish is placed against the name of each in the Schedule, *post*, p. 36.

† It is not necessary that a person should be appointed *in* each parish to receive nominations; there must, however, be one appointed *for* each parish. The relieving officers may be so appointed for each of the parishes in their respective districts.

address in the parish of each ratepayer, owner, and proxy qualified to vote; and on the *day of April* I shall cause such voting papers to be collected.

6.—On the *day of April* I shall attend at the board room of the Guardians, at the hour of , and I shall on that day, and, if necessary, the following days, proceed to ascertain the number of votes given for each person whose name is inserted in the voting papers.

7.—If any voter do not receive a voting paper on the said *day of April*, he may apply to me for one at before twelve o'clock at noon on the *day of April*; and if any voting paper be not collected on the said *day of April* through the default of the Returning Officer, or the persons appointed or employed to collect the same, the voter in person may, before twelve o'clock at noon on the *day of April*, deliver it to me at .

8.—Any person put in nomination for the office of Guardian may, at any time during the proceedings in the election, tender to me in writing his refusal to serve the office, and the election, so far as regards that person, will be no further proceeded with.

Form of Nomination Paper.

Parish of——— This day of 18 .

Names of Person [*or* Persons] nominated to be Guardian [*or* Guardians].	Residence of the Person [*or* Persons] nominated.	Quality or Calling of Person [*or* Persons] nominated.

I, being duly qualified to vote in the parish aforesaid, nominate the above to be Guardian [or Guardians] for the said parish.

——— Signature
——— Address } of Nominator.

Note.—Only one person is empowered to sign this paper.

Given under my hand, this day of March, 18 .

———Returning Officer.

WARNING.—It is enacted by the Statute 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 3, that—"If any person, pending, or after the election of any Guardian or Guardians, shall wilfully or fraudulently, and with intent to affect the result of such election, commit any of the acts following: that is to say, fabricate in whole or in part, alter, deface, destroy, abstract, or purloin any nomination or voting paper used therein; or personate any person entitled to vote at such election; or falsely assume to act in the name or on the behalf of any person so entitled to vote; or interrupt the distribution or collection of the voting papers; or distribute or collect the same under a false pretence of being lawfully authorized to do so," he will be liable to be sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, the necessary alterations or additions should be made in this form.

FORM No. 3.

Nomination Paper.

———Union [or Parish].
Parish of———. } This day of 18 .

Names of Person [*or* Persons] nominated to be Guardian [or Guardians].	Residence of the Person [*or* Persons] nominated.	Quality or Calling of Person [*or* Persons] nominated.

I being duly qualified to vote in the parish aforsaid, nominate the above to be Guardian [or Guardians] for the said parish.

——— Signature
——— Address } of Nominator.

Note.—Only one person is empowered to sign this paper.

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations or additions should be made in this form.

FORM No. 4.

———Union [or Parish].

List of Persons nominated to be Guardians of the Poor for the several Parishes in this Union [or for this Parish] for the ensuing year.

Parishes.	Persons Nominated.			Opinion of Returning Officer as to Invalidity of Nomination in respect to Qualification, Form, or otherwise.
	Names.	Residence.	Quality or Calling.	

March, 18 . *Returning Officer.*

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations or additions should be made in this form.

FORM No. 5.

_____ Union [or Parish].

Parish of_____.

List of Persons nominated as Guardians of the Poor for the above-named Parish for the ensuing year, and of their several nominators.

Persons Nominated.			Nominators.		Opinion of Returning Officer as to Invalidity of Nomination in respect of Qualification, Form, or otherwise.
Names.	Residence.	Quality or Calling.	Names.	Address.	

April, 18 .[1] *Returning Officer.*

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations or additions should be made in this Form.

[1] "April" is here inserted merely by way of illustration, and is not obligatory as to date.

FORM No. 6.

Voting Paper for the election of Guardians for the Year 18 .

_____ Union [or Parish].
Parish of_____.

No. of Voting Paper.	Name and Address of Voter.	Number of Votes.	
		As Owner.	As Ratepayer.

Directions to the Voters.

The voter is entitled to vote for Guardian [*or* Guardians] and no more.

The voter, if able to write, must himself write his initials against the name of every person for whom he votes, and must himself sign this paper. The name of a firm or partnership will be of no avail. The signature by a wife for her husband, whether in his name or her own, will be useless.

If the voter cannot write, he must affix his mark, but such mark must be attested and the name of the voter filled in by a witness, and such witness must write the initials of the voter against the name of every person for whom the voter intends to vote.

If a proxy vote, he must in like manner write his own initials, sign his own name, and state in writing the name of the person for whom he is proxy; thus—*John Smith* for *Richard Williams.*

This paper must be carefully preserved by the voter, as no second paper will be given. When it is filled up, it must be kept ready for delivery to Mr. , who will call for the voting paper on the day of , between the hours of before noon, and of after noon. No other person is authorized to received the voting paper. The voter may deliver the paper opened or sealed up in an envelope, and may himself deposit it in the box or bag used for the collection.

If the voting paper be not ready for the person appointed to collect it when called for, the vote will be lost. It will also be lost if the initials of the voters be placed against more than names, or if the voting paper be not signed by the voter or the proxy, or if the mark of the voter be not attested when attestation is required.

Initials of the Voter against the Names of the Person [*or* Persons] for whom the vote is intended to be given.	Names of the Persons nominated as Guardians, arranged in alphabetical order.		Residence of the Persons nominated.	Quality or Calling of the Persons nominated.
	Surnames.	Christian Names.		

I vote for the person [*or* persons] in the above List, against whose names the initials are placed, as above.*

*Place for Signature of Voter*_____

Place for the mark if the Voter cannot write)_____

*Name of the Voter who cannot write*_____

*Witness to the mark*_____

*Address of the Witness*_____

Place for Signature where the Voter votes by Proxy. _____ *for*_____

* It is no longer required that the nominator should specify in the nomination paper the capacity in which he claims to vote. It rests with the Returning Officer to ascertain whether the nominator is duly qualified to nominate.

WARNING.—It is enacted by the Statute 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 103, that—"If any person, pending, or after the election of any Guardian or Guardians, shall wilfully, fraudulently, and with intent to affect the result of such election, commit any of the acts following: that is to say, fabricate in whole or in part, alter, deface, destroy, abstract, or purloin any nomination or voting paper used therein; or personate any person entitled to vote at such election; or falsely assume to act in the name or on the behalf of any person so entitled to vote; or interrupt the distribution or collection of the voting papers; or distribute or collect the same under a false pretence of being lawfully authorized to do so," he will be liable to be sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations or additions should be made in this form.

FORM No. 7.

———— Union [or Parish].

Parish of ————.

Poll Book.

Number of Voting Paper.	Names of Persons nominated whose names are inserted in the Voting Paper.				
	A B	C D	E F	G H	&c., &c.
1	1	1		1	
2		1	1		
3	2	2	2		
4	6				
Totals -	9	4	3	1	

April, 18 . *Returning Officer.*

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations and additions should be made in this form.

FORM No. 8.

Certificate of Returning Officer.

———— Union [or Parish].

I do hereby certify that the election of Guardians of the poor for the several parishes in the union [*or* for the parish of] has been conducted

in conformity with the Order of the Local Government Board, and that the entries contained in the Schedule hereunder written are true.

Parishes (arranged alphabetically).*	Names of all the Persons nominated as Guardians.	Residence.	Quality or Calling.	No. of Votes given for each, and note of refusals to serve.	Names of the Guardians elected.	Names of the Guardians qualified to act wherein Guardian has been elected for a Parish.

Given under my hand this day of 18 .

Returning Officer.

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations and additions should be made in this form.

FORM No. 9.

Notice to Guardian Elected.

——— Union [*or* Parish].
Parish of ———

SIR,—I do hereby give you notice, and declare, that you have been duly elected a Guardian of the poor for the parish of [in the union], and that the first meeting of the Board of Guardians of the said union [*or* parish], at which you will be entitled to attend and act as Guardian, will be held at the board room at , on the day of , at the hour of .

Signed this day of , 18 .

Returning Officer.

To Mr. of .

NOTE.—In the case of a parish divided into wards, or of united parishes, the necessary alterations or additions should be made in this form.

* This column will not be required in the case of a separate parish, but in a union it should contain the names of all the parishes comprised therein.

SCHEDULE (B).

Unions.

Aberaeron, 15.*
Abergavenny, 25.
Aberystwith, 20.
Abingdon, 25.
Alcester, 25.
Alderbury, 25.
Alnwick, 25.
Alresford, 25.
Alton, 25.
Altrincham, 25.
Amersham, 25.
Amesbury, 25.
Ampthill, 25.
Andover, 25.
Anglesey, 25.
Ashbourne, 30.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 25.
Ashton-under-Lyne, 20.
Aston, 25.
Atcham, 25.
Atherstone, 25.
Auckland, 25.
Axbridge, 25.
Axminster, 25.
Aylesbury, 25.
Aylsham, 35.
Aysgarth, 25.

Bakewell, 25.
Bala, 25.
Banbury, 25.
Bangor and Beaumaris, 25.
Barnet, 30.
Barnsley, 20.
Barnstaple, 25.
Barrow-upon-Soar, 30.
Barton-upon-Irwell, 20.
Basford, 30.
Basingstoke, 25.
Bath, 35.
Battle, 25.
Beaminster, 25.
Bedale, 20.
Bedford, 30.
Bedminster, 30.
Bedwelty, 25.
Belford, 25.
Bellingham, 25.
Belper, 30.
Berkhampstead, 30.
Berwick-upon-Tweed, 20.
Beverley, 20.
Bicester, 25.
Bideford, 25.
Biggleswade, 25.
Billericay, 20.
Billesdon, 25.
Bingham, 25.
Birkenhead, 30.
Bishop Stortford, 25.
Blaby, 25.
Blackburn, 20.
Blandford, 25.
Blean, 24.
Blofield, 37.
Blything, 20.
Bodmin, 25.
Bolton, 20.
Bootle, 15.
Bosmere and Claydon, 40.
Boston, 25.
Bourn, 25.
Brackley, 25.
Bradfield, 25.
Bradford (Wilts), 40.
Bradford (Yorkshire), 20.
Braintree, 20.
Bramley, 25.
Brampton, 15.
Brecknock, 25.
Brentford, 30.
Bridge, 25.
Bridgend and Cowbridge, 25.
Bridgwater, 30.
Bridgnorth, 25.
Bridlington, 10.
Bridport, 25.
Brixworth, 25.
Bromley, 25.
Bromsgrove, 25.
Bromyard, 25.
Buckingham, 25.
Builth, 25.
Buntingford, 20.
Burnley, 20.
Burton-upon-Trent, 30.
Bury, 20.

Caistor, 25.
Calne, 25.
Cambridge, 20.
Camelford, 25.
Cardiff, 25.
Cardigan, 25.
Carlisle, 15.
Carmarthen, 25.
Carnarvon, 25.
Castle Ward, 25.
Catherington, 25.
Caxton and Arrington, 20.
Cerne, 25.
Chailey, 25.
Chapel-en-le-Frith, 30.
Chard, 30.
Cheadle, 25.
Chelmsford, 20.
Cheltenham, 30.
Chepstow, 25.

* The numbers following the name of each union in this Schedule form no part of the order itself. They denote the qualification *in rateable value*, prescribed for the office of Guardian in each union respectively. See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 38; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 4, and the Order of 21 Feb., 1868, *post*.

Chertsey, 20.
Chester, 40.
Chesterfield, 25.
Chester-le-Street, 25.
Chesterton, 20.
Chippenham, 25.
Chipping Norton, 25.
Chipping Sodbury, 30.
Chorley, 20.
Chorlton, 20.
Christchurch, 25.
Church Stretton, 25.
Cirencester, 30.
City of London, .
Cleobury Mortimer, 25.
Clifton, 30.*
Clitheroe, 20.
Clun, 25.
Clutton, 25.
Cockermouth, 15.
Colchester, 20.
Congleton, 25.
Conway, 20.
Cookham, 25.
Corwen, 25.
Cosford, 35.
Coventry, 20.
Cranbrook, 25.
Crediton, 25.
Crickhowel, 25.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett, 25.
Croydon, 30.
Cuckfield, 25.
Darlington, 25.
Dartford, 25.
Daventry, 20.
Depwade, 37.
Derby, 30.
Devizes, 25.
Dewsbury, 20.
Docking, 30.†
Dolgelly, 25.
Doncaster, 25.
Dorchester, 25.
Dore, 25.
Dorking, 30.
Dover, 25.
Downham, 35.
Drayton, 25.
Driffield, 20.
Droitwich, 25.
Droxford, 25.
Dudley, 20.
Dulverton, 25.
Dunmow, 25.
Durham, 25.
Dursley, 30.

Easington, 25.
Easingwold, 20.
Eastbourne, 25.
Easthampstead, 30.
Eastry, 25.
East Ashford, 25.
East Grinstead, 25.
East Preston, 25.
East Retford, 25.
East Ward, 15.
Ecclesall Bierlow, 30.
Edmonton, 30.
Elham, 25.
Ellesmere, 25.
Ely, 20.
Epping, 20.
Epsom, 30.
Erpingham, 35.
Eton, 25.
Evesham, 25.

Falmouth, 20.
Fareham, 25.
Farringdon, 25.
Farnham, 25.
Faversham, 25.
Festiniog, 25.
Foleshill, 25.
Forden, 25.
Fordingbridge, 25.
Freebridge Lynn, 35.
Frome, 30.
Fulham, 30.
Fylde, The, 20.

Gainsborough, 25.
Garstang, 20.
Gateshead, 15.
Glanford Brigg, 25.
Glendale, 25.
Glossop, 20.‡
Gloucester, 25.
Godstone, 30.

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* By an Order of the Local Government Board, issued under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 13, dated 22nd February, 1877, and published in the *London Gazette* of Friday, 23rd February, 1877:—

Art. 1.—On and after the Fourteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the name of the said (Clifton) union shall be changed to the Barton Regis Union, and the Guardians of the poor thereof shall be termed "The Guardians of the poor of the Barton Regis Union."

Art. 2.—All orders, rules, and regulations heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board, to the Guardians of the poor of the Clifton Union, which may be in force in the said Clifton Union, and in the several parishes and places comprised therein, on the Thirteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, shall be and continue to be in force in the said Barton Regis Union, and in the several parishes and places comprised therein, as though they had been addressed to such union by the name of the Barton Regis Union.

† Docking is a union for settlement. See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 33.

‡ Glossop is a union for rating and settlement. See *ib.* ss. 33, 34.

Goole, 20.
Gower, 25.
Grantham, 25.
Gravesend and Milton, 25.
Great Ouseburn, 20.
Greenwich, 30.
Guildford, 30.
Guiltcross, 35.
Guisborough, 20.

Hackney, 30.
Hailsham, 25.
Halifax, 20.
Halstead, 20.
Haltwhistle, 25.
Hambledon, 20.
Hardingstone, 25.
Hartismere, 40.
Hartlepool, 25.
Hartley Wintney, 25.
Haslingden, 20.
Hastings, 20.
Hatfield, 30.
Havant, 25.
Haverfordwest, 25.
Hawarden, 20.
Hay, 25.
Hayfield, 30.
Headington, 25.
Helmsley Blackmoor, 20.
Helston, 20.
Hemel Hempstead, 30.
Hemsworth, 20.
Hendon, 20.
Henley, 30.
Henstead, 35.
Hereford, 30.
Hertford, 20.
Hexham, 25.
Highworth and Swindon, 25.
Hinckley, 25.
Hitchin, 30.
Holbeach, 25.
Holbeck, 25.
Holborn, 30.
Hollingbourn, 25.
Holsworthy, 25.
Holyhead, 25.
Holywell, 25.
Honiton, 25.
Hoo, 25.
Horncastle, 25.
Horsham, 25.
Houghton-le-Spring, 25.
Howden, 20.
Hoxne, 25.
Huddersfield, 20.
Hungerford, 25.
Huntingdon, 30.
Hunslet, 25.
Hursley, 25.

Ipswich, 30.
Isle of Thanet, 25.
Isle of Wight, 25.

Keighley, 20.
Kendal, 15.
Kettering, 20.
Keynsham, 30.
Kidderminster, 30.
Kingsbridge, 25.
Kingsclere, 25.
King's Lynn, 25.
King's Norton, 25.
Kingston, 25.
Kingswinford,
Kington, 25.
Kirkby Moorside, 20.
Knaresborough, 20.
Knighton, 25.

Lampeter, 15.
Lancaster, 20.
Lanchester, 25.
Langport, 30.
Launceston, 25.
Ledbury, 25.
Leeds, 25
Leek, 30.
Leicester, 30.
Leigh, 20.
Leighton Buzzard, 30.
Leominster, 25.
Lewes, 25.
Lewisham, 30.
Lexden and Winstree, 20.
Leyburn, 20.
Lichfield, 25.
Lincoln, 25.
Linton, 20.
Liskeard, 25.
Llandilo Fawr, 25.
Llandovery, 25.
Llanelly, 25.
Llanfyllin, 25.
Llanrwst, 20.
Loddon and Clavering, 40.
Longtown, 15.
Loughborough, 30.
Louth, 25.
Ludlow, 25.
Lunesdale, 20.
Luton, 25.
Lutterworth, 25.
Lymington, 25.

Macclesfield, 25.
Machynlleth, 25.
Madeley, 25.
Maidstone, 25.
Maldon, 20.
Malling, 25.
Malmesbury, 25.
Malton, 20.
Mansfield, 30.
Market Bosworth, 25.
Market Harborough, 25.
Marlborough, 25.
Martley, 30.
Medway, 25
Melksham, 30.
Melton Mowbray, 25.
Mere, 25.
Meriden, 25.
Merthyr Tydvil, 25.
Middlesborough, 20.
Midhurst, 25.
Mildenhall, 35.
Milton, 25.
Mitford and Launditch 35.

Monmouth, 25.
Morpeth, 25.

Nantwich, 25.
Narberth, 25.
Neath, 25.
Newark, 25.
Newbury, 35.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn, 25.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, 30.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 25.
Newent, 25.
Newhaven, 25.
Newmarket, 20.
Newport (Monmouth), 25.
Newport (Salop), 25.
Newport Pagnell, 25.
Newton Abbot, 25.
Newtown and Llanidloes, 35.
New Forest, 25.
New Winchester, 25.
Northallerton, 20.
Northampton, 25.
Northleach, 25.
Northwich, 25.
North Aylesford, 25.*
North Bierley, 20.
North Witchford, 15.
Nottingham, 25.†
Nuneaton, 25.

Oakham, 25.
Okehampton, 25.
Oldham, 12.
Ongar, 20.
Ormskirk, 20.
Orsett, 20.
Oundle, 20.

Pately Bridge, 20.
Patrington, 20.
Pembroke, 25.
Penistone, 20.
Penkridge, 25.‡
Penrith, 20.
Penzance, 20.
Pershore, 25.
Peterborough, 20.
Petersfield, 25.
Petworth, 25.
Pewsey, 25.
Pickering, 20.
Plomesgate, 35.
Plympton, St. Mary, 25.
Pocklington, 15.
Pontardawe, 25.
Pontefract, 20.
Pontypool, 20.
Pontypridd, 25.
Poole, 25.
Poplar, 30.
Portsea Island, 25.
Potterspury, 25.
Prescot, 20.
Presteigne.§
Preston, 20.
Prestwich, 20.
Pwllheli, 25.
Radford.‖
Reading, 25.
Redruth, 20.
Reeth, 20.
Reigate, 40.
Rhyader, 25.
Richmond (Surrey), 25.
Richmond (Yorkshire), 20.

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* This is now called the Stroud Union, see the Fourteenth Annual Report of Local Government Board, page 1.

† With regard to the elections of Guardians in the Nottingham Union, see the Order of the Local Government Board dated 11th March, 1878, *post*, p. 45.

‡ By an Order of the Local Government Board issued under 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 13, dated 5th February, 1877, and published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, 6th February, 1877 :—

Art. 1.—On and after the fourteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, the name of the said (Penkridge) union shall be changed to the Cannock Union, and the Guardians of the poor thereof shall be termed "The Guardians of the Poor of the Cannock Union."

Art. 2.—All orders, rules, and regulations heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board, to the Guardians of the poor of the Penkridge Union, which may be in force in the said Penkridge Union, and in the several parishes and places comprised therein, on the thirteenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, shall be and continue to be in force in the said Cannock Union, and in the several parishes and places comprised therein, as though they had been addressed to such union by the name of the Cannock Union.

§ Under the powers given by the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 11, the Local Government Board, by an Order dated the 27th February, 1877, ordered that the Persteigne Union on the 25th March, 1877, shall be dissolved. The parishes comprised in it were then added to adjoining unions.

‖ This union was dissolved on 25th March, 1880, and the parishes added to the Nottingham Union on the 26th March, 1880.

Ringwood, 25.
Ripon, 20.
Risbridge, 40.
Rochdale, 20.
Rochford, 20.
Romford, 20.
Romney Marsh, 25.
Romsey, 25.
Ross, 25.
Rothbury, 25.
Rotherham, 25.
Royston, 20.
Rugby, 25.
Runcorn, 25.
Ruthin, 30.
Rye, 25.

Saffron Walden, 25.
St. Alban's, 30.
St. Asaph, 25.
St. Austell, 20.
St. Columb Major, 25.
St. Faith's, 37.
St. George's, 40.
St. German's, 25.
St. Ives, 30.
St. Neot's, 30.
St. Olave's, 35.
St. Saviour's, 35.
St. Thomas, 35.
Salford, 20.
Samford, 40.
Scarborough, 20.
Sculcoates, 20.
Sedbergh, 20.
Sedgefield, 25.
Seisdon, 25.
Selby, 20.
Settle, 20.
Sevenoaks, 15.
Shaftesbury, 20.
Shardlow, 30.
Sheffield, 30.
Sheppey, 25.
Shepton Mallet, 25.
Sherbourne, 25.
Shiffnal, 25.
Shipston-upon-Stour, 25.
Skipton, 20.
Skirlaugh, 20.
Sleaford, 30.
Smallburgh, 30.
Solihull, 25.
Southam, 25.
Southwell, 25.
South Molton, 25.
South Shields, 25.
South Stoneham, 25.
Spalding, 25.
Spilsby, 25.
Stafford, 25.
Staines, 30.
Stamford, 25.
Stepney, 35.
Steyning, 25.
Stockbridge, 25.
Stockport, 20.
Stockton, 25.
Stokesley, 20.
Stone, 30.
Stourbridge, 30.
Stow, 40.
Stow-on-the-Wold, 25.
Strand, 40.
Stratford-upon-Avon, 25.
Stratton, 25.
Stroud, 30.
Sturminster, 25.
Sudbury, 30.
Sunderland, 20.
Swaffham, 32.
Swansea, 25.

Tadcaster, 20.
Tamworth, 25.
Tarvin, 20.*
Taunton, 30.
Tavistock, 25.
Teesdale, 25.
Tenbury, 25.
Tendring, 20.
Tenterden, 25.
Tetbury, 30.
Tewkesbury, 25.
Thakeham, 25.
Thame, 30.
Thetford, 35.
Thingoe, 40.
Thirsk, 20.
Thornbury, 30.
Thorne, 25.
Thrapston, 20.
Ticehurst, 25.
Tisbury, 25.
Tiverton, 25.
Todmorden, 20.
Tonbridge, 25.
Torrington, 25.
Totnes, 25.
Towcester, 25.
Tregaron, 15.
Truro, 20.
Tynemouth, 25.

Uckfield, 25.
Ulverstone, 10.
Uppingham, 25.
Upton-upon-Severn, 25.
Uttoxeter, 25.
Uxbridge, 30.

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* The name of the Great Broughton was changed to the Tarvin Union by an Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 9th March, 1871, by which it is further ordered and directed that all orders, rules, and regulations heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners and Poor Law Board to the Guardians of the poor of the Great Broughton Union which shall be in force in the said union, and in the several parishes, townships, and places thereof, on the 14th March, 1871, shall be and continue to be in force in the Tarvin Union, and in the several parishes, townships, and places which shall be contained therein, as though they had been directed to the said union by the name of the Tarvin Union.

Wakefield, 20.
Wallingford, 30.
Walsall, 25.
Walsingham, 35.
Wandsworth and Clapham, 25.
Wangford, 25.
Wantage, 25.
Ware, 25.
Wareham and Purbeck, 25.
Warminster, 25.
Warrington, 20.
Warwick, 25.
Watford, 30.
Wayland, 35.
Weardale, 25.
Wellingborough, 30.
Wellington (Salop), 25.
Wellington (Somerset), 25.
Wells, 30.
Welwyn, 30.
Wem, 25.
Weobley, 25.
Westbourne, 25.
Westbury, 25.*
Westbury and Whorwelsdown, 30.
Westminster, 40.
West Ashford, 25.
West Bromwich, 26.
West Derby, 20.
West Firle, 25.
West Ham, 30.
West Hampnett, 25.
West Ward, 15.
Wetherby, 20.
Weymouth, 25.
Wharfedale, 20.
Wheatenhurst, 30.
Whitby, 20.
Whitchurch (Salop), 25.
Whitchurch (Southampton), 25.
Whitechapel, 35.
Wokingham, 25.
Wolstanton and Burslem, 30.
Wolverhampton, 20.
Whitehaven, 15.
Wigan, 20.
Wigton, 15.
Williton, 30.
Wilton, 25.
Wimborne and Cranborne, 25.
Wincanton, 25.
Winchcombe, 25.
Windsor, 25.
Winslow, 25.
Wirral, 30.
Wisbeach, 15.
Witham, 20.†
Witney, 25.
Woburn, 25.
Woodbridge, 35.
Woodstock, 25.
Woolwich, 30.
Worcester, 25.
Worksop, 25.
Wortley, 25.
Wrexham, 25.
Wycombe, 25
Yeovil, 30.
York, 20.

SCHEDULE (C).

Separate Parishes.

Alston-with-Carrigill, 20.
Alverstoke, 25.
Barrow-in-Furness, 20.
Brighton.‡
East Stonehouse, 20.
Great Yarmouth, 30.
Manchester, 40.
Mile End Old Town, 29.
Paddington, 30.
Saddleworth, 10.
St. George-in-the-East, 30.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury, 40.
St. Giles, Camberwell, 35.
St. John, Hampstead, 40.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 30.
St. Luke, Chelsea, 30.
St. Marylebone, 40.
St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, 30.
St. Mary, Islington, 40.
St. Mary, Lambeth, 40.
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesey, 20.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, 30.
St. Pancras, 40.
Stoke-upon-Trent, 20.
Toxteth, Park, 30.

Given under the Seal of the Local Government Board, the 14th February, 1877.

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* Now called the Westbury-on-Severn Union.

† This union was dissolved on the 25th March, 1880, and the parishes were added to the Braintree, Lexden, and Winstree and Maldon Unions respectively on the 26th March, 1880.

‡ Under the Brighton Local Act (6 Geo. IV. c. lxxix.) the qualification for the office of Guardian to be elected under this Order is prescribed by s. 4 of such Local Act.

By "The City of Exeter Extension Act, 1877," after extending the then existing city as set forth in section 5 of that Act, it is provided in section 35 as follows: "Subject to the provisions of this Act the several parishes and precincts within the extended city shall be and the same are hereby constituted and formed into a Poor Law Union under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834." The Local Government Board have since, by an Order dated the 1st March, 1878, ordered as follows:—

Art. 1.—The union constituted and formed by the above-recited Act shall be called and known by the name of the Exeter Union.

Art. 2.—At all future elections of Guardians of the poor for the said union, any person not disqualified by law shall be eligible as a Guardian of the poor who shall be rated to the poor rate in some parish or place in the said union in respect of hereditaments of the annual rateable value of twenty-five pounds or upwards.

In the case of the Norwich union twenty-five pounds rateable value is the qualification for the office of Guardian.

GENERAL ORDER.—ALTERING GENERAL ORDER OF 14TH FEBRUARY, 1877, RELATING TO ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.

(Dated 29th October, 1881.)

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in Schedules (A.), (B.), and (C.) to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order dated the 14th day of February, 1877, the Local Government Board prescribed certain regulations relating to the election of Guardians of the Poor in the Unions and Separate Parishes named in the said Schedules (A.) and (B.); and Article 9 of the said Order contains the following proviso:

> "Provided that whenever the day appointed in this Order for the performance of any act relating to or connected with the election of Guardians shall be Sunday or Good Friday, such act shall be performed on the day next following, and each subsequent proceeding shall be postponed one day."

And whereas a similar proviso is contained in certain Orders of the Local Government Board addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the Canterbury Union and the Guardians of the poor of the town of Plymouth, and bearing the dates specified in the said Schedule (C.)

And whereas it is expedient that the proviso above recited should be rescinded and another proviso substituted in lieu thereof;

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Art. 1.—The above recited proviso in the said several Orders shall, from and after the date at which this Order shall come into operation, be rescinded.

Art. 2.—From and after the same date the following proviso shall be substituted in lieu of the proviso so rescinded :—

"Provided that whenever the day appointed for the performance of any act relating to the election of Guardians shall be a Sunday or Good Friday, a Bank Holiday, or any day appointed for public fast or thanksgiving, such act shall be performed on the day next following, unless it is one of the days excluded as aforesaid, in which case the act shall be performed on the day following such excluded day; and, subject as aforesaid, the intervals between the dates fixed by the above-cited Orders for the several subsequent proceedings shall be preserved by a corresponding postponement of each proceeding.

SCHEDULE (A.)

(The Unions in this Schedule are those in the Schedule (B.), *ante*, p. 36.)

SCHEDULE (B.)

(The Parishes in this Schedule are those in the Schedule (C.), *ante*, p. 41.)

SCHEDULE (C).

Canterbury Union	11 February, 1881.
Town of Plymouth	29 July, 1879.

Given under the Seal of the Local Government Board, the 29th October, 1881.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of the 1st November, 1881.

ORDERS FOR TRIENNIAL SERVICE OF GUARDIANS (*a*).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the ——— Union, in the County of ———.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parishes of ———————, and ———————, comprised in the said Union :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by an Order dated the ———————, the Poor Law Commissioners ordered and declared that the parishes of———————, and ———————, situated in the County of ———, should be united for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor by the name of the ——— Union.

(*a*) From the debates in the House of Commons on the 17th November, 1882, it appears that the President of the Local Board, being asked what number of Boards of Guardians had expressed a desire for the adoption of triennial elections; whether, under the existing law, the process of changing the system of election was not needlessly expensive and inconvenient; and whether he would introduce a bill, or support a bill, to the effect that in unions where the triennial elections might be desired by the Guardians it might be adopted by a vote of a majority of the Guardians, after due notice given to the ratepayers, immediately before an election of Guardians (in such manner as might be approved by the Local Government Board), that such a proposal would be brought forward for decision, stated that in 41 unions orders had been or would shortly be issued authorizing a poll of owners and ratepayers as to whether there should be a triennial election of the Guardians. The Orders are issued in consequence of applications received from the Guardians; and several other Boards of Guardians have made representations in favour of a triennial system. The process of changing the mode of election under the existing law no doubt involves some expense, but it has the advantage of affording the owners and ratepayers full opportunity of showing their wishes on the subject, and the President stated that in some instances they have refused to to consent to the change proposed.

And whereas by the said Order ——— Guardians were directed to be elected for the parish of ———, and ——— Guardians for each of the parishes of ———, and ———.

And whereas the Local Government Board, by a General Order dated the 14th day of February, 1877, addressed, among others, to the Guardians of the poor of the said union, prescribed Regulations relating to the election of Guardians of the poor in that union.

And whereas the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board are now vested in the Local Government Board.

And whereas application has been made to the Local Government Board with the view of altering the period for which the Guardians of the poor of the said ——— Union are elected, from one year to three years, one-third of the number to retire each year, and the majority of the owners of property and ratepayers of the union have consented to such alteration.

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Art. 1.—From and after the fifteenth day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the elective Guardians of the poor of the said parishes of ——— and ——— respectively, and of the several wards of the said parish of ——— shall continue in office, for three years, subject to the power to resign such office and subject also to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Art 2.—On the fifteenth day of April, in each of the years One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine and One thousand eight hundred and eighty, one-third of the number of Guardians authorized to be elected for the said parishes and wards respectively shall retire from office : and the Guardians who shall so retire in each of the said years shall be determined by the Board of Guardians of the said union in such manner as they shall think fit.

Art. 3.—On the fifteenth day of April in the year One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and in every subsequent year, such of the elective Guardians of the said parishes and wards respectively as have been in office for three years shall retire from office ; but any person so retiring may be re-elected if qualified.

Art. 4.—In the event of any vacancy occurring by death, resignation, or otherwise during the currency of any year, or through failure to elect at any annual election, any Guardian duly elected to fill such vacancy shall continue in office so long as the vacating Guardian or any Guardian who might have been elected at such annual election would have been entitled to continue, and no longer.

Art. 5.—Any person entitled to continue for one year to act as Guardian under the provisions of section 10 of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, shall be entitled to continue so to act for two years in addition.

Art. 6.—Notwithstanding any provisions contained in any of the above-recited Orders, the number of Guardians to be elected at the annual election in the year One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and every subsequent year, shall be one-third of the number authorized by the said authors to be elected; and all such verbal alterations as may be thereby rendered necessary in the forms to be used in any such election shall be made accordingly.

The Names of the Unions and Parishes to which Orders have been issued by the Local Government Board for the Triennial Service of Guardians, with the dates of the respective Orders, are as follows:—

Union, &c.	Date of Order.
Abergavenny	21 January, 1884.
Altrincham	21 February, 1883.
Ashton-under-Lyne	6 March, 1883.
For the wards of the Parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, elections are to be held every third year from the 15th April, 1883. For Denton, Duckingfield, Haughton, and Matley, and for the wards of the Township of Doroylsden, every third year from the 15th April, 1884. For Godley, Hattersley, Hollingworth, Mottram, Newton, Slagley, and Tintwistle, every third year from the 15th April, 1885.	
Aston	14 February, 1884.
Barnsley	26 January, 1884.
Barrow-in-Furness (Parish)	3 February, 1883.
Barton-upon-Irwell	4 November, 1882.
Bedwellty	8 March, 1883.
Belper	8 March, 1883.
For Alderwasley, Alfreton, Allestree, Ashley Hay, Belper, Crich, and Dethwick Lea, and Holloway, elections are to be held every third year from the 15th April, 1883. For Denby, Duffield, Hazlewood, Headge, Holbrooke, Horsley, Worsley, Woodhouse, Ideridgehay and Alton, Ireton Wood, Kedleston, Kilburn, Kirk Langley, Martworth, Mappinley, and Markheaton, every third year from the 15th April, 1884.	

Union, &c.	Date of Order.
For Morley, Muggington and Ravensdale Park, Pentrich, Quarndon, Riply, Shottle and Poston, Smalley, South Wingfield, Turnditch, Weston Underwood, Windley, and Wishworth, every third year from the 15th April, 1885.	
Birkenhead	11 March, 1882.
Blackburn	7 December, 1882.
Bolton	8 March, 1883.
For Bradshaw, Edgworth, Entwistle, Little Bolton, Longworth, Quarlton, Sharples, and Turton, and the wards of the Township of Halliwell, every third year from the 15th April, 1883.	
For Great Bolton, Henton, Horwich, Lostock, and West Houghton, and for the wards of the Township of Rumworth, every third year from the 15th April, 1884.	
For Meightmet, Darcy Lever, Farnworth, Great Lever, Harwood, Kersley, Little Hulton, Middle Hulton, Over Hulton, Little Lever, and for the wards of the Township of Tongewith Haulgh, every third year from the 15th April, 1885.	
Burnley	23 September, 1882.
Bury...	10 March, 1883.
For Ainsworth, Bury, Pilswith, and Walmersley, elections are to be held every third year from the 15th April, 1883.	
For Ashworth, Elton, Pilkington, and Radcliffe, every third year from the 15th April, 1884.	
For Birtle-cum-Bamford, Heap, Hopwood, and Tottington Lower End, every third year from the 15th April, 1885.	
Cardiff	22 February, 1883.
Chorlton	23 September, 1882.
Conway	14 January, 1884.
Derby	6 February, 1884.
Dewsbury	25 October, 1882.
Dudley	8 March, 1883.
Fylde, The	12 February, 1883.
Gateshead	2 November, 1882.
Halifax	12 February, 1884.
Haslingden	30 October, 1882.
Hayfield	21 February, 1883.
Keighley	31 January, 1883.
Kidderminster	19 January, 1884.
King's Norton	10 January, 1884.
Lanchester	12 March, 1884.
Leeds	23 February, 1882.
Leicester	9 March, 1883.
Leigh	5 October, 1882.
Loughborough	6 August, 1884.
Macclesfield	23 September, 1882.
Manchester (Township)	2 September, 1882.
Merthyr Tydvil	14 February, 1884.
Newport (Mon.)	8 March, 1883.
Northampton	9 March, 1883.
Nottingham...	11 March, 1878.
Nuneaton	5 March, 1883.
Oldham	20 February, 1883.
Ormskirk	13 October, 1882.
Pontypool	6 January, 1883.
Pontypridd	19 December, 1884.
Poplar	26 January, 1884.
Prescot	25 October, 1882.
Preston	21 December, 1882.

Union, &c.	Date of Order.
Prestwich	23 September, 1882.
St. George-in-the-East (Parish)	26 February, 1883.
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	6 March, 1883.
Salford	2 March, 1883.
For Salford, elections are to be held every third year from the 15th April, 1883.	
For Pendleton, every third year from the 15th April, 1884.	
For Broughton and Pendlebury, every third year from the 15th April, 1885.	
Sculcoates	13 March, 1882.
Sevenoaks	30 January, 1884.
Sheffield	13 October, 1882.
South Shields	27 February, 1880.
Stockport	13 March, 1882.
Stourbridge	30 October, 1885.
Swansea	10 January, 1884.
Todmorden	18 January, 1884.
Toxteth Park (Township)	9 November, 1882.
Ulverstone	5 March, 1883.
Wakefield	27 September, 1882.
Warrington	9 January, 1883.
West Derby	12 March, 1883.
For Everton, Kirkdale, Litherland, Orwell and Ford, and Walton-on-the-Hill, elections are to be held every third year from the 15th April, 1883.	
For Allerton, Childwall, Garston, Wavertree, and the united parishes of West Derby and Croxteth Park, every third year from the 15th April, 1884.	
For Aintree, Bootle-cum-Linacre, Fazakerley, Great Crosby, Ince Blundell, Kirby, Little Crossby, Lant Netherton, Sephton and Thornton, every third year from the 15th April, 1885.	
Worcester	12 March, 1879.

THE FOLLOWING PARISHES have been divided into wards for the purposes of the election of Guardians, pursuant to 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 19 (now repealed), and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 12, which latter enables the Local Government Board to divide any parish into wards, "having regard to the rateable property therein." (See also sec. 9 (3) of the Public Health Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55).

Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. 6 Mar. 1849.	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE PARISH.
	Audenshaw 1
	Hartshead 3
	Knott Lanes 1
	East Ward of the Town's Division ... 3
	West Ward of the Town's Division ... 2
BLACKBURN. 2 Oct. 1851.	BLACKBURN TOWNSHIP.
	St. Mary's 1
	St. John's... 1
	Trinity 1
	Park 2
	St. Peter's 2
	St. Paul's 2
CANNOCK. 6 Feb. 1878.	CANNOCK PARISH.
	Cannock 2
	Chadsmoor 2
	Hednesford 2
CHELTENHAM. 22 Dec. 1877.	CHELTENHAM PARISH.
	North 2
	Central 2
	Central 3
	East 2
	South 2
	Middle 3
	West... 3
CROYDON. 13 Feb. 1878.	CROYDON PARISH.
	Croydon 5
	Norwood 2
DARLINGTON. 6 Oct. 1876.	DARLINGTON. TOWNSHIP.
	North 3
	East 2
DARLINGTON. *Continued.*	North-West 2
	West... 3
	South 2
	Central 2
GREAT YARMOUTH. 3 Jan. 1852.	GREAT YARMOUTH PARISH.
	North 3
	Market 3
	Regent 3
	St. George's 3
	Nelson 4
HACKNEY. 2 Mar. 1850. 6 Sept. 1856. 3 Jan. 1852. 10 Aug. 1861.	ST. JOHN PARISH.
	Hackney 3
	Homerton 2
	South Hackney ... 4
	Dalston 3
	Stamford Hill 2
	West Hackney ... 3
	De Beauvoir Town... 3
HOLBORN. 5 June, 1869. 5 Mar. 1870.	ST. JAMES, CLERKENWELL, PARISH.
	Pentonville 1
	St. Philip's 2
	St. Mark's 1
	St. James' 2
	St. John's... 2
5 June, 1869. 5 Mar. 1870.	ST. LUKE, MIDDLESEX, PARISH.
	City Road, West ... 2
	Old Street 1
	City Road East ... 1
	West Finsbury... ... 2
	East Finsbury 2

Unions &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.
HUNSLET.	HUNSLET TOWNSHIP.
31 May, 1869.	The East Ward ... 3
	The North Ward ... 3
	The West Ward ... 3
LEEDS.	LEEDS TOWNSHIP.
31 May, 1869.	East 2
	Kirkgate 2
	Mill Hill 2
	North 2
	North-East 2
	North-West 2
	South 2
	West 2
LEICESTER.	ST. MARGARET PARISH.
25 Feb. 1851.	No. I. 4
	No. II. 5
	No. III. 4
	No. IV. 4
MERTHYR-TYDVIL.	MERTHYR TYDVIL PARISH.
15 Dec. 1870.	Dowlais 2
	Pennydarrnn 2
	Cyfarthfa 2
	Town 3
	Plymouth 2
	ABERDARE PARISH.
	North Ward 3
	Higher Town Ward . 3
	Lower Town Ward . 2
	South Ward 3
NORWICH.	CITY OF NORWICH.
See 26 & 27	No. 1 2
Vict. c. xciii.	2 2
ss. 6-14.	3 2
	4 2
	5 2
	6 3
	7 3
	8 5
	9 3
	10 2
	11 2
	12 2
	13 3
	14 3
	15 3
	16 3

Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.
NOTTINGHAM.	ST. MARY PARISH.
6 Mar. 1846.	First 6
	Second 6
	Third 3
	Fourth 3
	Fifth 6
OLDHAM.	OLDHAM TOWNSHIP.
30 Nov. 1864.	Clarksfield 1
30 Apr. 1872.	Mumps 2
	St. James' 1
	St. Mary's 2
	St. Peter's 1
	Waterhead Mill ... 1
	Werneth 2
	Westwood 2
PONTARDAWE.	LLANGUICK PARISH.
16 Feb. 1877.	Alltygreeg 2
	Blaenegel and Mawr. 1
	Caegurwen 1
PONTYPRIDD.	EGLWYSILAN PARISH.
22 Feb. 1878.	No. 1, or North Ward 2
	No. 2, or South Ward 2
	LLANTRISAINT PARISH.
	No. 1 Ward 3
	No. 2 Ward 2
	LLANWONNO PARISH.
	No. 1 Ward 4
	No. 2 Ward 2
	YSTRADYFODWG PARISH.
	No. 1 Ward 5
	No. 2 Ward 1
	No. 3 Ward 4
PORTSEA ISLAND.	PORTSEA PARISH.
25 Feb. 1873.	St. Paul's 6
	All Saint's 5
	St. Mary's 5
	St. John's 1
	St. George's 1
PRESTON.	PRESTON TOWNSHIP.
29 Feb. 1848.	Christchurch 2
	Fishwick 2
	St. John's 2

Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.	Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.
PRESTON. *Continued.*	St. Peter's ... ... 2 St. George's ... ... 2 Trinity 2	ST. MARY, ISLINGTON. *Continued.*	Holloway, Upper ... 3 St. Mary's ... ... 2 Thornhill and Barnsbury 3
ROCHDALE. 4 Feb. 1865.	SPOTLAND TOWNSHIP. Spotland, nearer side 2 Spotland, further side 2 Whitworth ... ... 2 Brandwood 2	ST. MARY, LAMBETH, 21 May, 1846.	ST. MARY PARISH. Bishop's ... ... 3 Marsh and Wall' ... 6 Out Liberty ... ... 8 Prince's Liberty ... 3
ST. GEORGE'S, 14 Mar. 1870.	ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER SQUARE, PARISH. Dover ... ... 1 Conduit ... ... 1 Grosvenor ... ... 2 Brook ... ... 2 Curzon ... ... 1 Knightsbridge ... ... Out 3	ST. MARYLEBONE. 28 June, 1867.	ST. MARYLEBONE PARISH. Grove and Regent's Park ... ... 4 Portland and Cavendish... ... ... 5 Portman ... ... 5 St. John's Wood ... 4
14 Mar. 1870.	ST. MARY AND ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST PARISH. St. Margaret ... ... 2 Knightsbridge ... ... 3 St. John 4	ST. MATTHEW BETHNAL GREEN. 9 Feb. 1864.	ST. MATTHEW, BETHNAL GREEN, PARISH. East ... ... 6 North ... ... 6 South ... ... 6 West... 6
ST. GILES-IN-THE-FIELDS AND ST. GEORGE BLOOMSBURY. 24 Mar. 1868.	ST. GILES-IN-FIELDS AND ST. GEORGE, BLOOMSBURY, PARISH. St. Giles ... ... 10 Bloomsbury 8	ST. PANCRAS. 7 May, 1867.	ST. PANCRAS PARISH. No. 1 ... ... 2 No. 2 ... ... 2 No. 3 ... ... 3 No. 4 ... ... 3 No. 5 ... ... 2 No. 6 ... ... 2 No. 7 ... ... 2 No. 8 8
ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH. 18 Dec. 1867.	ST. LEONARD, SHOREDITCH, PARISH. Holywell... ... ... 2 St. Leonard's ... ... 2 Hoxton New Town... 4 Hoxton Old Town... 4 Haggerstone, East ... 3 Haggerstone, West... 3	STOKE-UPON-TRENT. 16 Dec. 1845. 22 Feb. 1876.	STOKE-UPON-TRENT PARISH. Shelton ... ... 5 North ... ... 6 South-West ... ... 5 Fenton ... ... 3 South-East 5
ST. MARY, ISLINGTON. 4 June, 1867.	ST. MARY, ISLINGTON, PARISH. Canonbury and St. Peter's ... ... 4 Highbury ... ... 4 Holloway, Lower ... 2	STOURBRIDGE. 10 Feb. 1853.	KINGSWINFORD PARISH. Brierley Hill ... ... 3 Brockmoor ... ... 1 Pensnett 2

Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.	Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.
STOURBRIDGE. *Continued.*	Quarry Bank ... ... 1 St. Mary's ... ... 2 Wordsley 2	WOLSTANTON AND BURSLEM. 9 Mar. 1869.	WOLSTANTON PARISH. North ... ... 2 Central ... ... 5 South 3
WALSALL. 15 Dec. 1866.	FOREIGN OF WALSALL TOWNSHIP. Bloxwich ... ... 2 Walsall Wood... ... 1 The Foreign 4	WORTLEY. 7 Feb. 1878.	BRADFIELD. Bradfield ... ... 1 Westnall ... ... 1 Stannington ... ... 2 Waldershelf 1
WESTBURY-UPON-SEVERN. 6 Feb. 1878.	EAST DEAN TOWNSHIP. East Dean, North ... 2 East Dean, Centre ... 3 East Dean, South ... 1	7 Feb. 1878.	ECCLESFIELD. Grenofirth ... ... 2 Ecclesfield ... ... 1 Wincobank ... ... 1 Southey ... ... 1 Wadsley 1

The following parishes have been divided for the purposes of the election of Guardians under the 35 & 36 Vict. c. 79, s. 5 (now repealed), and 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 9 (*a*) :—

Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.	Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. 18 Feb. 1873.	DROYLSDEN. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1	24 Feb. 1874.	ST. JULIAN. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 1
ATCHAM. 24 Feb. 1874.	SHREWSBURY. ST. ALKMOND. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1 ST. CHAD. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 2	24 Feb. 1874.	ST. MARY. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 2
		BARTON-UPON-IRWELL. 14 Feb. 1873.	BURTON-UPON-IRWELL. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 1

(*a*) The Order in each case directs that, for all the purposes of the election of Guardians of the poor, each of the wards shall be considered as a separate parish, and that the Guardians to be elected by the wards shall be elected in the manner prescribed by the General Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 14th February, 1877 (*ante*, p. 1).

Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.	Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards, and No. of Guardians.
BARTON-UPON-IRWELL. *Continued.* 28 Feb. 1873.	WONSLEY. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 2	GUILD-FORD. 27 Feb. 1873.	GODALMING. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 3
		27 Feb. 1873.	STOKE. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 1
CARDIFF. 28 Feb. 1878.	LLANDAFF. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 1	28 Feb. 1873.	ST. NICHOLAS. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1
CARLISLE. 10 Feb. 1875.	CALDEWGATE. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 1	HARTLE-POOL. 10 Feb. 1874.	STRANTON. The Urban Ward ... 9 The Rural Ward ... 1
10 Feb. 1875.	ST CUTHBERT WITHOUT. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 2	HIGH-WORTH and SWINDON. 22 Feb. 1873.	SWINDON. The Urban Ward .. 3 The Rural Ward ... 1
CHRIST-CHURCH (HANTS). 28 Feb. 1878.	CHRISTCHURCH. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 6	HORSHAM 2 Feb. 1876.	HORSHAM. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 3
	HOLDENHURST.. The Urban Ward ... 6 The Rural Ward ... 2	NEWTON ABBOT. 7 Mar. 1873.	DAWLISH. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 1
COCKER-MOUTH. 25 Feb. 1873.	CROSS CANONBURY. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 2		ST. MARY CHURCH. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1
28 Feb. 1873.	WORKINGTON AND CLOFFOCKS. The Urban Ward ... 4 The Rural Ward ... 1	NORTH BIERLEY. 24 Feb. 1874.	CLECKHEATON. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1
DURHAM. 1 Oct. 1873.	ELVET. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 2	PRESCOT. 24 Feb. 1874,	ECCLESTON. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 1
1 Oct. 1873.	CROSSGATE. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1	24 Feb. 1874.	WINDLE. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 1
1 Oct. 1873.	FRAMWELLGATE. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 2	ROMFORD. 14 Feb. 1873.	ROMFORD. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 2
2 Oct. 1873.	ST. GILES OR GILLI-GATE. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 2	RYE. 11 Feb. 1873.	RYE. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 1

Unions, &c., and Dates of Orders.	Parishes, Wards. and No. of Guardians.
ST. THOMAS 14 Feb. 1873.	WITHYCOMBE RAWLEIGH. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1
SHEPPEY. 28 Feb. 1873.	MINSTER IN SHEPPEY. The Urban Ward ... 4 The Rural Ward ... 2
SOUTH SHIELDS. 24 Feb. 1874.	HEDWORTH, MONKTON AND JARROW. The Urban Ward ... 7 The Rural Ward ... 1
TAUNTON. 23 Jan. 1877.	BISHOPS HALL. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 1 TAUNTON ST. JAMES. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 1
TAUNTON. *Continued.*	TAUNTON ST. MARY MAGDALEN. The Urban Ward ... 4 The Rural Ward ... 1
WEARDALE. 23 Feb. 1875.	STANHOPE. The Urban Ward ... 2 The Rural Ward ... 8
3 Mar. 1873.	WOLSINGHAM. The Urban Ward ... 3 The Rural Ward ... 4
WELLINGTON (SOMERSET). 10 Feb. 1875.	WIVELISCOMBE. The Urban Ward ... 1 The Rural Ward ... 2

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

In many parishes there are Ratepayers' Associations for the purpose of securing the nomination of competent persons to serve parochial offices, and the following is an example of rules for such an association :—

1.—That the object of the association be to promote a sound economy in the parochial expenditure, and the establishment of a just and equal assessment.

2.—That the Association shall adopt every legitimate measure for securing the nomination and election of fit and proper representatives to the Board of Guardians.

3.—That the affairs of the Association be under a committee of management, consisting of members, of whom not more than one-half shall be inhabitant ratepayers and elected Guardians ; vacancies occurring during the year to be filled up by the committee.

4.—That no ratepayer shall be elected a member of this committee, either at a general meeting of the Association, or during the year by the committee, unless his proposer and seconder shall give seven days' notice to the secretary.

5. That the committee of management be elected annually at the general meeting to be held in February in each year ; retiring members shall be eligible for re-election.

6.—That there be a chairman, treasurer, and secretary, who shall be elected annually by the committee of management.

7.—That at the time of selecting suitable persons for the offices of Guardian, no candidate remain in the room when the votes are taken.

8.—That the accounts of the Association be audited and presented to the annual general meeting in February.

9.—That any ratepayer in the union shall be admitted a member of the Association, upon the payment of not less than shillings annually ; first payment to be made on admission.

10.—That a special general meeting may be convened upon a requisition signed by 20 members, not being members of the committee of management, and specifying the object of the meeting, to be forwarded to the secretary, and the secretary shall forthwith issue notices of such meeting by advertisement or otherwise, to be held within 14 days of his receiving such requisition ; and by the committee at any time on giving seven days' notice.

11.—That any rule may be altered, amended, or repealed at any general or special meeting, but due notice shall be given of such proposed alteration to the secretary 14 days at least before any such general or special meeting.

THE GENERAL ORDER (CONSOLIDATED).

(Dated 24th July, 1847).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several Unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed:—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several parishes and places comprised within the said Unions;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the parishes and places comprised within the said Unions are situated;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

We, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," and by all other Acts amending the same, do hereby rescind every Order, whether general or special, heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to the unions named in the schedule hereunto annexed, which relates to the several subjects herein provided for, except so far as the same may have related to the apprenticeship of any poor person not yet completed; or may have required or authorized the appointment of any officer, or the giving of any security, or the making of any contract not yet executed, or the making of any Orders by the Guardians for contributions and payments not yet obeyed, or may have defined the salaries of any officers, or have prescribed the districts within which the duties of any officer shall be performed, or may have provided

for the class of paupers or their number to be received into any particular workhouse. * * *

And we do hereby order, direct, and declare, with respect to each of the said unions, as follows :—(*a*) * * *

Meetings of the Guardians (*b*).

Art. 28.—The Guardians shall upon the day of the week, and at the time of day, and at the place already appointed for holding the ordinary meetings, hold an ordinary meeting once at the least in every week or fortnight for the execution of their duties ;(*c*) and may, when they think fit, change the period, time, and place of such ordinary meeting, with the consent of the Commissioners previously obtained (*d*).

Art. 29.—The Guardians shall at the first meeting after the fifteenth day of April, elect out of the whole number of Guardians a chairman and a vice-chairman, who, provided they be Guardians at the time, shall continue respectively to act as such chairman and vice-chairman for the year next ensuing (*e*).

(*a*) Articles 1 to 27 inclusive of this Order have been repealed by the General Order relating to elections, *ante*, p. 1.

(*b*) With respect to the division of Boards of Guardians into committees for the purposes of relief, and the appointment of district committees, see the respective Orders, *post*.

(*c*) The Guardians should provide for the transaction of the business relating to the Public Health Acts at their ordinary meetings as occasion may require, and for this purpose they may adjourn the meeting to some other day when necessary.

(*d*) In every case of a change of meeting, whether as regards the day or period, *i.e.*, from weekly to fortnightly, or the hour of meeting, the consent of the Local Government Board to the change must be obtained.

(*e*) Art. 31 provides for the case of a vacancy in the office of chairman or vice-chairman. In some of the orders issued to individual unions subsequent to 1847, this article has been slightly varied. Note, that these appointments must be made at the first meeting *after* the 15th April. See 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 2, as to the continuance in office of the old Board of Guardians until the 15th April inclusive, in each year ; which, however, does not apply to Guardians elected for parishes in which relief to the poor is administered under a separate Board of Guardians. By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 17, however, in such a parish the Guardians of the preceding year shall continue in office for the period of forty days, or until the election of Guardians for the succeeding year has taken place. If the day of ordinary meeting fall on the 15th day of April, the old Guardians will meet on that day, and the new on the next day of meeting thereafter. The ordinary practice is for the chairman of the Guardians of the past year (if he still be entitled to act as Guardian to take the chair at the commencement of the first meeting of the new

Board of Guardians after the 15th April. If he then be re-elected chairman, he will then retain the chair; or, in the event of any other Guardian being appointed to the office, he will resign the chair to such Guardian, or to the vice-chairman who may be elected, if he be then present. As to the casting vote of the temporary chairman, see 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 19, *post*, p. 62. If the day of the first meeting after the 15th April should fall on Good Friday, some of the new Guardians should attend on Good Friday and adjourn the meeting.

If the chairman should be disqualified under 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 9 (1), or (2), when the Guardians act as a rural sanitary authority, the vice-chairman, if present, should take the chair.

With reference to the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 2, the Poor Law Board, in their circular of 30th September, 1851, say "that it removes a doubt which has frequently arisen in respect of unions or parishes divided into wards for the election of Guardians. In some parishes or wards there may be no contest, and the election of Guardians for such parishes or wards there may be completed on the last day of nomination; whereas in others the election may be contested, and protracted for a considerable time. It has been doubted who are to constitute the Board of Guardians during the interval; namely, whether the whole of the Guardians of the last year, or those whose election is completed, together with the Guardians of the last year for the parishes where the election is not complete.

"This section provides that the Guardians who are elected for the several parishes in a union, or for the several wards in any parish, shall continue to act as such until the 15th day of April inclusive in each year; and after that day every Guardian newly elected for any such parish or ward shall act as such Guardian for the ensuing year.

"If on this day the election shall not have been concluded in respect of any parish or ward, the provision in the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 17, will, as the Board presume, come into operation, and the Guardian of the previous year will continue to be entitled to act for the period of forty days after the 25th of March, or until his successor has been elected."

At the first meeting after the annual election, the Guardians must appoint from among themselves any number, not less than six nor more than twelve, to be a committee, consisting partly of *ex-officio* and partly of elected Guardians, to be called the Assessment Committee of the union for the investigation and supervision of the valuation lists of the several parishes in the union (25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, s. 2). The committee should be appointed at the first meeting after the 15th April, and not at any meeting of the Guardians prior to that date, even though at the time the annual election of Guardians may have been completed. By 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, s. 8, "any Guardian of the union may be present at any meeting of the committee, but shall not be entitled to take part in the proceedings thereof." This, however, does not confer a right to a Guardian who is not a member of the committee to be present at the deliberations of the committee upon any particular matter; for the committee can lawfully, if they think fit during any of their meetings, clear the room of all persons but members of the committee whilst they are deliberating on the decision to be given in any case which has been heard before them. When the committee have heard the whole of any case, they may either retire from the room to deliberate and return to it when their deliberations are concluded, or clear the room and close it during their deliberations, and re-open it afterwards for the admission of other persons. If the Guardians fail to make the appointment at such a meeting, a special order of the Poor Law Board must be issued before the appointment can be made (s. 4). The provisions of s. 8 of the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862, which required the first meeting of the committee to be held at the board room on a day to be fixed by the Guardians, only applied to the committee when first appointed, and not to the committees appointed in subsequent years.

As regards Assessment Committees in unions and parishes within the area of the Metropolis Management Act, reference must be made to the Metropolis

Art. 30.—The Guardians at any time may elect two vice-chairmen, and if such vice-chairmen be appointed at the same time, the Guardians shall determine their precedence; according to which precedence one of the said vice-chairmen shall thenceforth preside and act as in the case when only one vice-chairman is elected (*a*).

Art. 31.—If a chairman or a vice-chairman ceases to be a Guardian, or refuse, or become incapable (*b*) to act as chairman or vice-chairman before the expiration of the term of office, the Guardians shall, within one month after the occurrence of the vacancy, refusal, or incapacity, elect some other Guardian to be chairman or vice-chairman, as the case may be (*c*).

Art. 32.—Whereas no act of any meeting of the Guardians will be valid unless three Guardians be present and concur therein; if three Guardians be not present at any meeting, the clerk shall make an entry of that fact in the minute-book, and the time for holding such meeting shall be deemed to have expired as soon as the said entry shall have been made. But one hour at least shall be allowed

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(Valuation) Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 67; in the tenth edition (by W. C. Glen), of Lumley's Union Assessment Committee Acts, or to those Acts by R. C. Glen and A. D. Lawrie (Knight & Co.).

As regards the appointment of managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District and the Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts, a reference must be made to the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, (by W. C. Glen), and the Orders of the Poor Law Board issued to the respective districts. The Guardians of Unions in school districts are to elect members whose term of office may have expired, to represent them at the Board of Management on one of the two ordinary meetings before the 25th March.

Dispensing Committees in the Metropolis are to be appointed at the first meeting of the Guardians after the 15th April. See the General Order of the 22nd April, 1871, *post*.

(*a*) If two vice-chairmen be elected at *different* times, the one who was first elected will have the precedency. It is only when the election of both is simultaneous that the Guardians must determine their precedence. If a vacancy should occur in the office of vice-chairman (where there are two), the remaining vice-chairman will be entitled to precedence over the vice-chairman subsequently elected to fill the vacant office. A second vice-chairman having been elected under this article, will continue in office till the end of the year.

(*b*) The expression "become incapable" has reference to incapacity arising from physical or mental infirmity, and not from the absence of the chairman at a distance from the union.

(*c*) This article is directory only as to time. The article does not require that notice of the election should be given, but it is generally desirable that notice should be given. It is not necessary that the vice-chairman should resign his office to enable him to be elected chairman; his acceptance of the latter office would vacate that of vice-chairman. It does not seem that the article is imperative that a vacancy occurring in one of two vice-chairmen shall be supplied.

to elapse from the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting, before such entry shall be made (*a*).

Art. 33.—If three or four or more Guardians be present at any ordinary meeting, such three, or the majority of such four or more Guardians, may adjourn the same to the day of the next ordinary meeting, or to some other day previous to the next ordinary meeting.

Art. 34.—An extraordinary meeting of the Guardians may be summoned to be held at any time, upon the requisition of any two Guardians, addressed to the clerk. Every such requisition shall be made in writing, in the Form (F.) hereunto annexed, and no business other than the business specified in the said requisition shall be transacted at such extraordinary meeting (*b*).

Art. 35.—Notice of every change in the period, time, or place of holding any meeting, and notice of the adjournment of any meeting, and notice of every extraordinary meeting, shall be given in writing to every Guardian. Every such notice shall be respectively in the Forms (G.), (H.), and (I.), hereunto annexed, and shall be given or sent by the clerk to every Guardian, or left at his place of abode two days, if practicable, before the day appointed for the meeting to which it relates.

(*a*) The 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 38, provides that, "except where otherwise ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners, and also except for the purpose of consenting to the dissolution or alteration of any union, or any addition thereto, or to the formation of any union for the purposes of settlement or rating,—no *ex-officio* or other Guardian of any such board as aforesaid [*i.e.* Board of Guardians], shall have power to act in virtue of such office except as a member, and at a meeting of such board." And further, that "No act of any such meeting [*i.e.* of a Board of Guardians] shall be valid unless three members shall be present and concur therein." Therefore if the meeting consist of only three Guardians, no act can be done by it if the Guardians are not unanimous. It may here be added, that it is illegal to pay any Guardian of the poor out of any parish rate or fund for attending to the discharge of his duty as Guardian. Neither can they be lawfully repaid out of the poor rates any expenses which they may personally incur in attending the meetings of the Guardians.

From what has taken place at some Boards of Guardians it seems necessary to say that an *ex-officio* Guardian is co-ordinate in all respects with an elected or nominated Guardian. As to the latter, see 30 Vict. c. 6, s. 79, which, however, applies to the Metropolis only.

(*b*) Under Art. 36 a meeting of emergency is to be held "at the ordinary place of meeting;" and though Art. 34 does not in terms require it, it would be proper that an extraordinary meeting should also be held at the ordinary place of meeting. At any rate it is open to much doubt whether an extraordinary meeting held at any other place would be legal.

Art. 36.—If any case of emergency arise, requiring that a meeting of the Guardians should immediately take place, they, or any three of them, may meet at the ordinary place of meeting, and take such case into consideration, and may make an order thereon.

Proceedings of the Guardians.

Art. 37.—At every meeting the chairman, or in his absence a vice-chairman, shall preside; but if at the commencement of any meeting the chairman and vice-chairman or vice-chairmen be absent, the Guardians present shall elect one of themselves to preside at such meeting as chairman thereof, until the chairman or a vice-chairman take the chair (*a*).

Art. 38.—Every question at any meeting consisting of more than three Guardians shall be determined by a majority of the votes of the Guardians present thereat, and voting on the question; and when there shall be an equal number of votes on any question, such question shall be deemed to have been lost (*b*).

(*a*) The Guardian elected as presiding chairman will sign the minutes of the last ordinary and of any other meeting, if they are read whilst he is in the chair. (See Art. 41 (firstly) and note (*a*), p. 66). The chairman can of course, like any other Guardian, move a resolution for adoption by the Guardians, or propose an amendment to or second a resolution brought forward by some other Guardian. It may be added, that if the regular chairman of the Guardians be present at the commencement of any meeting, it is incumbent upon him to fill the chair so long as he is present; and that he cannot vacate it, and act as an ordinary member of the Board of Guardians at the meeting. So, if the vice-chairman takes the chair in the absence of the chairman, he may, if he think fit so to do, continue in the chair, though the chairman may come to the meeting after the chair has been occupied by the vice-chairman. If a temporary chairman be presiding, and the chairman or vice-chairman afterwards come in, and neither of them take the chair, the proceedings of the Guardians will nevertheless be legal, for the presiding chairman may continue in the chair *until* the chairman or a vice-chairman take the chair.

As to the duty of a chairman to preserve order at a meeting, and to remove disorderly persons therefrom, see *Lucas* v. *Mason*, 33 L. T. N.S. 13; 44 L. J. Exch. 145.

(*b*) In the Consolidated Orders issued to unions, formed since 1847, this article stops at voting "on the question." By 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 19, "in the case of an equality of votes upon any question at a meeting of the Guardians of any union or parish, the presiding chairman at such meeting shall have a second or casting vote." The presiding chairman is entitled to have his vote on any question recorded in the same manner as the vote of any other Guardian present at the meeting; and if the votes are then found to be equal, he will be entitled to give a second or casting vote. If the chairman has not already voted, and the votes are found to be equal, he may give his casting vote; and it is immaterial whether he has previously voted or not. If, however, before voting at all, the chairman declare the numbers, he cannot afterwards give a vote making them equal, and then a casting

vote deciding the question. See 9 O. C. 184. Further upon this subject see note to Art. 155, *post*. The votes are taken by a show of hands, and the result declared by the chairman after counting them; and it would seem, therefore, that a scrutiny of the votes then given cannot be made unless the result is called in question at the time, and the chairman then acquiesces in the correctness of it. In taking the votes of the Guardians, the Poor Law Board think that the following should be the course of proceeding: When the question is put to the meeting, the chairman should take the votes of the Guardians present by a show of hands, and then declare the motion to be adopted or rejected, as the case may be. The Board think that if any Guardian disputes the correctness of the chairman's decision, he is entitled to claim to have the names of the Guardians called over, and each Guardian's vote taken down by the clerk with the view of counting them, and thus of testing the accuracy of that decision; if the result of that counting should be to reverse the chairman's decision, the Board think that the question must be determined by the counting of the votes consequent upon the taking down of the names; but that any Guardian will be entitled to claim the vote of any Guardian who has held up his hand upon one side of the question to be counted on that side, even though, on calling the names, he may have given his vote the other way. This is in conformity with the practice of the House of Commons, where the rules are the result of long experience and are of recognized utility. (56 O. C., N.S. 78.) Nevertheless, Guardians sometimes determine a question before them by taking the votes of the members voting by ballot; and having regard to the case of *Shaw* v. *Thompson*, L. R. 3 Ch. D. 233; 45 L. J. Ch. 827, at the present day there does not seem to be anything illegal in the Guardians so voting. The judgment in *Faulkner* v. *Elger*, 4 B. & C. 449, to the effect that an election by ballot is illegal, being based on the ground that it does not afford an opportunity for a scrutiny, is not now applicable, when Acts of Parliament have been passed regulating municipal and parliamentary elections, which free voting by ballot from these objections.

There are no legal authorities which bind the chairman to the adoption of any particular course with regard to the manner in which amendments to an original motion shall be put to the meeting. The most convenient course appears to be for the chairman to allow of only one amendment to be moved at the same time to an original motion; and if it be lost, then to allow other amendments to be moved in succession, until all the amendments are disposed of. If they are all rejected, the original motion should then be put; but if an amendment be carried, it should then be put as an original motion, upon which an amendment may be again moved.

After a division of the Board of Guardians on any motion duly proposed and seconded, the number of Guardians who voted for and against the motion should be recorded on the minutes; but it is not necessary that the names of the Guardians who voted should be entered on the minutes. The chairman, if he intends to vote on the question before the Board of Guardians, should give his vote immediately after he has counted the votes of the other Guardians, and before he declares the numbers voting on each side from the chair. If he then finds that the votes are equal, he should give a second or casting vote. If, however, he should declare the numbers voting before he gives any vote himself, the Poor Law Board have stated that they think that in such case the chairman's votes are not entitled to count. (44 O. C. N.S. 184.)

The following is a later decision of the Poor Law Board bearing on this point:—The clerk of Croydon Union stated that a resolution was carried by six votes to five; but the Guardians doubted the correctness of this mode of stating the result of the voting, and wished to receive the opinion of the Poor Law Board. Before the chairman's vote was given, the number of votes for and against the motion was equal; and as the chairman did not give a second vote, the clerk considered that the chairman's vote could not be properly called a casting vote. In reply, the Board stated that they thought the clerk correct. A casting vote, they said, may signify one of two things, either the single vote of a person who only votes in the

Art. 39.—No resolution agreed to or adopted by the Guardians shall be rescinded or altered by them, unless some Guardian shall have given to the Board seven days' notice of a motion to rescind or alter such resolution, which notice shall be forthwith entered on the minutes by the clerk (*a*). Provided always, that this regulation shall not extend to any resolution which immediately concerns the allowance of relief to any person, or the punishment of any pauper, or to any resolution which the commissioners may request

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case of an equality, or the double vote of a person who first votes with the rest, and then upon an equality creates a majority by giving a second vote. In the present instance the vote given by the chairman in his capacity as Guardian was a casting vote in the former of these senses, as it turned an equality of votes into a majority. (57 O. C. N.S. 84.)

The general practice of meetings held for the discharge of public business is that when a resolution has been passed, disposing of any question before the meeting, the same question cannot be afterwards re-opened at that meeting; but there is no rule of law bearing absolutely upon the point; and, although it is possible that the re-opening of a question absolutely decided may, in some special case, be necessary, and therefore lawful at the same meeting, the chairman of the meeting would act most judiciously if he proceeded according to the general practice at meetings for the transaction of public business, and declined to allow a decided question to be re-opened at the same meeting.

If a motion intended to be submitted to the Guardians be illegal in its nature if carried, or if an illegal amendment to a legal motion be made, the chairman is not bound to submit either to the vote. (3 O. C. 38.)

Further with regard to the votes of the Guardians, see note to Article 155, *post*. It may here be stated, that a Guardian must discharge the duties of his office in person, and that it is not competent for him to appoint a deputy to act for him, or to vote for him by proxy, on any question at a meeting of the Guardians.

The notice is to be given at a meeting of the Guardians, and not to be sent to the clerk to be circulated by him to each individual Guardian. If notice is so given and entered on the minutes, no further notice to individual Guardians is requisite.

The following letter of the Local Government Board on the object of reporting the proceedings of the Boards of Guardians was published in the *Times* newspaper of the 15th June, 1876:—"Though they believe that in general Boards of Guardians do not admit reporters for newspapers to their meetings, there is no provision in law or any order which prevents an individual member from making notes of the Guardians' proceedings at their meetings, and using them as he thinks proper. At the same time, if the matter discussed be of a nature to affect the character of any person, the Board believe the publication of it would not be privileged; and if it be one which the Guardians generally think it would be inexpedient as regards the interests of the union to be published, the individual member of the Board who should make it public would, in the opinion of the Board, incur a serious responsibility if mischief should ensue from its publication." Further on this subject see note (*c*), *post*, p. 66.

(*a*) Thus if a notice to rescind a resolution be given at a meeting of the Guardians held on a Monday, the day for bringing the motion on for discussion will be the following Monday, as seven days' notice means one day inclusive and the other exclusive. (See *Reg.* v. *JJ. of West Riding*, 4 B. & A. 685, and *Reg.* v. *JJ. of Salop*, 8 A. & E. 173.) Any other notices of motion need not be entered on the minutes by the clerk, unless a special direction be given by the Guardians in that

the Guardians to reconsider or amend, or to any question of emergency (*a*).

Art. 40.—The Guardians may, from time to time (as occasion may require) appoint a committee to consider and report on any special subject, and such committee may meet at such times and places as to them may seem convenient; but no act or decision of any such committee shall of itself be deemed to be the act of the Guardians (*b*).

Art. 41.—At every ordinary meeting of the Guardians the business shall, as far as may be convenient, be conducted in the following order (*c*):—

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behalf. (See note to Art. 155.) An absent Guardian may give a notice of motion through the medium of a Guardian who is present at the meeting.

An officer's salary cannot be increased without a notice of motion pursuant to this Article: for such a proceeding would be tantamount to a recision of the resolution fixing the officer's then salary.

(*a*) In many unions it is now the practice of the clerk to send to the whole of the Guardians agenda papers of the special business intended to be brought before the Board at each meeting. And there is nothing in this Order to prohibit his so doing, and the attendant expenses being paid by the Guardians. It is the practices of all Metropolitan Vestries and Boards of Works.

A general resolution of the Guardians with reference to the relief of a certain class of paupers, cannot be departed from, except after notice in conformity with Article 39.

(*b*) The Guardians may, however, by a resolution adopting any report which may be made to them by a committee, constitute the recommendations in such report an act or decision of the Guardians. It must be understood that a committee appointed under this Article is to be composed of a selected number of Guardians, and not of the whole Board. As regards the appointment of district committees for the purposes of relief, see the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 7. Under this Article a Settlement and Poor Removal Committee may be appointed, but the committee must be careful in such case not to exercise any of the functions of the Board of Guardians in regard to the proceedings for obtaining orders of removal.

As to Boards of Guardians removing the poor to their places of settlement, see 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, ss. 1, 2, and 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 25, and the Orders of the Local Government Board on the subject, *post*.

The Guardians cannot delegate to a committee appointed under this Article the opening and selection of tenders for supplies. This must be done by the whole Board of Guardians under Art. 47, *post*.

Committees appointed by an outgoing Board of Guardians cannot legally meet or transact any business after the 15th April, when the new Board comes into office.

As regards the Metropolis, the General Order dated 29th July, 1884, with regard to relief committees, *post*, may be referred to.

The subject of Poor Law Conferences may here be mentioned by a reference to the Statute 46 Vict. c. 11, and the General Order of the Local Government Board dated 17th September, 1883, *post*. Also the 48 Vict. c. 22, as to Conferences of local authorities; and the Order of the Local Government Board on the subject in Glen's "Law of Public Health, &c.," 10th edition.

A committee may appoint a chairman to act as such at all their meetings, or they may appoint a chairman to preside at each meeting as they may think fit.

(*c*) The order of business indicated by this Article is not obligatory on the Guardians, but it will in general be found convenient.—*Instr. Letter*, 1842. See

Art. 41.—Firstly. The minutes of the last ordinary meeting, and of any other meeting which may have been held since such ordinary meeting, shall be read to the Guardians; and, in order that such minutes may be recognized as a record of the acts of the Guardians at their last meeting, they shall be signed by the chairman presiding at the meeting at which such minutes are read, and an entry of the same having been so read, shall be made in the minutes of the day when read (*a*).

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also 44 O.C. N.S. 184. The order of business so far as it is not provided for by the regulations depends upon the pleasure of the Guardians present at the meeting.

It may be here stated that strangers have no right to be present at the meetings of the Guardians; the Guardians may, however, if they think fit, permit any person to be present at their meetings. On a stranger being directed to withdraw, he must do so forthwith; and if he refuse, the Guardians may use necessary force to remove him, and to that end may call in the aid of a police officer.

The publication in a newspaper of an account of a meeting of a Board of Guardians at which a report or statement was made by the chairman of the Workhouse Visiting Committee, which alleged acts of misconduct on the part of the workhouse medical officer in neglecting to attend on several occasions when sent for to pauper patients, is not privileged. By the court, the administration of the poor laws throughout the country was matter of public interest, but the occasion was not one which justified the publication. The meetings of Poor Law Guardians are not necessarily public; the report was only an *ex parte* statement grievously affecting the character of a medical officer, and might or might not be true, and the Guardians would have done well not to have admitted strangers. (*Purcell* v. *Sowler*, L. R. 2 C. P. D. 215; 46 L. J. C. P. 308, affirming the decision of the Common Pleas Division in *Purcell* v. *Sowler*, L. R. 1 C. P. D. 781).

(*a*) The minutes are intended to be a true record of the proceedings of the Board, and the confirmation of the minutes by the succeeding Boards will merely authenticate the accuracy of the record, without affecting the acts of the previous meeting, which in general require no subsequent confirmation.—*Instr. Letter.* The minutes are to be signed by the chairman presiding at the meeting at which they are read, whether he was or was not the chairman presiding at the previous meeting.

The minutes should always be copied into the fair minute book in the intervals between the meetings of the Guardians, and be ready to be laid before the Board at the following meeting for the purpose of being read, and afterwards signed by the presiding chairman of that meeting.

As already observed, the reading over of the minutes of the proceedings of the Guardians at the succeeding meeting, and their signature by the chairman, are only intended to authenticate the entry as being a faithful record of what took place at the meeting to which they relate.

Art. 41 requires that the minutes shall be read; and though it is competent for any Guardian at the reading of them to call in question the correctness of the entry, he cannot raise any discussion upon points determined in the resolutions as entered on the minutes.

If the minutes of each meeting of the Guardians are printed and a copy delivered to each member, it is considered that the spirit of Art. 41 will be complied with, if at each meeting a resolution is carried that the minutes of the preceding meeting be taken as read. Of course, before the motion is put to the vote, it will be competent for a member to move that the minutes be read *in extenso*, or fully in respect of any particular matter.

Art. 41.—Secondly. The Guardians shall dispose of such business as may arise out of the minutes so read, and shall give the necessary directions thereon.

Thirdly. They shall proceed to give the necessary directions respecting all applications for relief made since the last ordinary meeting, and also respecting the amount and nature of relief to be given and continued to the paupers then in the receipt of relief, until the next ordinary meeting, or for such other time as such relief may be deemed to be necessary (*a*).

(*a*) Society owes relief to those only who, by force of circumstances, are rendered unable to provide for the necessaries of life; to distribute relief in any other case is to create mendicity, to encourage idleness, and to produce vice.

The fundamental principle with respect to legal relief of the poor is that the condition of the pauper ought to be, on the whole, less eligible than that of the independent labourer. The equity and expediency of this principle are equally obvious. Unless the condition of the pauper is, on the whole, less eligible than that of the independent labourer, the law destroys the strongest motives to good conduct, steady industry, providence, and frugality among the labouring classes, and induces persons, by idleness or imposture, to throw themselves upon the poor rates for support. But if the independent labourer sees that a recurrence to the poor rates will, while it protects him from destitution, place him in a less eligible position than that which he can attain to by his own industry, he is left to the undisturbed influence of all those motives which prompt mankind to exertion, forethought, and self-denial. On the other hand, the pauper has no just ground for complaint, if, at the same time that his physical wants are amply provided for, his condition should be less eligible than that of the poorest class of those who contribute to his support."—*Report of Poor Law Commissioners on Amendment of the Poor Laws*, p. 45.

Of late years it has become the practice to speak of the acceptance of relief from the poor rates as a disgrace to the recipient; the author of this work cannot too emphatically say that in his opinion the acceptance of relief from the poor rates by a person who is destitute is to be commended when the destitute person cannot otherwise provide what is requisite for the sustenance of himself and family without having recourse to crime. The "unemployed," if in need, have as good a claim to be relieved as any other destitute persons; and it forms no part of the functions or duty of Boards of Guardians to provide or obtain work for unemployed persons in order to prevent them from becoming chargeable to the poor rates.

Ex parte the Guardians of the Newtown and Llanidloes Union, *Times* newspaper of 9 November, 1864, was an application for a *mandamus* to the Guardians to give relief to an aged woman. A rule *nisi* was granted in the case, but what became of it does not appear; the following observations of the Lord Chief Justice may, however, be usefully quoted. He said:—"No doubt there ought to be some remedy if a poor person is refused relief; and an indictment, although a means of punishment, is hardly a remedy. An indictment will not give relief to a destitute person. The remedy by *mandamus* may be a long way off, but if there is no better it must be resorted to. We cannot say that the Guardians are arbitrarily to refuse relief to a destitute person without just cause, and we must see what that reason may be."

On the subject of relief generally:—The function of the Guardians is to relieve destitution actually existing, and not to expend the money of the ratepayers in preventing a person from becoming destitute; that is to say, they can only expend

the poor rates in supplying the destitute person with actual necessaries, such as food, clothing, or lodging, or the means of procuring, food, clothing, or lodging temporarily, if the destitute person cannot be immediately received into the workhouse. Expenditure incurred for the purpose of setting a poor person up in trade, in purchasing tools or implements of trade for him, or replacing a horse or cow that may have died, redeeming goods from pledge, or purchasing goods seized for rent, replacing goods or furniture destroyed by fire, or for purposes of a like or similar nature, is illegal; and, if incurred, must be disallowed by the auditor. So also, if the expenditure be incurred in the education out of the workhouse of an adult person or in procuring an adult person to be taught a trade, such person not having whilst a minor been apprenticed in the manner directed by Articles 52—69, *post*.

As regards the relief of persons who are in the receipt of charitable contributions, it may be observed that if the fact comes to the knowledge of the Guardians in the case of an application to them for relief, they are bound to act upon it, and either wholly to refuse relief or to give such an amount only as, with the other assistance the applicant receives, will be sufficient to relieve his or her actual necessities.

The minute, dated 20th November, 1869, of the President of the Poor Law Board, marking out the separate limits of poor law and charity, should be carefully perused, not only by all administrators of the poor laws, but by all contributors and dispensers of voluntary charity.

As regards the administration of relief when applied for by persons who are members of friendly societies, and as such entitled to weekly payments during sickness or otherwise, see the Minutes of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject, 1 O. C. 30.

In a letter of the Poor Law Board, dated 5th January, 1870, in reply to one from Mr. R. H. Paget, M.P., asking them to give definite information on the following questions bearing upon the relations between workmen's clubs or benefit societies and the Poor Law System :—

Mr. Paget stated the case of two widows, each having the same number of children, one of whom was in the receipt of six shillings from a benefit society, while the other was totally without resources; the latter received ten shillings a week poor relief, the former only four shillings; the aggregate income of each being ten shillings a week; and inquired whether the Guardians would be legally justified in granting any relief to the widow in receipt of the six shillings from the benefit society beyond the four shillings which they then gave? and if so, to what extent?

In answer to these precise questions as to the legal bearings of the case, the Board stated that the Guardians would not be justified, according to the strict law applicable to such cases, in giving to the widow in question any further relief than such an amount as would, together with the sum she was receiving from the benefit society, render the amount of her weekly income equal, and no more than equal, to that amount which the Guardians held to be necessary to relieve the destitution of a person similarly circumstanced, but who had no other means of support.

In answer to a question as to the principle on which amounts received from benefit societies should be dealt with by Guardians in granting relief, the Board called his attention to the minute of the Poor Law Commissioners in the year 1840, on the question of allowing medical relief to persons receiving sick pay from a benefit society, and concluded as follows :—

"The Board cannot shut their eyes to the fact that the only safe basis on which the system of benefit societies can rest, under the present system of the legal right to relief, is, that they afford the means of providing, in times of distress or disability, a more eligible, respectable, and liberal maintenance than that supplied under the Poor Law, and that they should be still regarded as a mode for avoiding the degradation of parish support, rather than as conferring a title by which a claim to such support may be established even beyond the line of actual destitution."

Generally as regards the Act see the Circular of the Poor Law Board of 9th

January, 1856, and that of the Local Government Board of 22nd July, 1872, also s. 38 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

The 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, enables the Guardians to provide for the education and maintenance of pauper children in certified schools or institutions established for the instruction of blind, deaf, dumb, lame, deformed, or idiotic persons. The Act, however, does not apply to any certified reformatory school.

Payment of school fees for poor parents.—By the Elementary Education Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 10), the parent, not being a pauper, of any child who is unable by reason of poverty to pay the ordinary fee for such child at a public elementary school, or any part of such fee, may apply to the Guardians having jurisdiction in the parish in which he resides; and it shall be the duty of such Guardians, if satisfied of such inability, to pay the said fee, not exceeding threepence a week, or such part thereof as he is, in the opinion of the Guardians, so unable to pay. The parent shall not by reason of any payment made under this section be deprived of any franchise, right, or privilege, or be subject to any disability or disqualification. Payment under this section shall not be made on condition of the child attending any public elementary school other than such as may be selected by the parent, nor refused because the child attends, or does not attend, any particular public elementary school.

School fees may now be given by Guardians by way of loan. See Order of 9th January, 1878, *post*.

By 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 14, if the parent, step-parent, nearest adult relative, or next of kin of any child not belonging to the Established Church, relieved in a workhouse or in a district school, or in case there should be no parent, step-parent, nearest adult relative, or next of kin, then the god-parent of such child make application to the said Board in such behalf, the Board may, if they think fit, order that such child shall be sent to some school established for the reception, maintenance, and education of children of the religion to which such child shall be proved to belong, and duly certified by the Poor Law Board under the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43; and the Guardians of the union or parish to which such child shall be chargeable shall, according to the terms of such order, cause the child to be conveyed to such school, and pay the cost and charges of the maintenance, lodging, clothing, and education of the said child therein, and all the provisions of the said Statute shall thenceforth apply to the said child.

By 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 23, the Acts 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43 and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 43, apply to illegitimate children, and the mother's consent shall be sufficient. Provision is made also for the action of the Poor Law Board in the case of deserted children.

Applications to the Poor Law Board to send children to schools under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, should be made in the following form :—

I, the undersigned, being the (set forth what degree of relationship exists, or in default of relationship, state what god-parent, strike out from "and" to "kin" inclusive), and nearest adult relative, or next of kin of , a child aged years, not belonging to the Established Church, but to the (insert religion) now relieved in the workhouse of the Union *or* in the workhouse of the parish of in the county of *or* in the District School, in the county of], apply to the Poor Law Board to order that such child shall, if they think fit, be sent to the school established at for the reception, maintenance, and education of children of the religion to which such child belongs, and which school has been duly certified by the Poor Law Board under the Statute of the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43.

I offer the accompanying documents and testimonials in proof of my being such (set forth what degree of relationship exists, or in default of relationship, what god-parent), of the said child, and that such child belongs to the said (insert religion) religion.

Signed this day of at , in the Parish of
in the County of . Signature. Address.

If the applicant cannot write, he must make a mark ; and this mark must be attested by a witness, who must also sign his name and give his description and place of abode.

The Local Government Board thereupon order that "such child shall be sent from the said Workhouse School to the school established at , in the County of , under the name of 'The Orphanage,' for the reception, maintenance, and education of children of the religion, to which religion it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Board that the said child belongs, and which school has been duly certified by this Board under the provisions of the Statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43 ; and that the Guardians of the poor of the said union shall cause such child to be forthwith conveyed to such school, and pay the cost and charges of the maintenance, lodging, clothing, and education of such child therein, at the rate of six shillings a week in respect of such child, so long as such child shall continue in the school as aforesaid, or at such less sum as the said Guardians and the Managers of the said School may agree upon ; and that the said Guardians shall supply to such child sent to the said School under this Order a complete suit of clothing and one change of body linen."

By 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, s. 4, the Guardians may from time to time appoint any one of their body to visit and inspect the school, and the school is to be at all reasonable times open to such visitation and inspection.

The Poor Law Board said that, "although children may be sent to Roman Catholic schools, if the mother discharges herself from the workhouse the children will have to be taken from such schools and delivered to her when she leaves the workhouse. From other communications which the Board have received in similar cases, it appears that the idea prevails that if parents obtain the removal of their children to certified Roman Catholic schools the children will be kept in those schools, although the parents may discharge themselves from the workhouse. This, however, is an erroneous idea ; children in a certified school are, so far as regards the effect of their parents' discharge from the workhouse, in the same position as if they were in a district school. It will, therefore, be proper for the Guardians to exercise vigilance in this respect, so as to prevent the children remaining chargeable to the union when the parents are no longer inmates."

They further say that if a child is sent to a certified school by the Guardians of the union, under the provisions of Statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, the amount which they can pay for the maintenance, clothing, and education of such child therein is expressly limited by sect. 1 of that Act to the total sum which would have been charged for the maintenance of such child, if relieved in the workhouse during the same period, but the Board have been advised that when proceedings have been taken under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 14, there is no limitation with regard to the amount which the Board may order the Guardians to pay in respect of each child.

Now by 45 & 46 Vict. c. 58, s. 13, the Guardians of any union who send any pauper child to a school certified under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, s. 1, may pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the maintenance, clothing, and education of such child whilst in such school to an amount not exceeding such rate of payment as may be sanctioned by the Local Government Board for pauper children sent to such school.

In the 14th Annual Report, p. 181 is a statement of the yearly sums authorized to be paid by the Guardians in respect of certified schools.

Schools to be certified under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, are schools where children are maintained and taught, and not day-schools where they are taught only.

As regards the relief of persons possessed of house or other property, who may be in circumstances of destitution so as to require relief:—Such persons may be unable, from some cause or other, immediately to convert their property into money, or where they may be taking measures to do so, the sale may not have been completed. Such cases ought to be dealt with according to the actual circumstances of the applicant at the time, and the relief given or withheld accordingly. The Guardians may in such cases require the applicant to sell his property, and apply the proceeds, as far as they will go, in support of himself and

his family before the poor rates are permanently drawn upon for his maintenance ; or they may give the relief on loan, to be afterwards recovered from the applicant. See also note to Art. 88.

It may be stated further that the Guardians would not be legally justified in paying out of the poor rate the subscriptions of poor persons to friendly societies, when such persons become unable to provide for the payment thereof out of their own resources.

In every case in which the Guardians grant relief out of the workhouse some specific period should be fixed, during which the relief is to continue if the circumstances of the case remain the same. Every case will then be brought under the revision of the Guardians at the end of the period for which the relief has been granted.

If the application be for temporary relief only, the Guardians will order it to be given for such short period as they may consider the exigencies of the applicant require. If, on the other hand, the applicant be likely to remain permanently chargeable, they will extend the period for which they order it to be given ; but under no circumstances should the relief be ordered for a longer period than six months. By limiting the relief to six months, the relieving officer will have to report the cases to the Guardians at least once in every half-year in his Application and Report Book ; upon which occasion, and indeed whenever he reports an application for relief, he must enter in the book the full particulars of the case, and thus place before the Guardians on each Board-day the particulars of all the cases they will have to decide on that day.

The Poor Law Board said that they had reason to believe that, in several parts of the country, the giving relief in kind is materially, if not wholly discontinued. They did not refer merely to cases of able-bodied persons receiving relief under the out-door Labour Test Order (see *post*), in which the giving more than half of the relief in money is illegal, but to those cases also (and they are not few in number) in which, it being competent for Guardians to give relief in either form, the whole is (perhaps from considerations of convenience to the relieving officers or on other grounds) given wholly in money.—*Circular, 9th December*, 1868.

The Board were not unaware that, in some special instances coming under the last-mentioned class, local circumstances, or a due regard to the position and requirements of the applicant, might render such a course advisable and proper ; but still, as a general rule, they were of opinion that the administration of relief in kind was calculated both to diminish the chance of imposition and to obviate the danger of misapplication, and they therefore desired to urge the consideration of the subject upon the careful attention of the Guardians of every district in which the practice of so giving relief had been neglected.—*Circular, 9th December*, 1868.

" The Board would impress upon Guardians generally the importance of a strict compliance with the provisions of the Out-door Relief Prohibitory Order (*post*) in all unions and parishes to which it has been issued. They believe that while the exceptions provide adequately for those cases to which the Prohibitory Regulations are, in the judgment of the Guardians, not properly applicable, a steady adherence to the principle of in-door relief in all proper cases is essential to the due administration of the law."—*Ib.*

The following is taken from a memorandum of the Local Government Board, dated February, 1878, relating to the administration of out-relief.

The Board first refer to a circular which was issued by them in 1871 (1st Annual Report, p. 63), calling the attention of their inspectors, and through them of the various Boards of Guardians throughout the country, to the following suggestions connected with the subject of out-door relief :—

1. That out-door relief should not be granted to single able-bodied men or to single able-bodied women, either with or without illegitimate children. 2. That out-door relief should not, except in special cases, be granted to any woman deserted by her husband during the first twelve months after the desertion, or to any able-bodied widow with one child only. 3. That in the case of any able-bodied widow with more than one child it may be desirable to take one or more of

the children into the workhouse in preference to giving out-door relief. 4. That in unions where the Prohibitory Order is in force the workhouse test should be strictly applied; and the Guardians should be informed that the Board will not be prepared to sanction any cases which are not reported within the time limited by the Order, and in which the reports do not contain a detailed statement of the paupers to which they refer, showing the number of their respective families, with the ages and number of children employed, amount of wages of the several members of the family at work, cause of destitution, period during which they have been without employment, amount of relief, if any, given previously to the transmission of the report, and what extent of accommodation for all classes exists in the workhouse at the time. 5. That out-door relief should be granted for a fixed period only, which should not, in any case, exceed three months. 6. That all orders to able-bodied men for relief in the labour-yard should be only given from week to week. 7. That out-door relief should not be granted in any case unless the relieving officer has since the application visited the home of the applicant, and has recorded the date of such visit in the Relief Application and Report Book. Cases in which the relieving officer has not had time to visit should be relieved by him in kind only or by an order for the workhouse. 8. That the relieving officer should be required to make at least fortnightly visits to the homes of all persons receiving relief on account of temporary sickness and of able-bodied men receiving relief in the labour-yard, and to visit the old and infirm cases at least once a quarter; and the relieving officer should be required to keep a diary with the dates and results of such visits. 9. That the provisions with respect to the compulsory maintenance of paupers by relations legally liable to contribute to their support should be more generally acted upon. 10. That as the recommendations of medical officers for meat and stimulants are regarded as equivalent to orders for additional relief, they should in all cases be accompanied by a report from the medical officer in a prescribed form, setting forth the particulars of each case ascertained by personal inquiry. 11. That in the most populous unions it may be expedient to appoint one or more officers to be termed "Inspectors of Out-Relief," whose duty it would be to act as a check upon the relieving officers, and ascertain also the circumstances connected with the recipients of relief. Such appointments have already been tried in Liverpool, and found to answer very successfully."

The rules following were originally devised and adopted by the Manchester Board of Guardians and are quoted in the memorandum :—1. Out-door relief shall not be granted or allowed by the Relief Committees (except in cases of sickness) to applicants of any of the following classes—(*a*) Single able-bodied men; (*b*) Single able-bodied women; (*c*) Able-bodied widows without children, or having only one child to support; (*d*) Married women (with or without families) whose husbands having been convicted of crime, are undergoing a term of imprisonment; (*e*) Married women (with or without families) deserted by their husbands; (*f*) Married women (with or without families) left destitute through their husbands having joined the Militia, and being called up for training; (*g*) Persons residing with relatives, where the united income of the family is sufficient for the support of all its members, whether such relatives are liable by law to support the applicant or not. 2. Out-door relief shall not be granted in any case for a longer period than thirteen weeks at a time. 3. Out-door relief shall not be granted to any able-bodied person for a longer period than six weeks at a time. 4. Out-door relief shall not be granted on account of the sickness of the applicant, or any of his family, for a longer period than two weeks at a time, unless such sickness shall be certified in writing by the district medical officer as being likely to be of long duration, or to be of a permanent character. 5. When relief is allowed to a parent through the admission of child or children into the Swinton Schools of the Workhouse, such relief shall not be granted for a longer period than six months at a time; and if at the expiration of such period a continuance of the relief is required, the relieving officer shall visit and inquire into the circumstances of the parent, and bring the case up for reconsideration by the relief committee, in the same manner as if it were a case of out-door relief.

In ordering relief, the Guardians should specify what relief is to be given in each case, and the time for which it is to be allowed. If before the expiration of the specified period a continuance of the relief should be considered necessary, the relieving officer should report the circumstance to the Guardians, and take their directions accordingly.

The Guardians may provide for the reception, maintenance, and instruction of any adult pauper, being blind, or deaf and dumb, in any hospital or institution established for the reception of persons suffering under such infirmities, and may pay the charges incurred in the conveyance of such pauper to and from the same, as well as those incurred in his maintenance, support, and instruction therein. (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 21.) Provision for sending idiotic paupers to asylums is made by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 13.

The giving of relief in a case where the applicants are really destitute should not be delayed pending inquiry into any other matters. The primary duty is to relieve actual destitution existing in the union, and the duty of the Guardians in deciding as to the relief of any person within the union is to look simply at the question of destitution. When doubt arises as to the removability of a pauper, the question may be submitted to the Local Government Board under 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 12, or counsel's opinion may be taken.

Mr. Justice Hawkins thus expressed himself in summing up in the case of a relieving officer (*Reg.* v. *Curtis*, 15 Cox C. C. 746) who was tried at the Central Criminal Court, September 26, 1885, for the manslaughter of a child, by neglecting to give timely medical relief, and was indicted for occasioning grievous bodily harm by reason of such neglect. He said (*Ib.* p. 754) :—

"I think it is the duty of the relieving officer when a person applies to him, if he or she is within his district, to give an order on the medical officer of the union in order that the sudden emergency might be dealt with, and I can only say that if the law is not so as to enable him to do this that the sooner it is made so the better. If the law is not so now, it is in a very bad state, for it would be a most unfortunate thing to suppose that if a man or the member of a family is suddenly stricken down by sickness and needing the attendance of a medical man—if at the moment that this misfortune happens, the person is only temporarily destitute and although he may not have the means of procuring the assistance himself, that it should be refused him by the relieving officer. It would be a very sad state of the law if it should be the duty of the relieving officer not to give such assistance, of course always supposing that the person applying is, at the moment of making the application destitute, and that it is a case of sudden emergency such as I have mentioned, and coming on in the way it did in this case. Just let us see how this case stands in reference to the present defendant. Wright was the father of a family of ten children. He had been out of work for a considerable time, when on the Monday morning, as this occurred on the Saturday, he obtained work as a carman. By the Saturday night he had worked the full week and was entitled to have his wages, 21*s.*, paid over to him. Until, however, these wages were paid to him, he was in a state of poverty, and I do not think that any sensible person, if he came to consider what the wife said, viz., that she had not a penny piece in the house, would come to any other conclusion than that the family were in a state of hopeless poverty. It was quite true that he was entitled to have his wages on the Saturday night, but when this matter arose the Saturday night had not come. She were hopelessly penniless, and if that is not poverty and destitution, I do not know what poverty and destitution is. Under such circumstances there is no quarter to which a person living in a parish can go for medical aid, unless some medical man will kindly give credit, and the wife in this case was not bound to go first to this gentleman and then to that asking them to give her credit, nor would they be bound to attend, although they might upon a case of suffering being brought to their knowledge. The wife did go to the defendant, and there was nothing in her statement to make him doubt that the child was ill with diarrhœa. There was nothing in this to make him think that she was a fraudulent person, telling an untrue tale. She wanted an order in order that the medical man might

Art. 41.—Fourthly. They shall hear and consider any application for relief which may be then made, and determine thereon (*a*).

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come and see her child. She did not do this for money; it was not for any gain to herself; her story was simply 'let the medical officer come and see my sick child, who I am afraid will be dead before I can get back.' Was she destitute? I have already pointed out that it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that she was. Was her child sick? There is not a particle of evidence to doubt it. Was it necessary to have medical aid? The evidence shows that it was a case of urgent medical necessity on the part of a person who was destitute, and I cannot in my own mind entertain one single shadow of doubt that it was the duty of the relieving officer—the prisoner at the bar—to have handed over to her an order upon the medical officer of the union that he might visit the child, and do that which in his judgment was necessary to succour the child. Now, then, let us take the defendant's answer. 'Where's your husband,' he said to the wife; 'he must come; he is the head of the family.' 'But he can't come,' she replied, and he then said, 'he must.' 'He can't,' says the woman, 'I don't know where he is.' That was true, because he was a carman and being subject to the orders of his master the woman did not know where it would have pleased the master to send her husband. Suppose the man had come, what earthly good could he have done except to tell the same story as his wife, viz., that the child was sick and he was penniless. The very time that man was occupied in going for the medical officer's order might be deducted from the man's wages by the master, so that the effect would be to make the man poorer than he was by diminishing the little earnings he was about to receive. I must say that the refusing of a medical order to what was really a dying child was inhuman in the highest degree, and I say that if the defendant's conduct can be justified by the orders given to him by his Guardians or by any of those having authority over him that those orders are illegal orders, and certainly they are not such as those contemplated by the Poor Law Commissioners in making the general regulations. I think it right to say this because I say that it is the duty of every relieving officer to carry out his orders in the spirit in which these orders were framed, and it is certainly not carrying out that spirit that a sick child should be neglected after the mother of the child who knew its wants had made such an urgent application for a medical order, and that simply because the head of the family was not present and could not be found, perhaps it might be, until life from this poor little thing had gone."

(*a*) With respect to the administration of relief to the able-bodied, see the provisions of the General Relief Orders, *post*. It may be here stated that the Guardians cannot by a general direction authorize the workhouse master to give provisions to paupers waiting at the workhouse for the decision of the Board upon their cases. If paupers so waiting are actually in need of immediate temporary relief, the Guardians can direct the relieving officer to supply such temporary relief as may be necessary, until a decision has been come to in respect of the case. It should also be stated that Guardians cannot lawfully direct the master of the workhouse to provide such Guardians with refreshments from the workhouse stores when attending meetings of the Board; see 56 O. C. N.S., 80, in which the Poor Law Board stated they had occasion to consider this question with reference to a disallowance made by an auditor of sums charged for the supply of refreshments to the Guardians when attending the meetings of the Board. "The Board are not able to find any legal authority to support such a charge. It appears to them that members of the Board of Guardians cannot be legally provided, at the cost of the poor rate, with refreshments while engaged in the discharge of their duty at the Board, any more than they can be remunerated for the loss of time which they bestow upon the duties of their office, or the cost of their conveyance to attend the meetings of the Board; and as the expenditure is not in itself lawful, the Board are not aware of any order or resolution which

they could issue to give validity to the practice." The Local Government Board now say that they are aware that owing to local circumstances, considerable inconvenience might be experienced by the Guardians in some cases, if no facilities existed for obtaining refreshments when attending their meetings, and that it appears to the Board that the difficulty might be met by an arrangement being made with the workhouse master to provide such reasonable refreshment as might be required, the cost being defrayed by those Guardians who partake of it. If this should be impracticable or inconvenient, the Board say they would raise no objection to refreshments of a plain and simple character being taken from the workhouse stores, the cost being met in a similar manner. In that case the payments made by the Guardians should be entered and credited in the workhouse accounts. See also 3 O. C. p. 85, as to providing provender for the horses of the Guardians at the cost of the poor rates. Further upon this subject see the Circular of the Poor Law Board, dated 21st July, 1871, in their first Annual Report, p. 15.

The Poor Law Board in a circular dated 21st July, 1871, say that "where the Guardians have been engaged in extraordinary duties or in visiting distant establishments, the Board have generally considered that the reasonable expenses of travelling actually and *bonâ fide* incurred might legally be reimbursed, and also that a moderate allowance might be sanctioned for necessary refreshments. With respect to the amount to be allowed for the expenses of travelling, in cases where such expenses are a legal charge upon the rates, the Board think it right to state that the Guardians are entitled to fair and reasonable allowances. What they should be, in all cases cannot be stated, but the Board must make one remark (as the point has sometimes occurred), that they do not consider that the Guardians would be justified in hiring a carriage specially for a journey, if there was a suitable public conveyance available for the purpose at a less cost. The Board, however, feel assured that the Guardians will be anxious to use all due economy in those cases were they travel at the cost of the ratepayers.

As regards refreshments, in the same class of cases, the experience of the Board shows that if the amount actually expended were allowed, questions as to the scale of proper expenditure would be certain to arise, which would place the Guardians in a false position, and lead to painful controversies between them and the ratepayers; and it has been suggested that, with a view of preventing these evils, and of avoiding a conflict between the Guardians and the auditor, a fixed scale of allowance for refreshments should be laid down by the Board. The Board, after a most careful consideration of the whole subject, have found it impracticable to frame a scale which would be applicable to every case, as the period of absence must necessarily be longer on some occasions than on others, owing to the greater distance to be travelled or the nature of the duties to be performed. If, however, in any union the Guardians should be able to frame a general scale of allowance, it may be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

If such a scale be adopted, there will probably still be exceptional cases, in which members of the Board of Guardians may have to travel considerable distances, or where the visits may necessarily involve a prolonged absence from home. It will rest with the auditor, having regard to the special circumstances of each case, to determine whether an additional allowance may not properly be made. The Board think it right to add that in their opinion, the poor rate should only be charged in respect of the visits referred to with the expenses of those Guardians whose express duty it is to make them, or who are specially authorized to do so by a resolution of the Guardians."

The regulation (fourthly) does not absolutely require that the Guardians should hear personally the applications of the paupers, but nevertheless the Guardians should admit the paupers and allow them to be heard before the Board whenever any pauper may desire it.

With regard to the liability of persons to obtain relief or assistance for those of their household, *Reg.* v. *Shepherd* (31 L. J. M. C. 102; 9 Cox C. C. 123; L. & C. 147; 8 Jur. N.S. 418; 5 L. T. N.S. 418; 10 W. R. 297) may be referred to. It was there held that the mother of a girl of eighteen years of age was not liable

Art. 41.—Fifthly. They shall read the report of the state of the workhouse or workhouses, examine all books and accounts relative to the relief of the paupers of the union, and give all needful directions concerning the management and discipline of the said workhouse or workhouses, and the providing of furniture and stores and other articles (*a*).

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to be convicted of manslaughter because she did not procure the assistance of a midwife for her daughter in her confinement, who usually supported herself by her own labour. In 1 Russell on Crimes, 493, 3rd edition, it is said that it is by no means clear that a woman who, without means of providing food for her children, neglects to apply to the relieving officer, and allows them to die for want of food, is not guilty of manslaughter; but Erle, C.J., in the above case, said that he should have been much surprised if any one had been convicted of felony for not applying to a relieving officer. See also *Reg.* v. *Vann*, 5 Cox C. C. 379; 21 L. J. M. C. 39; 2 Den. C. C. 325; T. & M. 632; 15 Jur. 1,090; on the same subject, which, however, had reference to burial. In *Reg* v. *Mabbett*, 5 Cox C. C. 339, Martin, B. and Erle, J. said that a woman not having the means of providing proper food and nourishment for her children, who wilfully neglects to go to the union for the purpose of getting support for it, she knowing that such neglect is likely to cause the child's death, would be guilty of manslaughter: But see *Reg.* v. *Rugg*, 12 Cox C. C. 16; 24 L. T. N.S. 192; and *Reg.* v. *Chandler*, Dears C. C. 453; 3 C. L. R. 680; 24 L. J. M. C. 109; 1 Jur. N.S. 429, where the Court of Criminal Appeal held that it is not sufficient upon an indictment for causing injury to a child by neglecting to nourish and support it, to prove that, had an application been made to the Guardians for relief for the child, it could have been obtained.

(*a*) The Poor Law Board in a circular dated 28th March, 1864, stated that the applications made to them by Boards of Guardians for their orders (under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49, s. 1) to extend the time for the payments of claims, disclose to the Board the existence of much laxity in respect of the ordering of goods for the workhouse, and the performance of small repairs to it, or to the furniture in it.

They find that the orders are very frequently given without directions from the Board of Guardians, and the bills are frequently presented for payment without the previous knowledge of the Guardians as to the orders for the work, or supplies which form the subject matter of such claims.

The Board add that if the regulations in Art. 41 (fifthly), Art. 201, No. 24, and Art. 209, *post* and Art, 16, No. 2, of the Accounts order, *post*, are duly observed, the irregularities to which they have referred cannot occur, and they request the Guardians to bring them under the notice of their officers, and to impress upon them the necessity of their being strictly attended to for the future.

The Board say, that if applications be made to them for their order to extend the time for the payment of such claims, when the same has been accidentally delayed, they desire to be furnished with the invoices for the goods supplied, or work done, extracted from the Order Check Book, or with extracts from the minutes of the Guardians, containing the directions for ordering the same to be supplied or executed, as the case may be.

The following memorandum of the Local Government Board, dated 16th June, 1884, as to the legality of expenses incurred by local authorities in purchasing periodical publications, may here be inserted:—

"The Local Government Board have recently had under consideration the question of the legality of the purchase by local authorities at the cost of the funds, under their control, of periodical publications which contain reports of decisions of the Courts of Law, or other information connected with matters subject to their jurisdiction.

Art. 41.—Sixthly. They shall examine the Treasurer's account, and shall when necessary, make orders on the overseers or other proper authorities of the several parishes in the union, for providing such sums as may be lawfully required by the Guardians on account of the respective parishes (*a*).

Seventhly. They shall transact any such business as may not fall within any of the above classes (*b*).

"Hitherto the Board have generally considered that the local rate could not legally be expended in the purchase of the publications referred to.

"Recently, however, they have seen reason to doubt whether this view could be supported, and they have therefore consulted the Law Officers of the Crown upon the point. The effect of the opinion given by the Law Officers is that if the publications referred to contain information so immediately connected with the discharge of their duties by the local authorities as to be likely to enable them to discharge those duties more efficiently than they could without such publications, the local authorities may legally make the purchase at the cost of the rates.

"The Board think it desirable to communicate this opinion to the auditors for their future guidance. It will of course be for the auditor, subject to appeal to the Board, to decide, in regard to any particular publication, whether it does or does not contain information of the character described; and he should satisfy himself, with reference to the special circumstances of each case, that not more copies of any periodical are purchased than are really necessary."—Fourteenth Annual Report, p. 21.

MUSIC AND DANCING IN WORKHOUSES.

At a meeting of the members of the City of London Union, Bartholomew Close, a letter from the Local Government Board was read, dated Whitehall, December 15, 1882, in which they say that their attention has been drawn to the fact that at some of the metropolitan pauper infirmaries and asylums for the sick it is the practice at certain seasons of the year to permit entertainments, to which the friends of the officers are invited, and at which dancing and music are allowed. Those establishments being expressly provided for the treatment of the sick poor, and being occupied by patients suffering from every variety of disease (on many of whom festivities carried on in the same or in an adjoining building would have a very prejudical effect), it appears to the Board that they are especially inappropriate as places for entertainments of the kind referred to. The Board do not doubt that the guardians and managers, on their attention being drawn to the subject, will concur with them in the view that music and dancing should not be permitted in infirmaries and asylums for the sick, and the Board trust that if in any instance they have taken place, such direction will be given to the officers as will serve to prevent their recurrence.—Twelfth Annual Report, p. 62.

(*a*) With respect to the treasurer's balance, see Arts. 202, No. 7, and 203, Nos. 3 and 4; and the Order of 26th of February, 1866, *post*, as to the contribution orders of the Guardians upon the overseers. As regards the examination of the books, referred to in this and preceding sections, no precise directions can be set out for the discharge of this duty. When the books are before the Guardians, they will, in general, be able to determine for themselves whether any defect or irregularity exists in the mode of keeping them, and whether they are in accordance with the regulations. An examination of this nature tends to make the officers careful in the discharge of this portion of their duty, and the Guardians, informed of the working of the law, in regard to the administration of relief, and also as to their financial condition.

(*b*) As to Boards of Guardians petitioning Parliament on subjects connected with their duties, see 56 O. C. N.S. 79.

Art. 42.—When the Guardians have allowed relief in the workhouse to any applicant, a written or printed order for his admission therein, signed by the clerk, shall be forthwith delivered to the applicant, or to any person on his behalf (*a*).

Art. 43.—When the Guardians have allowed out-door relief (*b*), in money or kind, to any applicant, the particulars of such relief shall be entered by the proper relieving officer, in a ticket according to Form (K) hereunto annexed, and such ticket shall be delivered by him to the applicant, or to some person on his behalf.

Contracts of the Guardians.

Art. 44.—All contracts to be entered into on behalf of the union relating to the maintenance, clothing, lodging, employment, or relief

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(*a*) The order of admission should be filled up by the Clerk, and if the applicant be present at the Board, it should be given to him (or her); if not present, it may be given to the person who makes the application on his behalf. If neither the applicant nor his or her representative be present, the relieving officer may be required by the Board of Guardians to deliver the order. The relieving officer is empowered by Art. 215, No, 6, *post*, to give an order of admission to the workhouse in any case of sudden or urgent necessity, but no one but the clerk can sign the order of admission when relief in the workhouse is given in pursuance of an order of the Board of Guardians. The order should embrace the whole family of the occupant, if they are residing together, and are all destitute. But see note to Art. 88 on this subject.

(*b*) It is desirable that a pauper to whom the Guardians have offered relief should be accurately informed, not only of the nature and amount of the relief, but of the period for which that relief is to be allowed. As regards the relieving officer, the insertion of that period seems a proper proceeding to prevent error or misconception on his part.

In those cases in which permanent relief is thought necessary, it is advisable that the order for relief should be made for "6 months" or "26 weeks," or any shorter period which the Guardians may think proper, and should be so entered in the Application and Report Book The cases would then, as a matter of course, be regularly brought again before the Guardians at the end of the time for which the relief was granted. A definite period may be inserted in the ticket in cases where there is no reasonable ground to suppose that the circumstances of the pauper will soon undergo any material alteration. In other cases the requirement of this article will be satisfied if the ticket be made conditional, and the time for which the relief is ordered be indefinitely expressed. Thus, the column might be filled up, "until furthur reported by the relieving officer," "whilst reported by the medical officer as being unable to work," &c.

With respect to the powers of the relieving officer to discontinue or vary, upon his own authority, the amount of relief ordered by the Guardians in any case, see note to Art. 215, No. 10.

When the relieving officer shall, in any special case, have departed from the Order of the Guardians, the Guardians, when the report of his having so done is made to them, should either cancel the ticket or give a fresh one with an increased or diminished amount of relief, or they may make the period for which the relief is ordered conditional instead of specific.

of the poor, or for any other purpose relating to or connected with the general management of the poor, shall be made and entered into by the Guardians (*a*).

(*a*) The Guardians should bear in mind that 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 6, and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 79, ss. 51, 77, impose heavy penalties on persons having the management of the poor if concerned in contracts for the supply of goods for the use of such poor. These enactments extend to any person who, either in his own name or in the name of any other person or persons, provides for his own profit any goods, materials, or provisions for the use of any workhouse, or who may be concerned, directly or indirectly, in furnishing the same. Consequently, if the Guardians were to enter into a contract for the supply of goods with the partner of one of their number, the case would come within the statute, and the Guardian, whose partner supplied the goods, would be liable to the penalties enforced by the statute. But if the goods are supplied by the Guardian without profit to himself, *Skinner* v. *Buckee*, 3 B. & C. 6; 4 D. & R. 628, would seem to decide that he would not incur any penalties. See also *Barber* v. *Waite*, 1 A. & E. 514; 3 N. & M. 611, on the same point.

Where a master of a workhouse bought provisions for the use of the poor in the workhouse from one of the Guardians of the parish, it was held that the Guardian who supplied the goods was liable in the penalty of £100, imposed by 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 6. (*West* v. *Andrews*, 5 B. & Ald. 328; 1 B. & C. 77; 2 D. & R. 184).

The prohibition would not extend to a Guardian who is a member of a joint-stock company supplying the goods, but it would to a Guardian who is a member of any ordinary partnership firm which supplies goods for the relief of the poor; nor perhaps would the prohibition apply to a Guardian who only supplies "work and labour," but it is obviously very objectionable that the Guardians should employ one of themselves to do work for the union, and they should therefore avoid such an arrangement. The 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 6, and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 77, so far as they affect churchwardens and overseers are repealed by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 44. But a Guardian is within it. (*Davies* v. *Harvey*, L. R. 9 Q. B. 433; 43 L. J. M. C. 121; 30 L. T. N.S. 629; 22 W. R. 733).

The Poor Law Board have expressed an opinion that the clerk to a Board of Guardians is within 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 51.

There appears to be nothing illegal in an individual Guardian purchasing goods or old stores belonging to the union, though his doing so might on principle be considered objectionable. Neither is a Guardian incapacitated from acting as the Attorney of the Board of Guardians, or from transacting any professional business for any of the parishes in the union; nor is he liable to penalties for being concerned in a contract to supply *work* and *labour* in repairs to the workhouse.

With reference to the members of Boards of Guardians being concerned in contracts for the supply of goods to the union, the Commissioners, in their Official Circular, No. 10, have stated that they are of opinion, that a Guardian, in supplying a contractor with milk consumed in the workhouse, would be liable to the penalties imposed by the 55 Geo. III. c. 137, for being concerned *indirectly* in furnishing a supply of provisions for the use of the workhouse.

A Guardian of the poor knowingly supplying goods for any workhouse for profit, upon the verbal order of the Master of the Workhouse, renders himself liable to the penalty imposed by the 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 6, as extended by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 51, although the Master was not expressly authorized by the Guardians to make the purchase, as required by the Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners. (*Greenhow* v. *Parker*, 31 L. J. Ex. 4; 6 H. & N. 882).

Concerning the validity of contracts made by or on behalf of any parish or union, not in conformity with the regulations of the Commissioners, see 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 49.

Much instruction on the subject of contracts for workhouse supplies will be gained from a perusal of the Report of the late Mr. Rowsell, the Superintendent of Contracts for the Admiralty, presented to Parliament. (*Sessional Paper*, 1872, No. 275).

Art. 45.—The Guardians shall require tenders to be made in some sealed paper for the supply of all provisions, fuel, clothing, furniture, or other goods or materials, the consumption of which may be estimated, one month with another, to exceed ten pounds per month, and of all provisions, fuel, clothing, furniture, or other goods or materials, the cost of which may be reasonably estimated to exceed fifty pounds in a single sum, and shall purchase the same upon contracts to be entered into after the receipt of such tenders (*a*).

Art 46.—Any work or repairs to be executed in the workhouse, or the premises connected with the workhouse, or any fixtures to be put up therein, which may respectively be reasonably estimated to exceed the cost of fifty pounds in one sum, shall be contracted for by the Guardians, on sealed tenders, in the manner prescribed in Arts. 45 and 47.

Art. 47.—Notice of the nature and conditions of the contract to be entered into, of the estimated amount of the articles required, of the last day on which tenders will be received, and the day on which the tenders will be opened, shall be given in some newspaper circulating in the union, not less than ten days previous to the last day on which such tenders are to be received; and no tender shall be

(*a*) With regard to this Article and the subsequent Arts. 46—51, see the General Order as to tenders and contracts of the 31st December, 1877, *post.*

Arts. 45—49 require the Guardians to purchase goods, etc., upon tender. The Commissioners are aware that the system of purchase by tender is sometimes productive of inconvenience, and that goods may occasionally be obtained on more advantageous terms without recourse to this method. They believe, however, that on the whole it affords the best security to the public; and the practice of the administrative bodies which make the largest purchases of goods (viz. the Military and Naval Departments) strongly confirms them in this conclusion. Art. 49 allows of an exception being made in extraordinary cases, with the consent of the Commissioners.—*Instr. Letter*, April, 1842. The Guardians by these Articles are not bound to accept the lowest tenders given in, nor in the event of there being only one person tendering for the supply of a particular kind of goods are they bound to accept his tender. Moreover, they are not bound to accept any tender that may be sent in if they are not satisfied that it would be advantageous to the union to do so, but may advertise again; or they may enter into a special contract, with the sanction of the Poor Law Board, under Art. 49. (See 3 O. C. 148.) With regard to the breach of a contract by a bread contractor, and the power of the Guardians to reject the supplies, see *Elliott* v. *Martin*, 2 Mee. & W. 13.

As to contracts of the Guardians not under seal, see *Paine* v. *The Strand Union*, 8 Q. B. 326; 15 L. J. M. C. 89; 10 Jur. 308; *Haigh* v. *North Bierley*, 31 L. T. N.S. 213; 5 Jur. N.S. 511; E. B. & E. 873; 28 L. J. Q. B. 62; *Sanders* v. *St. Neots*, 8 Q. B. 810; 15 L. J. M. C. 104; 10 Jur. 566; *Clarke* v. *Cuckfield*, 21 L. J. Q. B. 349; *Nicholson* v. *Bradfield*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 620; 35 L. J. M. C. 176; 14 L. T. N.S. 830; 14 W. R. 731; 7 B. & S. 747; 12 Jur. N.S. 1686; *Lamprell* v. *Billericay Union*, 3 Ex. 283; 18 L. J. Ex. 383; and *Armstrong* v. *Bowditch*, 16 C. B. 358.

opened by the clerk, or any Guardian, or other person, prior to the day specified in such notice, or otherwise than at a meeting of the said Guardians (*a*).

Art. 48.—When any tender is accepted, the party making the tender shall, in pursuance of these regulations, enter into a contract, in writing, with the Guardians, containing the terms, conditions, and stipulations mutually agreed upon, and whenever the Guardians deem it advisable, the party contracting shall find one or more surety or sureties, who shall enter into a bond conditioned for the due performance of the contract, or shall otherwise secure the same (*b*).

(*a*) The purpose of inserting union advertisements in newspapers is to obtain the utmost publicity for them, and the Commissioners have stated, that they consider that the advertisements ought to be inserted in the newspaper which circulates the most widely among the class of persons who are likely to make the desired tenders, or to whom the advertisements may be in other respects addressed, and that the choice of a newspaper ought to be determined by these considerations, without any reference to the opinions, either on the administration of the Poor Law, or any other subject which may have been expressed in the newspapers.—*Off. Cir.* vol. ii. p. 238. If, after advertising, no tender be received, the Guardians should advertise again or contract with the former contractor, or any other respectable person, on the best terms they can make. (See note to Art. 45, *ante*).

It will be observed that this Article is imperative in requiring the notices to be published in a newspaper. Of course, in addition to this, the Guardians if they think fit, may cause printed placards to be posted throughout the union, inviting tenders for the supply of goods for the union; but if the latter course only were to be had recourse to, sufficient publicity would not be given, and tradesmen at a distance would consequently be precluded from tendering, and the union in many cases be charged higher for articles supplied by resident tradesmen than would be charged if the articles were supplied by large dealers at a distance.

The duty of opening and selecting tenders cannot be delegated to a Committee of the Guardians. See note (*b*) to Art. 40, *ante*, p. 65, also the General Order of the 31st December, 1877, *post*.

(*b*) These contracts and bonds, as well as any mortgage, instrument, or any assignment thereof, in pursuance of the rules, &c., of the Poor Law Board, are exempt from stamp duty. (See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 86).

It may also be stated here, that a contract entered into by the Guardians, which is not in conformity with the foregoing regulations, is not in itself void, but only voidable if the Poor Law Board shall so direct. (See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 49.) And that the contract need not be wholly in *writing*,—it may be partly in writing and partly in print.

Every receipt which is given by a Board of Guardians for the payment of money is liable to stamp duty, unless it be such a receipt as is directed to be given or taken by the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, or by any order or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners or of the Poor Law Board or Local Government Board. So, also, are receipts for payments made by Guardians to their contractors, officers, and others.

The proper course is for the Guardians to have the contracts ready when the tenders are opened, and to require the persons tendering to attend and execute them, and the Guardians should then cause the union seal to be affixed. The

Art. 49.—Provided always, that if, from the peculiar nature of any provisions, fuel, clothing, furniture, goods, materials, or fixtures to be supplied, or of any work or repairs to be executed, it shall appear to the Guardians desirable that a specific person or persons be employed to supply or execute the same, without requiring sealed tenders as hereinbefore directed, it shall be lawful for such Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners first obtained, to enter into a contract with the said person or persons, and to require such sureties and securities as are specified in Art. 48.

Art. 50.—Every contract to be hereafter made by any Guardians shall contain a stipulation requiring the contractor to send in his bill, or account of the sum due to him for goods or work, on or before some day to be named in the contract (*a*.)

Art. 51.—The Guardians shall fix some day or days, not being more than twenty-one days after the end of each quarter, for the

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contract should express a mutual obligation binding both parties to the agreement, and should be sealed by both; one should be bound to supply the goods at the stipulated price and under specified conditions, and the other to accept the goods and to pay the stipulated price. Further on this point, see *Hull* v. *Petch*, 10 Exch. 610; 24 L. J. Exch. 23. The following are the facts of that case: The Guardians of Hull acting under a local Act with a view to obtaining tenders for meat, &c., for the use of the workhouse, issued an advertisement stating that they would receive tenders for the supply of the workhouse with meat for three months—that sealed tenders were to be sent to the Clerk of the Corporation, and that *all contractors would have to sign a written contract after acceptance of the tender*. The defendant having given in a tender which was accepted by the Guardians, on being informed of the acceptance immediately afterwards wrote to the Guardians to say that he declined to supply them with meat; and it was held that as a written contract was to be executed, the acceptance of the tender did not form a binding contract so as to render the defendant liable for refusing to supply the workhouse with meat in accordance with his tender.

With regard to the acceptance of tenders only, the following is an important decision: The defendant tendered to supply the plaintiffs with certain goods at a fixed price, or with any of them that the plaintiffs should order. After the plaintiffs had given some orders, the price of the goods rose, and the defendant refused to supply them on the ground that the contract was unilateral, there being no consideration for the defendant's promise to supply the goods, and there being no obligation on the plaintiffs to give the order; but the Court held that the tender of the defendant to supply what goods were ordered, coupled with the plaintiffs' order, was a sufficient consideration to bind the defendant. (*Great Northern Railway Company* v. *Witham*, L. R. 9 C. P. 16; 43 L. J. C. P. 1; 29 L. T. N.S. 471; 22 W. R. 43).

(*a*) With reference to the Payment of Debts Act, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49, s. 1, it will be convenient if the day of payment for the goods supplied is made to fall within a given short period after Michaelmas Day and Lady Day respectively. The debts, in such case, would not accrue until after those days, and more time would consequently be given for the payment of the contractors than would be the case if the debts accrued within the half-year when the goods were supplied.

attendance of contractors and tradesmen, or their authorized agents, and the clerk shall notify such day to every contractor or tradesman to whom money may be due, or to his agent, or he shall, under the direction of the Guardians, cause the same to be advertised in some newspapers (*a*).

APPRENTICESHIP OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

Parties (*b*).

Art. 52.—No child under the age of nine years, and no child

(*a*) The intention of the rule is, that the Guardians shall require the attendance of the contractors before the Board on a fixed day in each quarter, to receive payment of their bills for goods supplied to the union during the previous quarter. See also Art. 220, *post*, as to the transmission of money (or cheques) by the Clerk to the persons for whom such money (or cheques) is intended. Art 51 is confined in its terms to contractors and tradesmen; but the Guardians can require their officers to attend to receive their salaries without reference to this regulation.

It will be borne in mind that under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49, s. 1, any debt which may be lawfully incurred by or become due from the Guardians, shall be paid within the half-year in which the same shall have been incurred or become due, or within three months after the expiration of such half-year, but not afterwards; the commencement of such half-year to be reckoned from the time when the last half-year's accounts shall or ought to have been closed, provided that the Poor Law Board, by their Order, may, if they see fit, extend the time within which such payment shall be made for a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of such debt.

(*b*) The Guardians are not restricted by the statute or by the regulations contained in this order from binding, as apprentices, children who are not actually in the receipt of relief, or whose parents may not be in the receipt of relief as paupers at the time of the binding. Such children as may ordinarily be considered "poor children" are within the scope of the provisions respecting the apprenticeship of pauper children. But the Poor Law Commissioners, in the circular letter accompanying the original apprenticeship order, stated that apprenticeship is a species of relief, and consequently can only be given subject to the regulations which may exist in any particular union or parish with regard to relief in such union or parish generally. Therefore if the proposed apprentice be the child of an able-bodied person, the sanction of the Local Government Board to the relief should be obtained under Art. 6 of the Order of December 21, 1844, *post*, or of December 14, 1852, *post*, according as the Orders may apply to the particular union. Under the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 12, and 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 8, the Guardians can bind pauper children who are chargeable to the common fund as apprentices, and charge the expenses to that fund. It may here be observed that the 20 Geo. II. c, 19, s. 4, enables the justices to discharge an apprentice bound by the Guardians under these regulations, without the consent of the Guardians to the discharge being obtained.

By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 12, the Guardians are to cause all apprentices bound or assigned by them to be registered according to 42 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 1.

The object in framing these regulations has been to secure a careful attention on the part of the Guardians who are to bind out the children to the fitness and propriety of the step which is to affect permanently the future condition of these

(other than a deaf and dumb child) who cannot read and write his own name, shall be bound apprentice by the Guardians (*a*).

Art. 53.—No child shall be so bound to a person who is not a housekeeper, or assessed to the poor-rate in his own name (*b*);

Or who is a journeyman, or a person not carrying on trade or business on his own account;

Or who is under the age of twenty-one;

Or who is a married woman.

The Premium.

Art. 54.—No premium, other than clothing (*c*), for the apprentice shall be given upon the binding of any person above the age of sixteen

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children, and a due performance afterwards by the masters of the duties which appear naturally to result from the relation of master and apprentice. The commissioners added, however, that they by no means desired to express any opinion as to the propriety of the Guardians extending the practice of parish apprenticeship, and that they did not wish the Guardians in those parts of the country where the system had not been generally pursued, to infer that they entertained any desire to promote its introduction in consequence of having issued the order to which the circular had reference.—*Instr. Letter*, 1 January, 1845.

(*a*) If the child be taught to read and write his or her name only, it is considered that it will suffice under this Article. The word child, as used in this Article, may include a person who is eighteen years of age; but the indenture will not, according to the 18 Geo. III. c. 47, be obligatory upon the apprentice after attaining the age of twenty-one years.

(*b*) It will apparently suffice if the proposed master be a housekeeper without being a ratepayer, and *vice versâ*.

Where the trade is carried on by a married woman, as for instance a dressmaker, it was said that the apprentice should be bound to the husband and not to the wife, but it may now be different if the wife have property separate from her husband.

It is thought that a child may be bound apprentice to a farmer to be taught ploughing, sowing, reaping, and the care of horses and general farm work. A child could not, however, be so bound merely to act as an agricultural labourer.

(*c*) The premium and cost of such clothing, if supplied by the relieving officer, should be entered accordingly in his out-door relief list. If the master of the workhouse supplies the clothing any premium which he may pay under the directions of the Guardians should be entered by him in his Receipts and Payments Book. On the other hand, if the Guardians themselves order payment to be made to the master of the apprentice directly, they should make an order upon their treasurer for the amount, to be dealt with in the usual way.

This regulation does not apply to the sea fishing service, for, by the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 41, s. 12), "Guardians or overseers of the poor, and persons having the authority of Guardians or overseers of the poor, desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea fishing service, shall not permit or cause Articles of apprenticeship for that purpose to be entered into, except in conformity with the provisions of this Act." If, therefore, the Articles are in conformity with the provisions of that Act, it is enough.

years, unless such person be maimed, deformed, or suffering from some permanent bodily infirmity, such as may render him unfit for certain trades or sorts of work.

Art. 55.—Where any premium is given, it shall in part consist of clothes supplied to the apprentice at the commencement of the binding, and in part of money, one moiety whereof shall be paid to the master at the binding, and the residue at the termination of the first year of the binding.

Term.

Art. 56.—No apprentice shall be bound by the Guardians for more than eight years (*a*).

Consent.

Art. 57.—No person above fourteen years of age shall be so bound without his consent.

And no child under the age of sixteen years shall be so bound without the consent of the father of such child; or, if the father be dead, or be disqualified to give such consent, as hereinafter provided, or if such a child be a bastard, without the consent of the mother, if living, of such child.

Provided, that where such parent (*b*) is transported beyond the seas, or is in custody of the law, having been convicted of some felony, or for the space of six calendar months before the time of executing the indenture has deserted such child, or for such space of time has been in the service of Her Majesty, *or of the East India Company* (*c*), in any place out of the United Kingdom, such parent, if the father, shall be deemed to be disqualified as hereinbefore stated; and if it be the mother, no such consent shall be required.

(*a*) It is competent for the Guardians to bind the apprentice for any lesser term if they think it expedient to do so.

(*b*) If the parent or surviving parent be lunatic, the apprenticeship may take place without his or her consent, provided that all the other regulations with regard to apprenticeship contained in the order are duly observed.

(*c*) The words in italics are now surplusage.

Place of Service.

Art. 58.—No child shall be bound to a master whose place of business, whereat the child is to work and live, is distant more than thirty miles from the place in which the child is residing at the time of the proposed binding, or at the time of his being sent on trial to such master;

Unless in any particular case the Commissioners shall, on application to them, otherwise permit (*a*).

(*a*) If any boy not already an apprentice in the merchant service who, or whose parent or parents, shall be receiving relief in any union or parish, be desirous of serving in the naval service of Her Majesty, and be forwarded for approval by competent authority for such service, the Guardians may enable any such boy to be so forwarded, and may pay out of their funds such sum, if any, as may be required by the regulations of such service for providing outfit or otherwise, and also such expenses as may be necessary to be incurred for the conveyance of such boy in charge of a proper person to and from the port or place in the United Kingdom at which he may be required to attend for examination, and, if accepted, for entry into such service. (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 28).

The Local Government Board, on the 10th of April, 1876, at the request of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, transmitted to the clerks to the various Boards of Guardians copies of the present regulations for the entry of boys to Her Majesty's Navy, their Lordships having been given to understand that there are many boys in the unions throughout the country who may be eligible under the regulations, and who may wish to enter the service. The regulations are as follows:—

V.R.—Wanted, for the Royal Navy, stout healthy boys, of good character, from 15 to 16½ years of age, and up to the following standards of measurement:—

Age.	Height without shoes.	Round chest.
15 to 15½ ...	4 feet 10½ inches ...	29 inches.
15½ to 16 ...	4 ,, 11½ ,, ...	29½ ,,
16 to 16½ ...	5 ,, ...	30 ,,

The standard height and chest measurement for boys entering the training ships was reduced in 1884, and in future will be: for boys 15 to 15½ years of age, height 5ft., chest measurement 30 in.; 15½ to 16 years of age, height 5 ft. 1 in., 30½ in. chest measurement. For boys over 16 the standard remains without alteration. They must have the written consent of their parents or Guardians, and must sign an engagement to serve for ten years from the date of attaining the age of eighteen. After eighteen they are rated ordinary seamen second class, and ordinary and able seamen as soon as found qualified. The advantages of the service are now very great, and a boy, by diligence and good conduct, can rise to the rank of chief warrant officer. The scale of pay is as follows: Boys receive from £9 2*s.* 6*d.* to £10 12*s.* 11*d.* a year; ordinary seamen, £18 5*s.* to £22 16*s.* 3*d.*; able seamen, £28 17*s.* 11*d.*; petty officers and chief petty officers, £34 19*s.* 7*d.* to £50 3*s.* 9*d.*; warrant officers and chief warrant officers, £100 to £164. When a boy enters he receives gratuities of £5 for outfit and £1 for bedding, and on being rated first class boy he receives £2 10*s.* for clothing purposes. If he re-enters after completing ten years' man's service, he again receives £1 for bedding, and £2 10*s.* for clothing. In addition, men get 1*d.* per day for each good conduct badge, and can receive three. They are awarded pensions after twenty years' service or when disabled, amounting from £18 to £52 per annum. They can

Preliminaries of the Binding (*a*).

Art. 59.—If the child whom it is proposed to bind apprentice be in the workhouse, and under the age of fourteen years, the Guardians shall require a certificate in writing from the medical officer of the workhouse as to the fitness in regard to bodily health and strength of such child to be bound apprentice to the proposed trade

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also, when abroad, remit home a large proportion of their pay for the support of their relations. Boys can send home money to their parents or guardians at the following rates: Boys, first class, 8*s.* a month; boys, second class, 6*s.* a month. The supply of provision is liberal, and is given at the Government expense.

Boys can be entered in the undermentioned ships and places, and all particulars can be obtained on application, by letter or otherwise, to the captains of her Majesty's ships "Impregnable" at Devonport, "St. Vincent" at Portsmouth, "Ganges" Falmouth, "Boscawen," at Portland, "Implacable" at Devonport (training ships), "Fiskeard" at Greenwich, "Pembroke" at Sheerness, "Nankin" at Pembroke; the captains of the coastguard district ships at Hull, Harwich, Southampton, Portland, Liverpool, Queensferry, Greenock, Foynes (River Shannon), Kingstown, flag ship at Queenstown; "Dedalus" at Bristol, "Castor" at North Shields, "Durham" at Sunderland, "Eagle" at Liverpool, "President" at the City Canal, London, "Tricomalee" at West Hartlepool, "Unicorn" at Dundee, "Clyde" at Aberdeen (drill ships); and the officers at all coast guard stations. Also to the Royal Marine recruiting officers stationed in the following towns: Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Greenock, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Reading, Salisbury, and Taunton.

(*a*) With regard to the allowance of indentures of apprenticeship by justices, the Poor Law Board, in answer to an inquiry, stated that 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 12, expressly provides that "it shall be lawful for the Guardians of such union or parish respectively to bind any such poor child to be an apprentice, and in such case the indentures of apprenticeship shall be executed by the said Guardians, and shall not need to be allowed, assented to, or executed by any justice or justices of the peace:" consequently, it is not required that the indenture should be allowed by the justices of either county. The Board, moreover, consider that since the passing of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 12, and the issuing by the Poor Law Commissioners, under the authority of that provision, of the orders and regulations on the subject of parish apprenticeship, it is not necessary that the justices should certify, in accordance with 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 61, upon an indenture entered into by a Board of Guardians appointed under that Act, that the rules and regulations have been conformed to in the binding. The 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 12, in the case of a binding by the Guardians, expressly dispenses with the assent or allowance of justices; and it therefore seems, on a careful examination of the provisions bearing on the subject, that it is only in a case where such assent or allowance would still be required, that it is necessary that the justices should certify as to the fact of the rules of the Commissioners having been conformed to in the binding The 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 61, provides that the certificate "in question is to be in addition to such assent, consent, order, or allowance of justices." (56 O. C. p. 65).

It has been held, with reference to this Article, that the regulations it contains are directory, and that the omission to comply with them (if established) would not affect the validity of the indenture. (*Reg.* v. *St. Mary, Bermondsey*, 2 E. & B. 809; 23 L. J. R. N.S. M. C. 1; 22 L. T. 96; 17 Jur. 1,075).

and shall also ascertain from the master of the workhouse the capacity of the child for such binding in other respects.

Art. 60.—If the child be not in the workhouse, but in the union by the Guardians of which it is proposed that he shall be bound, the relieving officer of the district in which the child is residing shall examine into the circumstances of the case, the condition of the child, and of his parents, if any, and the residence of the proposed master, the nature of his trade, the number of other apprentices, if any, then bound to him, and generally as to the fitness of the particular binding, and shall report the result of his inquiry to the Guardians.

Art. 61.—If in any case within Art. 60 the Guardians think proper to proceed with the binding, they shall, when the child is under the age of fourteen years, direct the relieving officer to take the child to the medical officer of the district, to be examined as to his fitness in respect of bodily health and strength for the proposed trade or business; and such medical officer shall certify in writing according to his judgment in the matter, which certificate shall be produced by the said relieving officer to the next meeting of the Guardians.

Art. 62.—If the child be not residing within the union, the Guardians who propose to bind him shall not proceed to do so unless they receive such a report as is required in Art. 60 from the relieving officer of the district in which such child is residing, and a certificate from some medical man practising in the neighbourhood of the child's residence to the effect required in Art. 61.

Art. 63.—When it is proposed to give a premium other than clothing upon the binding of any person above the age of sixteen years, the Guardians shall require a certificate in writing from some medical practitioner, certifying that the person is maimed, deformed, or disabled, to the extent specified in such Article (*a*), and shall cause a copy of such certificate to be entered on their minutes before they proceed to execute the indenture.

Art. 64.—When such certificate, as is required by Arts. 59, 61, 62, and 63, is received, or in case, from the age of the child, no such certificate is required, the Guardians shall direct that the

(*a*) See Article 54, *ante*, p. 84.

child and the proposed master, or some person on his behalf, and, in case the child be under the age of sixteen, that the parent or person in whose custody such child shall be then living, attend some meeting of the Board to be then appointed.

Art. 65.—At such meeting, if such parties appear, the Guardians shall examine into the circumstances of the case; and if, after making all due inquiries, and hearing the objections (if any be made) on the part of the relatives or friends of such child, they deem it proper that the binding be effected, they may forthwith cause the indenture to be prepared, and, if the master be present, to be executed; but if he be not present, they shall cause the same to be transmitted to him for execution; and when executed by him, and returned to the Guardians, the same shall be executed by the latter, and shall be signed by the child as provided in Art. 67.

Art. 66.—If the proposed master reside out of the union, but in some other union or parish under a Board of Guardians, whether formed under the provisions of the first recited Act, or of the Act of the twenty-second year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled "An act for the better Relief and Employment of the Poor," (*a*) or of any local Act, the Guardians shall, before proceeding to effect the binding, communicate in writing the proposal to the Guardians of such other union or parish, and request to be informed whether such binding is open to any objection; and if no objection be reported by such Guardians within the space of one calendar month, or if the objection does not appear to the Guardians proposing to bind the child to be sufficient to prevent the binding, the same may be proceeded with; and when the indenture shall have been executed, the clerk to the Guardians who executed the same shall send notice thereof in writing to the Guardians of the union or parish wherein the said apprentice is to reside (*b*).

(*a*) All the Gilbert's Unions formed under 22 Geo. III. c. 83 (now repealed), have been dissolved, and the parishes of which they were composed dealt with under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, and respectively placed in unions.

(*b*) The object of the notice in this Article is not to raise any question of settlement, because no objection by the Guardians of the union in which the master resides would affect it, but to enable the Guardians of that union to communicate any fact which may be in their knowledge regarding the proposed master or otherwise which may induce them to consider the binding calculated to be detrimental to the future welfare of the apprentice.

Indenture (*a*).

Art. 67.—The indenture shall be executed in duplicate, by the master and the Guardians, and shall not be valid unless signed by the proposed apprentice with his name, or, if deaf and dumb, with his mark, in the presence of the said Guardians; and the consent of the parent, where requisite, shall be testified by such parent signing with his name or mark, to be properly attested, at the foot of the said indenture; and where such consent is dispensed with under Art. 57, the cause of such dispensation shall be stated at the foot of the indenture by the clerk.

Art. 68.—The name of the place or places at which the apprentice is to work and live shall be inserted in the indenture.

Art. 69.—One part of such indenture, when executed, shall be kept by the Guardians; the other shall be delivered to the master.

Duties of the Master of a Pauper Apprentice.

Art. 70.—And We do hereby prescribe the duties of the master to whom such poor child may be apprenticed, and the terms and conditions to be inserted in the said indenture to be as follows:—

No. 1. The master shall teach the child the trade, business, or employment set forth in the indenture, unless the Guardians authorize the substitution of another trade, business, or employment.

No. 2. He shall maintain the said child with proper food and nourishment.

No. 3. He shall provide a proper lodging for the said child.

No. 4. He shall supply the said child with proper clothing during the term of the binding, together with the necessary provision of linen.

(*a*) If the indenture be cancelled for any cause, the consent of the justices, under 56 Geo. III. c. 139, s. 9, must be obtained; it is, however, open to some doubt whether the power of the justices to cancel an indenture of apprenticeship extends to cases where the premium is over £5.

Apparently it is not necessary that the apprentice should seal as well as sign the indenture. This article only requires that the indenture shall be signed by the apprentice; and according to *Rex* v. *St. Nicholas, Nottingham*, 2 T. R. 726, it was not requisite that the apprentice should have executed the indenture of apprenticeship to constitute a valid binding.

No. 5. He shall, in case the said child be affected with any disease or sickness, or meet with any accident, procure, at his own cost, adequate medical or surgical assistance, from some duly qualified medical man, for such child.

No. 6. He shall, once at least on every Sunday, cause the child to attend some place of divine worship, if there be any such within a reasonable distance, according to the religious persuasion in which the child has been brought up, so, however, that no child shall be required by the master to attend any place of worship to which his parents, or surviving parent may object, nor, when he shall be above the age of sixteen, any place to which he may himself object.

No. 7. Where such parents or parent or next of kin desire it, he shall allow the said child to attend any Sunday or other school, which shall be situated within the same parish, or within two miles' distance from his residence, on every Sunday ; and if there be no such school which such child can attend, he shall, at some reasonable hour on every Sunday, allow any minister of the religious persuasion of the child to have access to such child for the purpose of imparting religious instruction.

No. 8. Where the apprentice continues bound after the age of seventeen years, the master shall, in every case, where the Guardians require him so to do, pay to such apprentice, for and in respect of every week that he duly and properly serves the said master, as a remuneration, a sum to be inserted in the indenture, or to be agreed upon by the Guardians and the said master when that time arrives, or, if they cannot agree, to be settled by some person to be then chosen by the said master and such Guardians, and, until such sum be agreed upon or settled, not less than one-fourth of the amount then commonly paid as wages to journeymen in the said trade, business, or employment.

No. 9. The master shall, himself or by his agent, produce the apprentice to the Guardians by whom such apprentice was bound at their ordinary meeting next preceding the end of

the first year of the binding, and before the receipt of the remainder of the premium, if any be due, and shall in like manner produce the said apprentice at some one of their ordinary meetings, to be held at or about the middle of the term, and whenever afterwards required to do so by the said Guardians: Provided, that if the apprentice reside out of the union by the Guardians whereof he was bound, the apprentice shall be produced, as hereinbefore directed, to the Guardians of the union or parish, as described in Art. 66, in which the apprentice may be residing.

No. 10. The master shall not cause the said apprentice to work or live more than ten miles from the place or places mentioned in the indenture, according to Art. 68, without the leave of the Guardians so binding him, to be given under their common seal: Provided, that such Guardians may in such licence so to be given under their common seal, by express words to that effect, if they think fit, authorize the master, at any time during the residue of the term of the apprenticeship, to change the place of the abode or service of the apprentice, without any further application to them or their successors.

Art. 71.—These duties of the master set forth in Art. 70 shall be enforced by covenants and conditions to be inserted in the indenture to be executed by him.

Art. 72.—The master shall also covenant, under a penalty to be specified in the covenant, not to assign or cancel the indenture, without the consent of the Guardians under their common seal, previously obtained, and to pay to the said Guardians all costs and expenses that they may incur in consequence of the said apprentice not being supplied with medical or surgical assistance by the master, in case the same shall be at any time requisite (*a*).

Art 73. The indenture shall be made subject to the following provisoes:—

(*a*) The master of the apprentice is the proper person to assign the indenture, but the Guardians must give their consent under the terms of the covenant in the indenture required by this Article. The justices must also give their consent under 56 Geo. III. c. 139, s. 9.

No. 1. That if the master take the benefit of any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors or be discharged under any such Act, such indenture shall forthwith become of no further force or effect.

No. 2. That if, on a conviction for a breach of any one of the aforesaid covenants and conditions before a Justice of the Peace, the Guardians who may be parties to the said indenture declare by a resolution that the indenture is determined, and transmit a copy of such resolution, under the hand of their clerk, by the post or otherwise, to the said master, such indenture shall, except in respect of all rights and liabilities then accrued, forthwith become of no further force or effect.

Art. 74.—Nothing contained in this Order shall apply to the apprenticing of poor children to the sea service (*a*).

(*a*) The following are the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 104), with respect to apprenticeship to the sea service :—

Sect. 141. All shipping masters appointed under this Act shall, if applied to for the purpose, give to any Board of Guardians, overseers, or other persons desirous of apprenticing boys to the sea service, and to masters and owners of ships requiring apprentices, such assistance as is in their power for facilitating the making of such apprenticeships, and may receive from persons availing themselves of such assistance such fees as may be determined in that behalf by the Board of Trade, with the concurrence, so far as relates to pauper apprentices in England, of the Poor Law Board in England.

Sect. 142. In the case of every boy bound apprentice to the sea service by any Guardians or overseers of the poor, or other persons having the authority of Guardians of the poor, the indentures shall be executed by the boy and the person to whom he is bound, in the presence of, and shall be attested by, two Justices of the Peace, who shall ascertain that the boy has consented to be bound, and has attained the age of twelve years, and is of sufficient health and strength, and that the master to whom the boy is to be bound is a proper person for the purpose.

Sect. 143. All indentures of apprenticeship to the sea service shall be exempt from stamp duty, and all such indentures shall be in duplicate.

Sect. 144. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, all apprenticeships to the sea service made by any Guardians or overseers of the poor, or persons having the authority of Guardians of the poor, shall, if made in Great Britain, be made in the same manner and be subject to the same laws and regulations as other apprenticeships made by the same persons.

The passing of 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, rendered necessary the revision of the forms issued by the Board of Trade for the apprenticeship by Guardians of poor boys to the sea service. These forms have accordingly been revised, and their Lordships have issued a circular on the subject to the superintendents of mercantile marine offices in England and Wales, dated August, 1866. The circular is in the following terms :—Consequently on the coming into operation of the Union Chargeability Act (28 & 29 Vict. c. 79), the Form H., hitherto used for "Parish Apprentices Indentures" throughout the United Kingdom, will be no longer applicable to most parishes. The New Forms H. 1, H. 2, and H. 3, for "Union" and "Parish Apprentices' Indentures" (England and Wales) have been settled by the Poor Law Board and the Board of Trade to meet the requirements of the new law,

MODE OF OBTAINING MEDICAL RELIEF BY PERMANENT PAUPERS.

Art. 75.—The Guardians shall, once at least in every year, cause to be prepared by the clerk or relieving officers, a list of all such aged and infirm persons and persons permanently sick or disabled as may be actually receiving relief from such Guardians, and residing within the district of each medical officer of the union, and shall from time to time furnish to each district medical officer a copy of the list aforesaid.

Art. 76.—Every person whose name is inserted in such list shall receive a ticket in the form (L.) hereunto annexed, and shall be entitled, on the exhibition of such ticket to the medical officer of his district, to obtain such advice, attendance, and medicines, as his case may require, in the same manner as if he had received an order from the Guardians; and such ticket shall remain in force for the time specified therein, unless such person shall cease to be in the receipt of relief before the expiration of such time (*a*).

RELIEF OF NON-SETTLED AND NON-RESIDENT POOR (*b*).

Art. 77.—If any Board of Guardians undertake to administer

They will be printed on parchment and paper, and can be obtained by the superintendent upon application in the ordinary manner, on the order forms, wherein the new forms must be entered in until the amended forms are issued. The circumstances under which the forms are to be used are stated on each of them.

(*a*) Arts. 75 and 76 are intended to facilitate the obtaining of attendance and medicines by the permanent paupers; a class whose destitution is acknowledged, and which necessarily includes the most helpless portion of the community.—*Instr. Letter.*

In the administration of medical relief to the sick poor, the objects to be kept in view are:—1. To provide medical aid for all persons who are really destitute; 2. To prevent medical relief from generating or encouraging pauperism; and with this view to withdraw from the labouring classes, as well as from the administrators of relief, and the medical officers, all motives for applying for or administering medical relief, unless where the circumstances render it absolutely necessary.

To entitle the person to medical relief under Art. 76, his or her name must be actually on the list, and not merely the name of the head of the family (3 O. C. 14); and the medical officer ought not to discontinue his visits so long as the Guardians give a ticket entitling the pauper to permanent medical relief, as the medical officer's attendance is thereby required for the case while the ticket remains in force. (39 O. C. N.S. 106.) On the subject of giving orders for medical relief, see *ante*, p. 73.

(*b*) Non-settled poor are those who have no settlement in the union in which they are resident and are relieved; non-resident poor are those who are residing in another union than the union the Guardians of which give the relief and in which the paupers are settled.

relief allowed to a non-settled pauper living within the union for which they act, on behalf of the officers, or of the Board of Guardians, of the parish or union in which such pauper is deemed to be settled, every such undertaking shall be made in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Commissioners in force at the time (*a*).

Art. 78.—No money shall be transmitted to any Guardians or to any officer of a parish or union, to be applied to the relief of any non-resident pauper, except in conformity with the provisions of this order (*b*).

(*a*) Arts. 77—80 neither permit nor forbid the allowance of non-resident relief in any case in which such relief is not now permitted, or is not now forbidden; nor do they prevent the Guardians from transmitting relief to a poor person who is non-resident, in cases where the same may lawfully be given, through any private channel or means other than the officer of another union or parish, however objectionable such a course may be. (See the Minute of the Commissioners on the relief of persons non-resident within their union, dated 26th January, 1841, Appendix, No. A., 7th Annual Report, p. 106.) All that these Articles do is to require that, when the agency of another Board of Guardians is employed, certain rules shall be adhered to. Whether the Board of Guardians allowing the non-resident relief choose to employ that agency is a matter for their own consideration, and whether the Board of Guardians of the union where the pauper resides choose to act in the capacity of agents, and direct their officers to administer the relief, is again a matter of choice. If two Boards do so agree to act together, these regulations must be observed, since no contract in opposition to them could be enforced by one party against the other, and the officers of the respective unions are of course, bound to act in conformity to law.—*Instr. Letter*, 21st December, 1844.

With respect to non-resident relief, the Local Government Board say that they are of opinion that it might be almost entirely discontinued. It is also evident to them that if the proper means were taken no inconsiderable sums might be recovered from the relatives of paupers towards their maintenance. (Mem. Local Government Board, February, 1878).

The provisions of the Order in regard to the administration of non-resident relief are compulsory so far as they go, and it does not depend on the choice of a Board of Guardians to adopt them or not; but they do not profess to direct that one Board shall undertake to be the agents of another Board whether they like to do so or not. It is also quite within the legal discretion of the Guardians to decide whether or not they will continue to allow non-resident relief to paupers belonging to the union, or whether or not they will continue the agents of other Boards of Guardians, for the purpose of administering non-resident relief allowed to the paupers of such other unions. If in any case in which non-resident relief may lawfully be granted, the Guardians of the union where the pauper resides decline to administer non-resident relief for the Guardians of other unions, some respectable agent in the parish where the pauper resides should be found to undertake to administer the relief weekly; and the Guardians on whose account it is given should repay the relief to the agent at the end of each quarter, by an order on the union treasurer or by some other means. Moreover, it should be borne in mind, that the regulation contemplates that the Guardians should give a special undertaking to relieve in the case of each pauper; and that it does not enable them to give a general authority to the relieving officers to relieve for other unions when applied to.

(*b*) It will be seen by this Article that the officers of the Guardians are in effect prohibited from acting as the agents of any Board other than that whose officers they are. The inconveniences which have arisen from relieving officers so acting

Art. 79.—No money shall be paid on account of any non-resident pauper to the Guardians or to the officer of any union or parish in which the relief is administered by a Board of Guardians, except in one of the three following ways :—

No. 1. By post-office order payable to the treasurer of the union or parish to the account of which the money is to be paid, or to the banker of such treasurer.

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form the principal reasons on account of which the Commissioners thought it expedient to make this regulation. They state that they have found that relieving officers were apparently placed in an anomalous position, receiving orders as it were from more than one Board of Guardians, and often being liable in two ways for the relief of the same pauper ; that is to say, in their capacity of agent to some distant Board, and in their position as relieving officers of their own district in which that pauper resides. For reasons in some measure similar to those which apply to the relieving officers, and for others of a more general character, the prohibition is extended to any officer of a union or parish. It is always to be remembered that no undertaking to give relief to a pauper residing at a distance has any legal effect in lessening the obligation cast by the law on the Guardians and officers on the spot where the pauper dwells or becomes destitute. The Board of Guardians at a distance may incur a moral responsibility by promising to provide for the case, and may transmit from time to time the means of subsistence ; but if by neglect or error, or peculation, those means fail, or owing to any change of circumstances become insufficient, it is on the authorities at the place where the pauper is that the weight of legal responsibility will fall. A voluntary act on the part of one person or one body does not remove the positive legal duty already cast on another. Much of the ambiguity on this head will cease when the regulations and Arts. 77—80 are acted upon, since the relieving officer can only act as the officer and agent of his own Board, though some misapprehension is inseparable from any system of non-resident relief. A further advantage contemplated is the removal of those opportunities for fraud and for wilful detention of money thus entrusted to a distant officer which have so often acted as a temptation and a snare to persons who would otherwise have preserved an honest and trustworthy character. And as the money thus misapplied does not come into the officer's hands in the capacity of officer of the parish or union in which he acts, but as a private agent for distant Boards, and for overseers of other parishes in general, in case of peculation such money could not be recovered from his sureties, since they were answerable for him only in the capacity of relieving officer. Another benefit will be the avoiding of errors and misstatements of a statistical nature, which occur in consequence of the same persons and the same relief being charged in the accounts of two unions. The Commissioners feel satisfied that these regulations will ensure a better understanding of the duties and responsibilities connected with the relief of non-resident poor, that they will act as a powerful obstacle to peculation and fraud, and that they will prevent error in the returns of expenditure and the enumeration of paupers, which are otherwise unavoidable. The relief of non-resident and non-settled poor administered under this order will, of course, become the subject of correspondence between the Boards of Guardians of the unions where they are relieved and where they reside, and this correspondence will be conducted by the clerks of the unions concerned. Wherever non-resident relief is now given, either the ordinary correspondence with reference to these cases is conducted by the clerk, or difficulties arise from time to time which produce long and tedious disputes, by letter, leading probably to appeal to the Commissioners, and terminating in no satisfactory result, the matter devolving upon the clerk in the more advanced stages, and when complicated by previous misunderstandings.—*Instr, Letter*, 21st December, 1844.

No. 2. By cheque or order payable to the treasurer of such parish or union or to his order.

No. 3. By cheque payable to bearer (*a*) (where the same may lawfully be drawn), and crossed as payable through the treasurer of such parish or union, or his banker, or through the agent of such treasurer or banker; and every such cheque shall be so crossed by the clerk before it is signed by the presiding chairman.

Art. 80.—Every account for relief duly administered to non-resident poor shall be discharged by the Guardians within two calendar months from the receipt of such account, by the transmission of the amount due, in one of the modes prescribed in Art. 79 (*b*).

ORDERS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS AND PAYMENTS.

Art. 81.—(*This Article is rescinded by the Order of the Poor Law Board of the 26th February*, 1886, *post. See now Art.* 1 *of that Order*).

Art. 82.—(*This Article is rescinded by the Order of the Poor Law*

(*a*) The cheque must now be "to order." See Order of 7th April, 1857, *post.*

(*b*) See Art. 202, No. 9, as to the duty of the clerk to make up and transmit these accounts at the end of each quarter; and as to the liability of the Guardians of the union on whose behalf the relief is granted, if that duty be neglected, see the case of *Wycombe* v. *Eton*, 1 H. & N. 687; 26 L. J. M. C. 97, in which it was held that an action cannot be maintained by the Guardians in respect of relief afforded to the non-resident poor of another union unless the accounts of such relief have been transmitted quarterly in conformity with this regulation, notwithstanding that the relief was duly ordered and never countermanded. That case leaves it doubtful whether an action could be maintained against the Guardians, even if the accounts had been duly transmitted. Unless the account is sent in by the clerk in conformity with the regulation in Art. 202, No. 9, and it be not settled within the time allowed by 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49, s. 1, the time for payment cannot be extended by the Local Government Board, as the claim will not have become legally due from the Guardians.

It may be here stated that, according to the opinion of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, letters acknowledging the receipt of cheques in payment of non-resident relief, when such relief amounts to £2 and upwards, are within the exemption from stamp duty contained in 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 86. They say that 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 86, should be construed liberally, and that though acknowledgments of money in respect of non-settled relief are not mentioned *eo nomine* in the Act or in the Consolidated Order, yet as they are a direct and necessary consequence of the cheques, orders, or payments required by that Order, they must be considered "instruments made in pursuance of the Act," and as such exempt from stamp duty.

Board of the 26th February, 1866, *post. See now Art. 2 of that Order*).

Art. 83.—Every such Order shall be made according to the Form (M.) hereunto annexed (*a*). It shall be signed by the presiding chairman of the meeting, and two other Guardians present thereat, and shall be countersigned by the clerk (*b*).

Art. 84.—The Guardians shall pay every sum greater than five pounds by an order (*c*), which shall be drawn upon the treasurer of the union, and shall be signed by the presiding chairman and two other Guardians at a meeting, and shall be countersigned by the clerk (*d*).

Art. 85.—The Guardians shall examine at their Board, or shall cause to be examined by some committee or Guardian authorized by them for the purpose, every bill exceeding in amount one pound

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(*a*) See the Order of the Poor Law Board of 26th February, 1866, *post*, which prescribes a new form of Contribution Order.

(*b*) In unions which contain a large number of parishes, one original order may be made to be served upon the most responsible of the overseers, and printed copies of it may then be served upon the others. The copies to be kept by the clerk may also be printed. As to the service of these orders on the overseers, see Art. 4, No. 2, of the General Order of the Poor Law Board of the 7th October, 1865, *post*.

If any difficulty should occur in obtaining the names of the overseers, no doubt the Guardians of the respective parishes could supply the names.

The Sanitary Contribution Orders stand on the same footing as the other Contribution Orders.

(*c*) The Consolidated Order issued to unions formed since 1847, prescribes in Article 84 thereof the form of Order upon the treasurer, and it is similar to the form prescribed by the Order of 7th of April, 1857, *post*.

(*d*) See Arts. 219 and 220 as to the transmission of the Guardians' cheques to the persons in whose favour they are drawn, and Art. 202, No. 6, as to the counter-signature of the Order by the clerk; see also 56 O. C. N.S. 72.

The counter-signature of the clerk should not be written before the order or cheque has been signed by the Guardians; and, indeed, the clerk will act prudently in not signing the document until he parts with it to the Guardians' creditor and obtains a receipt for the payment.

In the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, by a special Order of the Local Government Board, dated 3rd March, 1876, the London and County Banking Company act as treasurers.

As regards the liability of the treasurer for paying forged cheques or orders, see *Young* v. *Grote*, 4 Bing. 253; 12 Moore, 484, and *Orr* v. *Union Bank of Scotland*, 1 Macq. H. L. Cas. 513; 2 C. L. R. 1,566; 24 L. T. 1.

It appears from the circular of the 4th of January, 1854, that the Poor Law Board, with reference to 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, deemed it advisable to submit to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, under s. 13 of that Act, an Order drawn and issued by the Guardians of a union upon their treasurer, who was not a banker, in favour of a creditor. The Board informed the Commissioners that the Order was drawn and executed in conformity with the 84th Article of the General Consolidated Order, and suggested that the 86th section of the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, was therefore applicable, and rendered it exempt from the stamp duty which is

(except the salaries of officers) brought against the union; and when any such bill has been allowed by the Board, or by such committee or Guardian, a note of the allowance thereof shall be made on the face of the bill before the amount is paid (*a*).

CUSTODY OF BONDS.

Art. 86.—The Guardians shall provide for the safe custody of all bonds given in pursuance of the regulations of the Commissioners, so always that no bond given by any person shall remain in the custody of such person himself.

Art. 87.—The Guardians shall, at the audit next after the twenty-fifth day of March in every year, cause every person having the

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chargeable upon a draft or order for the payment of a sum of money payable to the bearer on demand; and those Commissioners acquainted the Board that they considered that the draft is an instrument made in pursuance of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and therefore exempt from stamp duty. This decision applies equally to the statute 21 Vict. c. 20, imposing a stamp duty upon drafts drawn upon bankers. The Poor Law Board have since (7th April, 1857), issued a General Order (*post*), requiring that cheques drawn by the Guardians shall in all cases be made payable "to order" instead of "to bearer." See also 56 O. C. N.S. 72.

Orders for the payment of money drawn by the Guardians on their treasurer in the form prescribed by this Order are exempt from stamp duty, whether drawn upon a bank or other person; and the distance between the drawer and the person on whom the Order is drawn, makes no difference as to that exemption—neither is it material whether the document passes through other hands than those of the person to whose order it is drawn.

It may be stated here, in reference to the amount of the Guardians' orders, that by 48 Geo. III. c. 88, s. 2, which is still in force, all notes, bills, drafts, or undertakings, negotiable or transferable for money, or any orders, notes or undertakings negotiable or transferable for goods, specifying the value in money, cannot be made for less than 20*s.*, for the Act declares all such to be void. Therefore, all bills or notes made payable to bearer or order for sums not amounting to 20*s.* are void in law. The Act, however, does not apply to drafts made payable to a particular person, and not negotiable. Drafts or orders so drawn by the Board of Guardians, that is, made payable to the payee and not to him or order, would be liable to the penny stamp duty, as they would not be in conformity with the Order of the Poor Law Board of the 7th April, 1857.

The Order does not apply to a cheque drawn for a sum under £5; and therefore an order drawn upon the Treasurer for a sum under that amount would not be exempt from stamp duty. (See 58 Q. C. N.S. 100.) When the Guardians have numerous payments to make of sums less than £5, the most convenient course is to draw a cheque payable to the order of their clerk, and for that officer to obtain cash for it, and make the payments on behalf of the Guardians.

(*a*) All bills should be examined with the invoices and contracts under which the goods were supplied, or work done, and the several items must be cast up in order that the correctness of the totals may be ascertained and certified.

custody of bonds given by any officer of the union to produce such bonds to the auditor for his inspection (*a*).

GOVERNMENT OF THE WORKHOUSE (*b*).

Admission of Paupers.

Art. 88.—Every pauper who shall be admitted into the workhouse, either upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted in some one of the following modes only; that is to say;—

By a written or printed order of the Board of Guardians signed by their clerk, according to Art. 42.

(*a*) See Arts. 184—186, as to the security of the officers. As to the report of the auditor on those securities, see Art. 51 of the Order for Accounts, *post*, which applies to the bonds of all union officers, collectors, and assistant-overseers, vestry clerks, and other officers required to give security.

By Art. 202, No. 2, it is made the duty of the clerk to the Guardians to produce the bonds to the auditor for his inspection. If the clerk shall have given a bond, it shall be deposited with the treasurer of the union, who is required by Art. 203, No. 5, to produce it to the auditor. As to the securities of assistant-overseers, and collectors, see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 61, which requires that every collector or assistant-overseer appointed under the 53 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7, or under an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, or Poor Law Board, shall be bound to give to the Board of Guardians of the parish or union sufficient security for the due performance of his duties. Such bond is exempt from stamp duty; and every bond given in pursuance of 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7, or 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 61, shall, if the Guardians shall see fit, be put in suit by the Board of Guardians of the union in which the parish or district for which the officer acted or has acted may be situated, notwithstanding that it may have been originally given to the overseers or to any other person. The provision in the latter Act so far supersedes the 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7, that if security be given to the Guardians it is not necessary that additional security should be given to the churchwardens and overseers. The latter provision, however, does not repeal the former. The expense of preparing assistant-overseers' bonds should be defrayed by the persons who give them, and not out of the poor rates. The preparation of such bonds does not come within the clerk's duties in Art. 232, No. 4 (as to which see the note thereon, *post*), unless he is directed by the Guardians to prepare the bond when given to them.

(*b*) The workhouse principle is thus enunciated by the Poor Law Commissioners in their Report on the Amendment of the Poor Law:—

"By means of the workhouse and its regulations, it is in the power of the Guardians to place the condition of the pauper accurately at its level—to provide for all his wants effectually—and yet so as to make the relief thus afforded desirable to those only who are *bonâ fide* in need of it. This principle of the workhouse system is very well understood as respects the able-bodied labourers and the benefits which arise from its application are admitted and appreciated. If the condition of the inmates of a workhouse were to be so regulated as to invite the aged and infirm of the labouring classes to take refuge in it, it would immediately be useless as a test between indigence and indolence or fraud; it would no longer operate as an inducement to the young and healthy to provide support for their later years, or as a stimulus to them, whilst they have the means,

By a provisional written or printed order, signed by a relieving officer or an overseer.

By the master of the workhouse (or, during his absence or inability to act, by the matron), without any order, in any case of sudden or urgent necessity.

Provided that the master may admit any pauper delivered at the workhouse under an order of removal to a parish in the union (*a*).

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to support their aged parents and relatives. The frugality and forethought of a young labourer would be useless if he foresaw the certainty of a better asylum for his old age than he could possibly provide by his own exertions; and the industrious efforts of a son to provide a maintenance for his parents in his own dwelling would be thrown away, and would cease to be called forth, if the almshouse of the district offered a refuge for their declining years, in which they might obtain comforts and indulgences which even the most successful of the labouring classes cannot always obtain by their own exertions."

The Poor Law Commissioners say:—"If the rules we have issued for workhouses be examined, they will be found to consist of two classes of regulations.—1. Those which are necessary for the maintenance of good order in any building in which considerable numbers of persons of both sexes and of different ages reside. 2. Those which are necessary, not for that purpose, but in order that these establishments may not be almshouses, but workhouses in the proper meaning of the term, and may produce the results which the Legislature intended. By far the greater part of the regulations belong to the first of these classes.

(*a*) With regard to the admission of casual paupers, see *post*, pp. 103 and 107.

By the Industrial Schools Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 118, s. 19), two justices or a magistrate while inquiry is being made respecting a child, or respecting a school to which he may be sent, may, by order signed by them or him, order the child to be taken to the workhouse of the union or parish in which he is found or resident, and to be detained therein at the cost of the union or parish for any time not exceeding seven days, or until an order is sooner made for his discharge, or for his being sent to a certified industrial school: and the Guardians of the union or parish to whom the order is addressed are empowered and required to detain him accordingly.

By sect. 14 of the same Act, any child apparently under fourteen years of age—

1. That is found begging or receiving alms (whether actually or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything) or being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms;
2. That is found wandering and not having any home or settled place of abode or proper guardianship, or visible means of subsistence;
3. That is found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment;
4. That frequents the company of reputed thieves,

May be sent to a certified industrial school.

When the child is brought to the workhouse with the justice's order, it must be admitted at once, and detained for the seven days, unless an order for its discharge or removal to the school is made before the expiration of that time. The justices, before they make the order, are not bound to wait till the Guardians meet, but may properly address it to the master of the workhouse. When the seven days expire the child may be discharged; but the parents cannot require it to be discharged before the expiration of the seven days. Whilst the child is in the workhouse, it will rest with the Guardians to give the necessary directions for

its proper custody; and under Article 99, *secondly*, such children may be classed by themselves.

As to sending refractory children from the workhouse to industrial schools, see *post*.

By the Metropolitan Building Acts (18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, s. 80), justices may cause the inmates to be removed from dangerous structures "by a constable or other peace officer, and if they have no other abode, he may require them to be received into the workhouse established for the reception of the poor of the place in which such structure is situate." The Act, however, only applies to unions and parishes within the district of the Metropolis, as defined by the Act.

Under Art. 88 an order for the admission of a pauper into the workhouse can be given by the Board of Guardians, absolutely; and provisionally, by a relieving officer, or an overseer, including a churchwarden who is an overseer by virtue of his office. If, however, a pauper resides in another union, and application be made to the Guardians of a union in some parish of which he is settled, those Guardians, though they may grant non-resident relief to the pauper, if the case comes within any of the exceptions to the Out-door Relief Regulation Orders, cannot grant an order for the admission of the pauper to the workhouse of the union in which he is settled, until the pauper actually comes within the union. Moreover, the master, or, in case of his absence or inability to act, the matron, is empowered to admit any pauper without an order, in any case of sudden or urgent necessity; and by Art. 208, No. 1, and Art. 210, No. 1, it is made the duty of the master and matron to admit into the workhouse every person who applies at the workhouse for relief under such circumstances. If the master and matron should be both absent from the workhouse, or incapable of performing their duties at the same time, it is by Art. 214, No. 3, the duty of the porter to admit and place in the receiving ward any person who may apply at the workhouse for relief under similar circumstances. The Commissioners do not contemplate that the master, matron, and porter, should simultaneously be absent from the workhouse, or incapable of performing their duties, and therefore they have made no provision for this contingency. In order to prevent the occurrence of error, the Commissioners have thought it right to point out that an order for admission into the workhouse, cannot be given by any person in any of the following capacities; namely, as (1) a Guardian not acting as member of the Board, 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 38; (2), a justice of the peace; (3), a ratepayer of the parish or union. Any one, however, may bring under the notice of the master a person in circumstances of sudden or urgent necessity; and the master is bound, by the Article above cited to admit every person applying for relief at the workhouse under such circumstances. Moreover, in unions or parishes, where the Commissioners have sanctioned regulations respecting mendicity, vagrant mendicants are directed to the workhouse by a ticket containing the recommendation of a ratepayer of the union or parish. It will likewise be in general the duty of the master of a workhouse to admit into the workhouse any person who may be brought thither by a policeman, as having been found abroad in a state of destitution. The duty of the master to admit into the workhouse under these circumstances, rests on the supposition that the fact of the applicant's being brought by a policeman is *primâ facie* evidence of urgent want, and implies that he has committed no such offence within the cognizance of the officers of that force, as would authorize his detention in custody. It follows from this, that drunken persons, or persons who can be proved to have committed an act of vagrancy, are not within the class of cases properly entitled to admission under these circumstances; but masters of workhouses will always do wisely to admit in the first instance, and afterwards to make an official representation of the conduct of any police constable of whom they may have cause to complain. It is to be observed generally, with respect to all persons who may apply for admission into the workhouse under circumstances of urgent necessity that their destitution, coupled with the fact of being within the union or parish, entitles them to relief; and that their title to relief is altogether independent of their settlement (if they have one), which is a matter for subsequent inquiry, and only renders them liable

to removal in consequence of their becoming chargeable. On the duty of the officers to give immediate relief, without preliminary inquiry into settlement, see the Letters of the Commissioners, Fourth Annual Report, App. A. No. 2, and Fifth Annual Report, App. A. No. 10, in which they stated that "what they were most anxious to have made known is, that the relief of actual destitution, in cases of emergency, should always precede the investigation of any question as to its cause, or as to the liability of other parties than the parish to contribute it;" and on the nature of settlement as reflecting the right to relief, see the Minute of the Commissioners on Non-Resident Relief, Seventh Annual Report, p. 106.—*Instr. Letter*, 5th February, 1842.

As regards the relief of houseless poor in the metropolis, reference should be made to 27 & 28 Vict. c. 116, 28 Vict. c. 34, and 30 Vict. c. 6, s. 6, to the Minute of Mr. Villiers, President of the Poor Law Board, dated December 23, 1863, on the destitute houseless poor in the metropolis, and to the Circulars of the Poor Law Board, dated respectively August 4 and October 26, 1864, August 30 and November 30, 1865, and January 20, 27, 30, and 31, 1866, respectively, which will be found in the Annual Reports.

In the Circular of the 27th January, 1866, the Poor Law Board state that pursuant to the provisions of 28 Vict. c. 34, s. 2, they have made arrangements with the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police for the inspection, by the officers of police, of the wards and other places of reception provided under that Act for the metropolitan houseless poor, and request that the police officers authorized to undertake this duty may be allowed the requisite facilities for entering and inspecting the wards, and obtaining such information as may enable them to make their reports on the subject to the Poor Law Board, as required by the Act.

Among others to whom the Commissioners refer as not having authority to give an order for admission to the workhouse is a justice of the peace. The case of *Reg.* v. *Totnes*, 7 Q. B. 690; 14 L. J. M. C. 148; 2 New Sess. Cas. 83; 9 Jur. 660, points out the steps to be taken by a justice before he makes any order for relief under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 27. If, however, a person in distress applies to a justice, and the justice comes to the conclusion that such person is destitute, he may properly give him a written recommendation to the master of the workhouse, or to the relieving officer, that he be relieved, and the officer would incur a grave responsibility if he refused to act upon such a recommendation. The Poor Law Board would in that event, upon a complaint being made to them, require the officer to give a satisfactory explanation to justify his conduct.

Generally, with respect to the admission and discharge of paupers, it is to be observed, that they should be admitted and discharged on Sundays and holidays the same as on other days, but not during the performance of Divine service; the master must also admit those who present a proper order, or who might apply without one under urgent circumstances, at any time of night, but, he is not in general bound to discharge a pauper in the night time. The master has no authority to discharge a pauper from the workhouse against the pauper's wish, without directions from the Board of Guardians, nor has the relieving officer or clerk to the Guardians such a power, and this, whether the pauper be of the class denominated "casual poor" or any other class. The term "casual poor" means any destitute wayfarer or wanderer applying for or receiving relief (34 & 35 Vict. c. 138, s. 3). Overseers are only authorized to give relief in cases of "sudden and urgent necessity"; the giving of an order for the workhouse amounts to relief, but such order is only operative until the next meeting of the Guardians. The Guardians, or in their absence, the master, must determine what applicants are paupers, *i.e.* actually destitute. Although under this Article, the master is relieved from the consequences of improperly admitting persons who are not paupers when they produce an order from an overseer, he is not precluded from exercising his judgment as to the fact of the applicant being a pauper. The Guardians cannot withdraw the power of the overseers to give provisional orders for the admission of paupers into the workhouse, nor will the refusal of the relieving officer to give an order prevent the overseers from doing so, but the latter will be bound to establish

that the case was one of sudden and urgent necessity. The order is termed "provisional," because it is valid only for the interval from the time it is given to the next ordinary meeting of the Guardians when the admission of the pauper by such an order (see Art. 90) is brought before them for their decision on the propriety of the pauper remaining in the workhouse or not. An assistant-overseer to whom the giving of relief is assigned as one of his duties, or whose appointment authorizes him to perform such of the duties as pertain to an overseer of the poor, has power to give orders for the admission of paupers in like manner as overseers.

The above remarks in reference to the discretionary power of the master as to the orders of the overseers will apply also to orders given by the relieving officer.

It sometimes happens that a person presents himself alone at the workhouse with an order for the admission of himself, his wife and children. In such a case, the order being distributive, it is the duty of the master to admit the applicant, as he is not bound to require him to bring the rest of his family with him; who may either be not destitute, or may be living with friends, or be otherwise provided for. But see Art. 1 of the General Prohibitory Order as to the relief of able-bodied persons. If the family be admitted without the head of it accompanying them the order will be exhausted, and should be retained by the master, and not left with the head of the family.

Again, if a person alleged to be destitute be brought to the workhouse, whether by the police or by any other persons, without an order of admission, the master must examine into the circumstances of the case, and if he finds that the destitution exists, and that there is urgent necessity in the case, it is his duty to admit the destitute person into the workhouse, and report the case to the Guardians at their next meeting, and then take their directions upon it. If on the other hand, the master should not be satisfied that the person brought to him is really destitute, he should refuse to admit him; but in so acting he should exercise great caution, and be fully satisfied that the case is not a proper one for admission to the workhouse. Sometimes persons in charge of the police as offenders are taken to the workhouse; but ordinarily such cases ought not to be admitted, as it is the duty of the police, and not of the Poor Law authorities, to provide for the safe custody of such persons. Paupers who are committed to prison for offences in the workhouse cannot be re-admitted to the workhouse after their discharge from prison without a fresh order, unless the case of the applicant be urgent, when the master may re-admit the pauper provisionally.

If a poor person labouring under an infectious disease presents a provisional order for admission, he should be placed in the ward appropriated for the reception of such cases; and if there be no means of separating the pauper so affected from the other inmates, the master should immediately send for the relieving officer, who will in such a case be responsible for some temporary accommodation for the pauper.

If on searching the pauper, money is found on him sufficient for his present maintenance, the master is not bound to keep him in the house, if the person can on leaving procure food and shelter; but all such cases shall be forthwith reported to the Board of Guardians. The Guardians are empowered to discontinue or refuse all relief to a person possessed of property or means available for his independent support; but in such case the question for their consideration will be, is the property in the possession of the applicant practically available for his immediate support? The possession of a watch, articles of jewellery, a horse and cart, a cow, &c., will raise a question as to whether the applicant is, strictly speaking actually destitute of the means of support. If, however, relief be refused on this ground, the Guardians should be satisfied that the applicant has at the time a reasonable opportunity of raising money on the property in his possession; further on this point, see note to Art. 41, p. 67, and the provisions in 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 10, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 16. The Local Government Board say that a watch belonging to a pauper is a mere chattel and not a valuable security within the meaning of 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 16.

As regards the disposal of a deceased pauper's furniture, the Poor Law Board

say that the personal representative of the deceased is entitled to the property which belonged to him; although the person who defrayed the expenses of burying the body would have a legal claim to be reimbursed out of the produce of the property. If the body of the deceased was buried at the cost of the union, the Guardians can reimburse themselves out of such property under the provisions contained in 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 16. See 57, O. C. N.S. p. 89.

The Guardians cannot detain, or authorize the master of the workhouse to detain and open letters addressed to paupers in the workhouse which contain money. But when the money has come into the possession of the pauper, they may take and appropriate it in repayment of his relief, under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 16; and for that purpose it is thought the Guardians may employ force if the pauper refuses to give up the money voluntarily. See 3 O. C. 160, which, however, was prior to the above-mentioned statute.

The proviso to Art. 88 is intended to meet the provision in 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 7, "that delivering of any pauper under any warrant of removal directed to the overseers of any parish, at the workhouse of such parish, or of any union to which such parish belongs, to any officer of such workhouse, shall be deemed the delivery of such pauper to the overseers of such parish." English paupers removed from Scotland to England, under an order of the sheriff or two justices, as required by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, s. 4, are to be delivered at the workhouse of the place to which the removal is to take place, or of the union or parish containing the port or place nearest to the place mentioned in the warrant as the place of the pauper's ultimate destination. By sect. 5 of the same Act, the master of the workhouse of the union or parish in England to which the warrant is addressed shall be bound to receive delivery of the poor person named in such warrant, under a penalty of £10 for each case of refusal, which may be recovered by the person applying for the warrant by an action in any county court in England, or other competent court having jurisdiction in the place where such master is resident at the time when such action is brought. The case of *Ex parte the Overseers of Downton*, 27 L. J. R. M. C. 28; 8 El. & Bl. 856, shows that the master of the workhouse may be indicted if he refuse to receive at the workhouse a pauper brought to him under an order of justices. The order of removal should be kept by the master of the workhouse, unless the overseers desire that it be given up to them.

Section 13 of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, authorizes the officers who are empowered by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 7, to deliver a pauper under an order of removal at the workhouse of the parish or union to which such pauper is to be removed, at the same time to deliver a written statement of the charges for the maintenance of the pauper to the officer of the workhouse, which delivery is to be deemed to be a delivery of such statement to the overseers of the parish, and a sufficient demand in any proceedings for the recovery of such charges. Now, however, by the Union Chargeability Act, 1865, paupers are to be removed under orders obtained by the Guardians, and not by the overseers.

The 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 8, provides for the reception and treatment in workhouses of chronic cases of lunacy. The section empowers the visitors of any asylum, and the Guardians of any parish or union within the district for which the asylum has been provided, if they shall see fit, to make arrangements, subject to the approval of the Commissioners in Lunacy and the President of the Poor Law Board, for the reception and care of a limited number of chronic lunatics in the workhouse of such parish or union, to be selected by the superintendent of the asylum, and certified by him to be fit and proper so to be removed. The Poor Law Board, with reference to this provision, in their Circular of the 15th December, 1862, say that they are at present not aware of any workhouse in which any such arrangements could conveniently be made; but they will be ready to consider any proposals on the subject when the visitors and the Board of Guardians of any union shall find it convenient or practicable to act upon this clause.

The following are the arrangements sanctioned by the Commissioners in Lunacy in November, 1863, with regard to removal of chronic lunatics from asylums to workhouses under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 8:—

Art. 89.—No pauper shall be admitted under any written or printed order as mentioned in Art. 88, if the same bear date more than six days before the pauper presents it at the workhouse (*a*).

Art. 90.—If a pauper be admitted otherwise than by an order of the Board of Guardians, the admission of such pauper shall be brought before the Board of Guardians at their next ordinary meeting, who shall decide on the propriety of the pauper's continuing in the workhouse or otherwise, and make an order accordingly (*b*).

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1. The arrangements authorized are, in the opinion of the Board, intended to meet the deficiency of accommodation in asylums, and to enable visitors, in special cases, to make provision for the immediate reception into the asylums of all recent and probably curable cases. The Legislature clearly did not contemplate the reception into workhouses generally of the chronic patients referred to, and the constitution thereby of a number of small lunatic establishments; but the selection by the visitors of one or more workhouses in which adequate accommodation, care, and attendance can be insured. Consequently all applications for the approval of the Commissioners must originate with visitors of asylums; and no such application received directly from a Board of Guardians can be entertained.

2. Proper rules and regulations, modified according to circumstances, will be required to be prepared and approved. In the meantime the Board consider and determine that the following conditions are (amongst others) indispensable, and will, in all cases, be insisted on, viz.:—

(1.) Separate wards, properly constructed, arranged, and furnished for the patients of the respective sexes. The dormitories to be distinct from the day-rooms, and the former to afford cubical space per patient of 500 feet, and the latter 400. Single bedrooms to contain at least 600 cubic feet.
(2.) A liberal dietary analogous to that of the asylums.
(3.) Ample means of out-door exercise and recreation.
(4.) Due medical visitation.
(5.) Properly qualified paid attendants.
(6.) Medical and other registers; records similar to those in use in licensed houses.

The Law Officers of the Crown have advised the Commissioners in Lunacy that 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 8, as regards the removal of chronic lunatics from an asylum to a workhouse, is confined to the cases of pauper lunatics of the union or parish to which the workhouse belongs. But now, by 26 & 27 Vict. c. 110, s. 2, it is declared, that the words "chronic lunatics" in 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 8, include chronic lunatics chargeable to other parishes or unions, as well as chronic lunatics chargeable to the parish or union into the workhouse of which they are proposed to be received.

The 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 43, also contains a provision enabling certain chronic lunatics to be received in workhouses from county asylums.

(*a*) It is considered that the Guardians may, if they think fit so to do, limit the order to the day on which it bears date, there being nothing in this Article to preclude them from doing so.

(*b*) It is certain that the Board of Guardians possess the power of discharging from the workhouse, and refusing all other relief to any pauper, whom they may consider capable of supporting himself. The Commissioners, however, believe that, if the workhouse be properly regulated, persons who are not really destitute will, in general, be unwilling to remain in it. They therefore think that the power

Art. 91.—As soon as the pauper is admitted, he shall be placed in some room to be appropriated to the reception of paupers on admission, and shall then be examined by the medical officer.

Art. 92.—If the medical officer, upon such examination, pronounce the pauper to be labouring under any disease of body or mind, the pauper shall be placed in the sick ward, or in such other ward as the medical officer shall direct (*a*).

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of discharging from the workhouse should be exercised with the utmost caution; and in general only in cases where a pauper can be proceeded against criminally, under the Vagrant Act, for neglecting to maintain himself or his family.—*Instr. Letter*, 5th February, 1842.

The Guardians can, in the exercise of their discretion, order the discharge from the workhouse of any poor person whom they may think able to maintain himself; but beyond the offer of shelter in the workhouse, it does not seem to fall within the scope of either the Guardians' powers or duties to provide residences for the poor, or to supply them with the means of purchasing furniture or work tools, these not being articles required for the relief of actual destitution. When work, which a pauper can readily accept, is offered at adequate wages, the Board think that it would be proper, in most cases, for the Guardians to direct the discharge of the pauper to whom the employment is offered, after due notice of their intention to do so. But if it is admitted that the man cannot procure a house, either in his own parish or elsewhere, the Board would not advise that he be ejected from the workhouse against his will, so long as such inability to procure shelter for himself and family exists. (7 O. C. 199.)

As to the discharge of paupers by the master of the workhouse, see *ante*, p. 103.

(*a*) It will be the duty of the Guardians and the master to see that the receiving wards are kept in proper order, and that no unnecessary delay in the examination of the paupers in the receiving wards occurs on the part of the medical officer. A preliminary examination of the paupers by the medical officer is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the workhouse. If the pauper, on inspection, should be found to labour under a contagious or infectious disease, he must not, on that account, be refused admission into the workhouse, but he should, after being inspected, be placed in the ward appropriated for the reception of persons afflicted with contagious or infectious disorders, and proper precaution should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease amongst the other inmates. It may be here remarked that the law does not admit of the medical officer or of the Guardians resorting to compulsion to examine into the state of a sick pauper, when such pauper (being of sound mind) refuses to permit an examination of his or her person to be made. But see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 22, as to the detention of sick paupers in a workhouse.

There is no legal authority for admitting non-pauper patients into the sick wards of a workhouse, except upon a justice's order, under section 124 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), in the case of a person suffering from any dangerous or infectious disorder, if such wards can be considered an hospital within the meaning of that enactment.

When a person is attacked with any infectious disease, and is without the means of obtaining such necessaries (including medical attendance and nursing) as he may require, it devolves upon the Guardians, when sitting, or, when they are not sitting, upon the relieving officer, to supply the requisite relief. If the removal of a patient to a hospital is necessary for the purpose of isolation only, and the person is not destitute, either wholly or to the above extent, it devolves upon the sanitary

Art. 93.—If the medical officer pronounce the pauper to be free from any such disease, the pauper shall be placed in the part of the workhouse assigned to the class to which he may belong (*a*).

Art. 94.—No pauper shall be detained in a receiving ward for a longer time than is necessary for carrying into effect the regulations in Arts. 91, 92, and 93, if there be room in the proper ward for his reception.

Art. 95.—Before being removed from the receiving ward, the pauper shall be thoroughly cleansed, and shall be clothed in a workhouse dress, and the clothes which he wore at the time of his admission shall be purified and deposited in a place appropriated for that purpose, with the pauper's name affixed thereto. Such clothes shall be restored to the pauper when he leaves the workhouse (*b*).

Art. 96.—Every pauper shall, upon his admission into the workhouse, be searched by or under the inspection of the proper officer, and all articles prohibited by any Act of Parliament, or by this Order, which may be found upon his person, shall be taken from him, and, so far as may be proper, restored to him at his departure from the workhouse (*c*).

Art 97.—Provided always, that the regulations respecting the admission, clothing, and searching of paupers shall not apply to any casual poor wayfarer, unless the Guardians shall so direct, or unless

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authority and not upon the Guardians to provide the requisite hospital accommodation.

When the means of a person who has been admitted to the hospital by the sanitary authority are exhausted, and the sanitary authority are unwilling to bear the cost of his maintenance in the hospital, the Guardians may properly afford the relief required by repaying the sanitary authority the costs incurred by them in his maintenance.

(*a*) With respect to the classification of the paupers, see Art. 98.

(*b*) Paupers admitted into the workhouse are, under this Article, to be clothed in a dress furnished by the Guardians, and their own clothes are to be kept, and restored to them upon their quitting the workhouse. Under Art. 97 an exception is made for vagrants (casual poor) as they usually remain in the workhouse only a short time; but as to them see 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, and 45 & 46 Vict. c. 36. See also Art. 110, as to the description of clothing to be worn by the paupers.

(*c*) Reference may here be made to 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 10, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 16, with respect to searching poor persons, professing to be destitute wanderers or wayfarers, on their admission to the workhouse, and the appropriation by the Guardians of certain property of paupers. This Article does not interfere with those statutes in any way. The search will naturally be made at the time when the pauper's clothes are changed under Article 95. The adult male paupers ought to be searched by the porter; the female paupers and the children

he is compelled to remain in the workhouse from illness or other sufficient cause, in which case he shall be admitted regularly as an inmate (*a*).

Classification of Paupers.

Art. 98.—The paupers, so far as the workhouse admits thereof, shall be classed as follows:—

Class 1. Men infirm through age or any other cause.

Class 2. Able-bodied men, and youths above the age of fifteen years.

Class 3. Boys above the age of seven years, and under that of fifteen.

Class 4. Women infirm through age or any other cause.

Class 5. Able-bodied women and girls above the age of fifteen years.

Class 6. Girls above the age of seven years, and under that of fifteen.

Class 7. Children under seven years of age.

To each class shall be assigned that ward or separate building and yard which may be best fitted for the reception of such class, and

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by the matron, or by some female servant under her direction (see Art. 210, No. 2, and Art. 214, No. 5). The right to search under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 10, arises upon the application for relief; and the officer, when having once commenced it, is entitled to complete it, notwithstanding that the pauper may afterwards decline to receive the relief for which he has applied. It would seem that under the authority conferred by the statute so much force as is absolutely necessary may be employed in making the search. The following are examples of prohibited articles:—1. Spirituous or fermented liquors (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, ss. 91—94.) 2. Articles of food not allowed by the dietary (Art. 107.) 3. Letters or printed papers having an improper tendency (Art. 119.) 4. Cards or dice (Art. 120.) 5. Matches or highly combustible articles (Art. 121.) The Guardians are not empowered to direct the hair of any adult pauper to be cut off under ordinary circumstances; but only in some extraordinary case, where such a proceeding may be necessary for the protection of the health of the inmates of the house.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. In no case will they be justified in forcibly cutting off the hair of adult female paupers of sane mind. The children's hair may be cut whenever it is proper or necessary to do so.

(*a*) In that case he must be treated in all respects in the same manner as the other inmates of the class to which he may belong. Now with regard to casual paupers, see the Acts 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, and 45 & 46 Vict. c. 36, and the General Order of 22nd November, 1871, *post*. Section 7, No. 4, of the Act is not restricted to casual paupers, but applies to all inmates of the workhouse.

each class of paupers shall remain therein, without communication with those of any other class (*a*).

(*a*) Section 26 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, after enabling the Commissioners to unite parishes for the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, and declaring that upon such union the workhouse or workhouses of such parishes shall be for their common use, proceeds to enact that "the said Commissioners may issue such rules, orders, and regulations as they shall deem expedient for the classification of such of the poor of such united parishes in such workhouse or workhouses as may be relieved in any such workhouse." In order to enforce the observance of decency and good order it is necessary that the inmates of the workhouse should be separated into certain classes. In no well-managed institution of this sort, in this or any other country, are males and females, the old and the young, the healthy and the sick, indiscriminately mixed together. The classes of paupers prescribed by the Commissioners are indicated in Art. 98. The Commissioners believe that every well-regulated workhouse should contain the means of dividing the inmates into at least as many classes as are indicated in this Article. It is to be observed that, although the Guardians are required to divide the paupers into the seven classes specified in this Article, they are permitted to subdivide any one or more of these classes in any manner which may be advisable, and which the internal arrangements of the workhouse may permit. For example, it is very desirable that females of dissolute and disorderly habits should be separated from those of a better character; inasmuch as it is the duty of the Guardians to take all reasonable care that the morals of persons admitted into the house be not corrupted by intercourse with inmates of this description. On this point, see Art. 99, proviso 2.—*Instr. Letter.* Reference may be made to 3 O. C. 94, as to the mode of dealing with women of bad character, who make a practice of frequently discharging themselves from the workhouse for immoral purposes.

With regard to the treatment of the mothers of illegitimate children in workhouses, the following extract from the Official Circular, 55 N.S. 64, is here inserted:—"The Guardians of a union having recommended that the mothers of illegitimate children should rise half an hour earlier, and go to bed one hour later than the other inmates, and that these portions of time should be employed in picking oakum or some other industrial occupation, the Poor Law Board, in reply, stated that, 'so long as the inmates of the workhouse conform themselves to the prescribed rules and regulations, the law does not recognize any distinction amongst them founded on their antecedent conduct; and the Board cannot therefore sanction a particular treatment in respect of a peculiar class of inmates, which is intended to operate as a punishment for offences committed previous to their entrance into the workhouse. The Board concur with the Guardians in considering it highly desirable to observe the strictest classification as regards the mothers of illegitimate children, and they cannot be too careful not to employ them in the kitchen or in domestic work generally, in which the younger and more innocent inmates of the house are engaged. It is within the discretion of the Guardians to select any reasonable industrial occupation for the women in question; but the Board cannot, for the reasons which they have stated, sanction any difference in their treatment in respect either to the hours of their rising or retiring to rest, their dress, or their diet."

It sometimes happens that mothers of illegitimate children affiliated upon the putative fathers make a practice of discharging themselves and their children from the workhouse, and receiving the amount due under the orders, which they spend, and then apply for re-admission in a state of destitution. In such cases, if they be really destitute, an order for their re-admission should not be denied; but, when admitted, the regulations in Articles 88 to 96, *ante*, should on each occasion be observed, and the performance of a proper task of work exacted from them while in the house. But see now the provision in 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 41.

Any measures which appear likely to rescue abandoned women from a profligate

Art. 99.—Provided,—

Firstly. That the Guardians shall from time to time, after consulting the medical officer, make such arrangements as they may deem necessary with regard to persons labouring under any disease of body or mind (*a*).

Secondly. The Guardians shall, so far as circumstances will permit, further subdivide any of the classes enumerated in Article 98, with reference to the moral character or behaviour or the previous habits of the inmates, or to such other grounds as may seem expedient (*b*).

Thirdly. That nothing in this Order shall compel the Guardians to separate any married couple, being both paupers of the first and fourth classes respectively, provided the Guardians shall set

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life, and to hold out to them a prospect of earning an honourable livelihood when they leave the workhouse, are not only desirable, but are highly to be commended. It has been suggested that with this view the mothers of illegitimate children when in the workhouse, who are of sufficient capacity and ability, should be trained under the direction of the medical officer as sick nurses, and to attend upon women in their confinement. This it is competent for the Guardians to direct to be done under Art. 112, which provides that the paupers of the several classes shall be kept employed according to their capacity and ability. Further with regard to nursing in workhouses, see note to Art. 213, *post*.

It may be further remarked upon this Article that it is the duty of the master, under the direction of the medical officer, to separate from the other inmates any pauper patient labouring under any infectious or contagious disease for the purpose of preventing the disease from spreading; and in case of necessity he would be authorized in confining the patient in a separate apartment or sick ward, and preventing all intercourse between him and the other inmates. On this point, see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 22, *post*.

The exceptions to the regulation that paupers of different classes shall not communicate with one another are stated in the several provisoes of Art. 99. As to classes 1 and 4, see Art. 99, proviso 3, and the provision contained in the Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, s. 23, which enacts, that when any two persons, being husband and wife, both of whom shall be above the age of sixty years, shall be received into any workhouse, such two persons shall not be compelled to live separate and apart from each other in such workhouse. In pursuance of this provision, separate apartments should be provided for married couples, but each separate couple is not entitled to a separate living or day room, as well as a separate sleeping room. A distinct living room may, however, be provided for the exclusive use of this class of paupers at the times when they are not engaged in such work as they may be employed upon during the usual working hours.

(*a*) As to the detention of dangerous lunatics in the workhouse, see Art. 101, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 22, *post*. With regard to fever cases in the Metropolitan unions and parishes, they will be dealt with in future under the "Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867" (30 Vict. c. 6); see Glen's edition of that Act.

(*b*) This provision enables the Guardians to place persons of bad character in classes by themselves, so that they may not contaminate the virtuous and well-conducted inmates of the house. See remarks on the subject in note to Art. 98.

apart for the exclusive use of every such couple a sleeping apartment separate from that of the other paupers (*a*).

Fourthly. That any paupers of the fifth and sixth classes may be employed constantly or occasionally in any of the female sick wards, or in the care of infants, or as assistants in the household work; and the master and matron shall make such arrangements as may enable the paupers of the fifth and sixth classes to be employed in the household work, without communication with the paupers of the second and third classes.

Fifthly. That any pauper of the fourth class, whom the master may deem fit to perform any of the duties of a nurse or assistant to the matron, may be so employed in the sick wards, or those of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh classes; and any pauper of the first class, who may by the master be deemed fit, may be placed in the ward of the third class, to aid in the management, and superintend the behaviour of the paupers of such class, or may be employed in the male sick ward (*b*).

(*a*) The regulation of the Commissioners, in consequence of which a husband and his wife are separated during their residence in the workhouse, has been by many persons considered objectionable. A regulation of this sort is required by the internal arrangements of a workhouse, and for the reasons stated in the Commissioners' First Annual Report, pp. 32—36, and in their report on the Further Amendment of the Law, p. 52, they have thought it necessary to retain this regulation in the Order now issued. In order that all married couples should live together in a workhouse in a manner consistent with decency and propriety, it would be necessary not only that the internal arrangements and discipline of workhouses should be altogether altered, but that their size and cost should be greatly increased.—*Instr. Letter*

Aged married couples (whose residence in the workhouse is likely to be of longer duration than that of able-bodied persons) the Guardians may, under this proviso, place in a separate sleeping apartment. See 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, s. 23, as to the separation of married couples above sixty years of age, and note to Art. 98. Moreover, the Guardians can allow out-door relief to any aged couple whom it may be inexpedient from any cause to retain in the workhouse.

Now, when any two persons being husband and wife shall be admitted into any workhouse, and either of them shall be infirm, sick, or disabled by any injury, or above the age of sixty years, it shall be lawful for the Guardians of the union or parish to which such workhouse shall belong, to permit, in their discretion, such husband and wife to live together, and every such case shall be reported to the Local Government Board (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 10).

(*b*) Proviso 4 permits able-bodied women and girls above the age of seven years, to be employed as nurses, or to give assistance in the household work out of their own wards. Proviso 5 permits infirm women to be employed similarly as nurses or assistants to the matron, and infirm men to be employed as superintendents of the boys. With respect to the use of pauper servants, the Commissioners remark that they require the strictest superintendence on the

Sixthly. That the Guardians, for a special reason to be entered on their minutes, may place any boy or girl between the ages of ten and sixteen years in a male or female ward respectively, different from that to which he or she properly belongs, unless the Commissioners shall otherwise direct (*a*).

Seventhly. That the paupers of the seventh class may be placed in such of the wards appropriated to the female paupers as shall be deemed expedient, and the mothers of such paupers shall be permitted to have access to them at all reasonable times (*b*).

Eighthly. That the master (subject to any directions given or regulations made by the Guardians) shall allow the father or mother of any child in the same workhouse, who may be desirous of seeing such child, to have an interview with such child at some one time in each day, in a room in the said workhouse to be appointed for that purpose. And the Guardians shall make arrangements for permitting the members of the same family who may be in different workhouses of the union to have occasional interviews with each other, at such times and in such

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part of the master and the other officers. The employment of paupers in offices of trust in the workhouse is inexpedient, inasmuch as it tends to impair the discipline of the house. In offices of mere labour, which can be performed under trustworthy superintendence, paupers may be useful. In such case they should in general receive only the common fare and clothing. Where responsibility is involved, paid servants should be engaged. If a pauper be competent to superintend or teach any kind of work, the Commissioners have no doubt of the right of the Guardians to require him to do so. The expediency of compelling any pauper inmate of a workhouse to teach a trade which he is unwilling to teach, is, however very doubtful. Tuition under the influence of compulsion would probably be of little value to the children receiving it.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. The employment of paupers as nurses in workhouses instead of trained nurses is now, it may be said, universally discouraged.

(*a*) Workhouses in or near populous towns commonly contain boys and girls between the ages of ten and sixteen, whom it is more expedient to class with the adult men and women than with the other boys and girls. This proviso enables the Guardians to depart, in cases of this description, from the classification prescribed by Art. 98.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

(*b*) This proviso permits children under the age of seven years to be placed in the wards of the female paupers, and also permits the mothers to have access to their children at all reasonable times. The Commissioners remark upon this proviso, that so long as any mother is suckling her child, she ought to have access to it at all times, except when she is at work, and that the child ought not even then to be completely beyond the mother's reach.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. So long as a mother and her infant child remain in the workhouse, the Guardians can exercise their own judgment as to the custody and care of the child under this proviso.

manner as may best suit the discipline of the several workhouses (*a*).

Ninthly. That casual poor wayfarers admitted by the master or matron shall be kept in a separate ward of the workhouse, and shall be dieted and set to work in such manner and under such regulations as the Guardians, by any resolution now in force or to be made hereafter, may direct (*b*).

(*a*) This proviso contains regulations for the daily interviews of parents and children who may be in the same workhouse, and for the occasional interviews of members of the same family who may be in different workhouses.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. Respecting visits to paupers in the workhouse, by persons not being inmates of the workhouse, see Art. 118, and note. By Art. 208, No. 14, it is the master's duty to apprise the nearest relation in the workhouse of the sickness of any pauper; and by Art. 208, No. 16, it is his duty to give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the workhouse to the nearest relations of the deceased, who may be known to him and, who may reside within a reasonable distance.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

(*b*) With respect to the relief of vagrants, see the minute of the Poor Law Board of 4th August, 1848, 1st Annual Report, p. 29, and their Circular Letter dated the 28th November, 1868,

Whenever any vagrants or mendicants are received into the workhouse, they ought, unless their stay exceeds a single night, to be kept entirely separate from the other inmates. This is a precaution necessary for preventing the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the workhouse. The bedding provided for vagrants should be sufficient for warmth, but may be inferior in quality and character to that used for the other inmates of the house. Except in severe weather it is not desirable to allow a fire in the vagrant ward. Wet clothes may be dried and returned to the wearer on the next day, he being accommodated in the meantime with old clothes from the workhouse store reserved for this purpose. No smoking or card-playing should be permitted in the vagrant ward. The medical officer should be called in to visit any vagrant alleging that he is sick, and immediate attention should be paid to his wants (*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842); and if the sickness assume a serious character, the vagrant should be removed to the Workhouse Infirmary. (See Art. 97.) It is in the discretion of the Guardians, with a view to the orderly conduct of the workhouse, to limit the hours during which vagrants shall be admitted, and they are not bound to provide lodgings which shall be open all night to tramps and that class of mendicants and wanderers who habitually resort to the rates for support. Emergent cases must, however, be admitted at all hours. The 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, empowers the Guardians to prescribe a task of work to be done by any person relieved in any workhouse, in return for the relief and lodging afforded to such person. But now see 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 36, and the General Order of 18th December, 1882, *post*.

If the vagrant be admitted on the Saturday, he cannot be required to perform a double task of work on Monday morning before his discharge, in respect of his being in the workhouse on Sunday.

By 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 15, when the Guardians of any union or parish shall prescribe a task of work to be performed by any poor person, to whom, or to whose wife, if he be liable to maintain such wife, or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of sixteen, relief shall have been lawfully granted by such Guardians out of the workhouse, such task being suited to the age, sex, strength, and capacity of such person, and being of a nature and description of which the Poor Law Board shall have previously approved, and

Art. 100.—The Guardians shall not admit into the workhouse or any ward of the same, or retain therein, a larger number or a different class of paupers than that heretofore or hereafter from time to time to be fixed by the Commissioners; and in case such number at any time be exceeded, the fact of such excess shall be forthwith reported to the Commissioners by the clerk (*a*).

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such person shall refuse or wilfully neglect to perform such task, or shall wilfully destroy or damage any of the tools, materials, or other property belonging to the Guardians, he shall be deemed to be an idle and disorderly person within the meaning of 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, and shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished in the manner therein provided in respect of idle and disorderly persons; and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 52, shall apply to any such prosecution.

The task of work for out-door paupers is prescribed in the form following:—

Ordered:—By the Guardians of the union [*or* parish], at a meeting of the Board, held this day of 18 .

That every adult person not suffering under any temporary or permanent infirmity of body, to whom, or to whose wife (if he be liable to maintain such wife), or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, under the age of sixteen, relief shall be lawfully granted out of the workhouse, shall perform the following task of work, that is to say:—

Males:—(Here insert the *kind*, and *amount* with reference to *time* or *quantity* of the work to be performed.)

Females:—(Here insert the *kind*, and *amount* with reference to *time* or *quantity*, of the work to be performed.)

Provided that such amount of work shall not be required from any persons to whose age, strength, and capacity it shall appear not to be suited.

Signed , *Clerk to the Guardians.*

We, the Local Government Board, consent to, and approve of, the above Order of the Board of Guardians of the union [*or* parish].

Dated this day, &c.

President.

Secretary.

NOTICE.

Any such person as above who shall *refuse* or wilfully *neglect* to perform such task of work, or shall wilfully destroy or damage any of the tools, materials, or other property belonging to the said Guardians will be deemed an *idle* and *disorderly* person, and be liable to be *imprisoned* in one of Her Majesty's prisons with hard labour, *for one calendar month.*

(*a*) This Article is intended to prevent the reception into any workhouse of a larger number of inmates than it is capable of containing, consistently with their health and comfort. When the number of the inmates shall have reached the maximum approved by the Poor Law Board, the Guardians will inform the Board of the fact, and will cease to make any fresh admissions until the number shall have been diminished. If the order prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied is in force in the union, the Guardians will be enabled to make exception to its provision under Art. 6, and to report such exceptions to the Commissioners. —*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

Should the Guardians at any time make alterations or additions to their workhouse, so as to render it capable of containing a larger number, they should

Art. 101.—No pauper of unsound mind, who may be dangerous, or who may have been reported as such by the medical officer, or who may require habitual or frequent restraint, shall be detained in the workhouse for any period exceeding fourteen days, and the Guardians shall cause the proper steps to be taken for the removal of every such pauper to some asylum or licensed house as soon as may be practicable (*a*).

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report to the Local Government Board the number which they consider the house, with the increased accommodation afforded, can accommodate, with a view to obtaining their consent to the extension of the number.

In former editions of this work it was stated that it was considered that each inmate of a workhouse should, upon an average, have allotted to him 300 cubic feet of space, in rooms occupied by day or night, and 500 cubic feet when the room is occupied both by day and night, as a sick or infirm ward.

In the opinion of the committee appointed to "consider the requisite amount of space and other matters in relation to workhouses and workhouse infirmaries," there should be allotted to each sick inmate (including surgical, venereal, itch, and other cutaneous cases) in the metropolitan workhouses a space of not less than 850 cubic feet on an average; and in those cases where the height of the ward is more than 12 feet, such additional height should not be taken into account in calculating the cubic space of 850 feet; and there should be allowed a clear space of six feet across each bed, and no bed should be placed on the middle of the floor.

The committee are also of opinion that where a day-room is provided for chronic and infirm cases an average of 500 cubic feet for each bed will suffice, and in lying-in wards 1,200 cubic feet on the average should be provided.

The committee recommend no increase in the minimum space of 300 cubic feet for each bed in wards occupied by night only by healthy adults and children.

As regards ventilation, the committee suggest watchful and constant attention to ventilation; to its easiest, cheapest, and most effective methods, and to the means of adapting them to the various forms and dimensions of existing rooms. They say, whatever methods are adopted should be rigidly enforced by some resident officer, or frequent inspection; that they should be made secure against the intermeddling of the pauper inmates, and servants of the house, and that they should avoid the ingress of strong currents of cold air, or at least, the incidence of such currents upon the bodies of the inmates.

In the sick wards, and in rooms of the aged and infirm, the committee say that the temperature during the night ought not to be allowed to fall much below the day average, and that the arrangement should be under the control of the medical officer.

The committee avoid expressing any opinion on the provision of nurses for the sick in workhouses, but refer to a paper (annexed to their report) supplied to them by Miss Nightingale.

In the district of the metropolis under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867 (30 Vict. c. 6), the Local Government Board are required by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 18, s. 1, to certify the maximum number of paupers to be maintained in any workhouse or asylum.

(*a*) Section 45 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, enacts that "nothing in this Act contained shall authorize the detention in any workhouse of any dangerous lunatic, insane person or idiot, for any longer period than fourteen days; and every person wilfully detaining in any workhouse any such lunatic, insane person, or idiot, for more than fourteen days, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour." The words "dangerous lunatic, insane person, or idiot," in this clause are to be read "dangerous lunatic, dangerous insane person, or dangerous idiot," according to

the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown given to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Further with regard to the detention of dangerous lunatics in workhouses, see 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 20, which prohibits the detention in a workhouse of any lunatic, or alleged lunatic, beyond the period of fourteen days, unless in the opinion, given in writing, of the medical officer such person is a proper person to be kept in a workhouse, and the accommodation therein is sufficient for his reception; and any person detained in a workhouse in contravention of this section (that is, without such opinion, or where the accommodation is insufficient), shall be deemed to be a proper person to be sent to an asylum, within the meaning of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67.

The Local Government Board say that in order to justify the detention in a workhouse beyond the above-mentioned period of fourteen days of any lunatic or alleged lunatic, it is in strictness necessary that the medical officer of the workhouse should certify in writing that such person may properly be kept there. The statute, it will be seen, imposes the further condition, that the accommodation in the workhouse shall be sufficient for the reception of the lunatic or person of unsound mind. The certificates given from time to time by the medical officer should be preserved by the master of the workhouse and laid before the visiting Commissioners in Lunacy, with the book or list of insane inmates required to be kept by section 37 of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, above referred to.—*Instr. Letter*, 10th August, 1872, a copy of which was sent to the medical officers of the several workhouses on the 21st April, 1873.

The section also declares that the medical officer shall, for all the purposes of that Act be deemed to have knowledge that a pauper resident within his district is a lunatic, and a proper person to be sent to an asylum, and that it shall be his duty to act accordingly, and further to sign such certificate as is contained in Schedule F., No. 3, to the above statute, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97.

Inasmuch as there are not in a workhouse the proper conveniences for the detention of dangerous lunatics, it is desirable that any dangerous lunatic who may be temporarily deposited in one should not be detained there during a longer time than is necessary for taking the steps preparatory to his removal to a county lunatic asylum or licensed house, under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 19.

The 31st section of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, gives power to two or more Commissioners in Lunacy, where, upon their visitation of any workhouse, it appears to them that any lunatic, or alleged lunatic, therein is not a proper person to be kept in a workhouse, to direct by an order under their hands such lunatic to be received into an asylum, and their order is to have the same effect as that of a Justice, under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67.

An appeal to the Secretary of State for the Home Department against such order is given to the Guardians, and his order shall be binding on all parties concerned.

By the 32nd section a similar power is given to such Commissioners to visit any pauper lunatic not in the workhouse, and after the same examination as is required to be made by a Justice, to direct such lunatic to be received into an asylum.

According to section 33 their order may authorize the admission into any asylum other than that of the county or borough in which the parish is situate from which the lunatic is sent, and into any registered hospital or licensed house, under the same circumstances, and subject to the same conditions as are provided for in statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 72.

From the express prohibition of the detention of dangerous persons of unsound mind in a workhouse, contained in 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 45, coupled with the prevalent practice of keeping insane persons in workhouses before the passing of that Act, it may be inferred that persons of unsound mind, not being dangerous, may be legally kept in a workhouse. It must, however, be remembered that, with lunatics, the first object ought to be their cure, by means of a proper medical

treatment. This can only be obtained in a well-regulated asylum; and therefore the detention of a curable lunatic in a workhouse is highly objectionable, on the score both of humanity and economy. The Commissioners, indeed, believe that most of the persons of unsound mind detained in workhouses are incurable harmless idiots. But although the detention of persons of this description in a workhouse does not appear to be liable to objection on the ground of illegality or of defective medical treatment, they nevertheless think that the practice is often attended with serious inconveniences, and they are desirous of impressing upon the Guardians the necessity of the utmost caution and vigilance in the management of any persons of this class who may be in the workhouse.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

Under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 22, a poor person suffering from mental disease may on the report of the medical officer that such person is not in a proper state to leave the workhouse without danger to himself or others, be detained in the workhouse.

The Guardians should inform themselves, through the medical officer of the workhouse, and through the medical officer in whose district paupers of unsound mind reside, whether the cases of any of them present a reasonable prospect of cure if submitted to the treatment of an asylum. All such cases should at once be sent to some asylum where they may receive the full benefit of medical care and professional superintendence. It is most important to bear in mind the fact, that the more recent a case of insanity is, the greater is the chance of cure, and therefore humanity and sound policy equally demand that persons so situated should receive the best professional aid at as early a stage as possible of their malady.

With reference to 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67, it is necessary to add that it is the duty of the relieving officer immediately on an order being made by the Justices for the reception of a lunatic in the workhouse into a lunatic asylum, to take the necessary steps for the removal of the lunatic, notwithstanding the provision in Art. 101 of the Consolidated Order. The notice of the medical officer, under the above-mentioned section, should be given to the relieving officer of the district in which the workhouse is situated. See as to the removal of lunatics to workhouses in cases of urgency, 48 & 49 Vict. c. 52, *post*.

Reference may also be made to the provisions of the Lunacy Acts with regard to the visits of the Commissioners in Lunacy to workhouses, and the visitation of lunatics in asylums. With regard to the former, it is enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 96, s. 28, that any one or more of the Commissioners in Lunacy may, on such day or days, and at such hours in the day, and for such length of time as he or they shall think fit, visit all such parish and union workhouses in which there shall be, or be alleged to be, any lunatic, as the Commissioners shall, by any resolution or resolutions of the Board, direct, and shall inquire whether the provisions of the law as to lunatics in such parish or union have been carried out, and also as to the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the lunatics in such workhouse, and shall report in writing thereon to the Poor Law Board.

By section 29 the Commissioners in Lunacy are also empowered, for any special reason, to appoint any competent person to visit and report upon lunatics in workhouses.

By the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 65, any physician, surgeon, or apothecary to be appointed by the Guardians, and also the Guardians of any union or parish, and the overseers of any parish, may, whenever they see fit, between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening, visit and examine any or every pauper lunatic, chargeable to the union or parish, confined in any asylum, registered hospital, or licensed house. But the medical officer of the asylum has power to refuse to allow such visit, if he should be of opinion that the visit would be injurious to the lunatic.

In the opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy, a Board of Guardians are not compelled to ask permission from the visiting justices of any asylum previously to their sending their medical officer to examine and report as to the sanity of

Discipline and Diet of Paupers (*a*).

Art. 102.—All the paupers in the workhouse, except the sick and insane, and the paupers of the first, fourth, and seventh classes, shall rise, be set to work, leave off work, and go to bed at the times mentioned in the Form (N.) hereunto annexed, and shall be allowed such intervals for their meals as are therein stated, and these several times shall be notified by the ringing of a bell, provided always that the Guardians may, with the consent of the Commissioners, make such alterations in any of the said times or intervals as the Guardians may think fit.

Art. 103.—Half an hour after the bell shall have been rung for rising, the names of the paupers shall be called over by the master and matron respectively, in the several wards provided for the second, third, fifth, and sixth classes, when every pauper, belonging to the respective wards, shall be present, and shall answer to his name, and be inspected by the master and matron respectively, provided that

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their pauper lunatics confined in the asylum. Any such medical officer should, the Commissioners think, be specially appointed in that behalf by a resolution of the Guardians, and a verified copy of it should be produced to the superintendent of the asylum when the visit is made.

Section 34 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, requires the superintendent of every asylum, once at the least in each half-year, to transmit to the Guardians of every union and parish a statement of the condition of every pauper lunatic chargeable to such union or parish. This return will enable the Guardians to determine whether they should exercise the power given to them by the statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 65, of sending a physician or other medical practitioner, or a committee of themselves, to visit or examine any or all the pauper lunatics chargeable to the union in the asylum. In the event of a committee being sent, the Poor Law Board, in their circular of 15th December, 1862, recommend that only a limited number should be appointed for the purpose, so that there be no unnecessary expense incurred in the visit. Considerable discussion has arisen between the Guardians and the auditors in several unions, where the latter have objected to the number of Guardians sent on such visits and the amount of the expenses incurred in their visits. The Board think that, as a general rule, a committee of three, or at the most five Guardians would be sufficient for the purposes of the contemplated examination.

Further with regard to the law of lunacy, see Archbold's "Lunacy Acts," second edition, by W. C. Glen and Alexander Glen, M.A., LL.B.

(*a*) The several times specified in Form (N.) annexed to the Order can be altered by the Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners; but if no such alteration should be made, the time specified in the Form must be observed in the workhouse.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

As to the employment of the paupers, see Art. 112, and 54 O. C. p. 31

the paupers of the third and sixth classes may be called over and inspected by the schoolmaster and schoolmistress (*a*).

Art. 104.—The meals shall be taken by all the paupers, except the sick, the children, persons of unsound mind, casual poor wayfarers, women suckling their children, and the paupers of the first and fourth classes, in the dining-hall or day-room, and in no other place whatever, and during the time of meals order and decorum shall be maintained (*b*).

Art. 105.—No pauper of the second, third, fifth, or sixth classes shall go to, or remain in, his sleeping room, either in the time hereby appointed for work, or in the intervals allowed for meals, except by permission of the master or matron.

Art. 106.—The master and matron shall (subject to the directions of the Guardians (fix the hours of rising and going to bed, for the paupers of the first, fourth, and seventh classes, and determine the occupation and employment of which they may be capable; and the meals for such paupers shall be provided at such times and in such manner as the Guardians may from time to time direct (*c*).

Art 107.—The paupers shall be dieted with the food and in the manner set forth in the dietary table which may be prescribed for the

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(*a*) It is desirable that the master and matron should every day call over the name of every pauper belonging to the classes enumerated, in order that they may not only be certified of the pauper's presence in the workhouse, but also that every pauper of these classes may every day be necessarily brought under their attention. —*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

(*b*) With the exceptions specified in this Article, all the paupers ought to consume their meals in the dining-hall or day-room. With respect to the sick, the children, and all persons of unsound mind, it is often necessary that they should eat their meals in their bedrooms. It may be here observed that the officers of the workhouse, in order to save themselves trouble, sometimes give out at once all the bread which each pauper is to consume during the day. This practice leads to waste and irregularity, and ought not, in general, to be permitted by the Guardians. All articles of food which the paupers may not consume in the dining-hall during the meal will be removed by the officers; and no pauper will be allowed to carry away any food from the dining-hall. It may be added, that no pauper ought to be allowed to secrete articles of food in boxes or bags in the bedrooms, as such a practice is uncleanly, and likely to prove injurious to the health of the inmates.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

(*c*) In fixing the hours of rising and going to bed, and the employment of the infirm men and women, and the children, the Guardians and the master and matron ought to consult the medical officer for the workhouse. This Article likewise permits the Guardians to fix the times at which the infirm men and women and the children shall have their meals, and also the manner in which their meals shall be furnished to them; for example, in their own rooms, if it be necessary.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

use of the workhouse,(*a*) and no pauper shall have or consume any liquor, or any food or provision other than is allowed in the said dietary table, except on Christmas Day or by the direction in writing of the medical officer, as provided in Art. 108 (*b*).

Art. 108—Provided,

Firstly. That the medical officer may direct in writing such diet for any individual pauper as he may deem necessary, and the master shall obey such direction until the next ordinary meeting of the Guardians, when he shall report the same in writing to the Guardians (*c*).

Secondly. That if the medical officer at any time certify that he deems a temporary change in the diet essential to the health of the paupers in the workhouse, or of any class or classes thereof, the Guardians shall cause a copy of such certificate to be entered on the minutes of their proceedings, and may forthwith order, by a resolution, the said diet to be temporarily changed, according to the recommendation of the medical officer, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such certificate and resolution to the Commissioners.

Thirdly. That the medical officer shall be consulted by the matron as to the nature of the food of the infants, and of their mothers when suckling, and the time at which such infants should be weaned.

Fourthly. That the Guardians may, without any direction of the medical officer, make such allowance of food as may be necessary to paupers employed as nurses or in the household work; but they shall not allow to such paupers any fermented

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(*a*) With regard to workhouse dietaries generally, reference should be made to the Circular of the Poor Law Board, dated the 7th December, 1868. As to the relief and diet of vagrants or casual poor, see the Circular of 28th November, 1868.

(*b*) The above Articles 107 and 108 have been amended in the case of the Wirrall Union, enabling the Guardians without the direction of the medical officer to make allowances of food and fermented liquor during harvest work. With respect to the mode in which proposed alterations in the established dietary must be effected, see the General Dietary Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 16th February, 1848, *post*.

(*c*) This provision refers to the diet of individual paupers, and not to any class of paupers. The direction of the medical officer should be entered accordingly in the workhouse medical relief book, and he should specify therein the articles of diet to be supplied to the pauper.

or spirituous liquors on account of the performance of such work, unless in pursuance of a written recommendation of the medical officer (*a*).

Art. 109.—If any pauper require the master or matron to weigh the allowance of provisions served out at any meal, the master or matron shall forthwith weigh such allowance in the presence of the pauper complaining, and of two other persons (*b*).

Art. 110.—The clothing to be worn by the paupers in the workhouse shall be made of such materials as the Board of Guardians may determine (*c*).

(*a*) The orders of the Commissioners prescribe no dietary for the sick, but the quantity and nature of the food are left exclusively to the discretion of the medical officer; and in consequence of there being no fixed dietary for the sick, there is not only much confusion and error in the master's accounts, but the auditor has considerable difficulty in ascertaining the quantities of food actually consumed in the workhouse. The Commissioners, by Art. 207, No. 9, have therefore required the medical officer for the workhouse to frame the proper dietary for the sick paupers, in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient. They have recommended that the sick dietary should be similar to that used in hospitals, and containing four kinds of diet: viz.,—high, middle, low, and fever; and that the quantity of articles to be allowed for each should be minutely specified. The Commissioners further recommend that a copy of this dietary should be hung up in the infirmaries or sick wards of the workhouse; and they require that the master's accounts should correspond with the entries made in the proper column of Form (Q.) by the medical officer. (See note to Art. 207, No. 9.)

The second proviso to Art. 108 will enable the Guardians to adopt, without delay, such suggestions of the medical officer with respect to diet, as the prevalence of any epidemic or other disease may render advisable.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

The latter part of the 4th proviso may be acted upon, though the paupers are not at the time actually sick. If the medical officer consider that, owing to the nature of the work any pauper is employed upon, an allowance of fermented or spirituous liquors is necessary for the preservation of his health, and in writing recommends the allowance, the Guardians are at liberty to grant it.

(*b*) This Article is intended to provide the means of satisfying every pauper that he receives the daily allowance of food assigned to him by the dietary, and it may be observed that the allowances to the paupers must be weighed and served out at each meal, and not one allowance for the whole of the meals during the day.

The weights and scales in use in the workhouse should be verified from time to time by the local Inspectors of Weights and Measures.

With reference to complaints of workhouse inmates, the Poor Law Board, in a Circular dated 27th September, 1866, say that it appears to them very desirable that the inmates of workhouses who may have complaints to make should have full information how and where to make them, so as to ensure attention. With this view the Board suggest that a printed notice should be hung up in each ward or room to the effect that any inmate who has a complaint to prefer should either address it in writing to the clerk, or verbally to some member of the visiting committee when on his rounds through the workhouse. The Board further suggest that a book should be kept, in which an entry of all such complaints should be made, together with a record of the steps taken by the Guardians in consequence.

(*c*) The clothing worn by the paupers need not be uniform either in colour or materials, and it should be stamped with the name of the union, but so as not to

Art. 111.—More than two paupers, any one of whom is above the age of seven years, shall not be allowed to occupy the same bed, unless in the case of a mother and infant children (*a*).

Art. 112.—The paupers of the several classes shall be kept employed according to their capacity and ability (*b*); and no pauper shall receive any compensation for his labour (*c*).

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be seen when worn. See 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 2, which enacts that the stamp or mark shall not be placed on any articles of wearing apparel, so as to be publicly visible on the exterior of the same.

With respect to the use of a penal dress in the workhouse, see the Minute of the Poor Law Commissioners, in their 6th Annual Report, p. 98, which contains their reasons for disapproving of the practice of causing paupers to wear a distinguishing dress as a mark of disgrace. In the General Workhouse Rules issued by the Commissioners, in 1842, they permitted the Guardians to direct a dress different from that of the other inmates to be worn by disorderly or refractory paupers during a period of not more than forty-eight hours; but a similar provision is not contained in the present Order.—*Instr. Letter.*

(*a*) This Article does not admit of a mother and her infant sleeping in the same bed with another woman, nor does it admit of two adults and a child sleeping in the same bed. The practice of placing two adults to sleep in the same bed is very objectionable, and is on every account to be discouraged.

(*b*) It would be contrary to this Article, as well as to Article 114, and Arts. 208, No. 6, and 210, No. 3, to send any of the inmates of the workhouse, whether adults or children, out daily to work for farmers or in factories, whether for wages or otherwise. See also 56 Geo. III. c. 121, which, however, appears to apply only to adults. See 9 O. C. 64, as to the employment of workhouse boys in a factory during the day.

As to the duty of the master of the workhouse in regard to the employment of the paupers, see Art. 208, No. 6.

See also note to Art. 112, and Arts. 208, No. 6, and 210, No. 3.

Under Article 112 the Guardians have a general power to employ the workhouse inmates according to their capacity and ability, and although the task of work contemplated by 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, is so far as vagrants are concerned, superseded by sect. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, yet the previous enactment remains unrepealed, and it is competent for the Guardians under it to prescribe, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, a fixed task of work to be performed by the ordinary inmates of the workhouse.

(*c*) Art. 112 prohibits any pecuniary compensation for the labour of the inmates. Art. 108, No. 4, however, makes an exception as to extra allowances of food for paupers employed in the service of the house, as nurses, washerwomen, &c. The bodily exertions required of persons so employed, or the disagreeableness of the duty, may sometimes be such as to justify an extra allowance of this sort. In large workhouses it is always advisable to employ a paid nurse; in many workhouses paid household servants have been appointed.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

When it is considered expedient to employ a pauper inmate as a paid servant, the Guardians should appoint him or her as an assistant or otherwise. The person so appointed will then cease to be a pauper, and the cost of the wages (if any) and rations will then be charged to the common fund, in like manner as the other workhouse officers. If a task of work be prescribed for casual poor relieved in the workhouse, the Guardians may, if they think fit, employ any able-bodied male pauper inmate of the workhouse upon the work so prescribed, according to his

Art. 113.—No pauper in the workhouse shall be employed or set to work in pounding, grinding, or otherwise breaking bones, or in preparing bone-dust.

Art. 114.—The boys and girls who are inmates of the workhouse shall, for three of the working hours at least, every day, be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion, and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as may fit them for service, and train them to habits of usefulness, industry, and virtue (*a*).

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capacity and ability; and require from him the performance of the same daily task of work. As regards a task of work for out-door poor, see note to Art. 99.

Further upon this Article, see 53 O. C. N.S. 31. See also 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, s. 6, and 45 & 46 Vict. c. 36.

As regards the religious instruction of children in the workhouse, see the Order of 23rd August, 1859, *post*.

(*a*) This article must now be read subject to the General Orders of the 27th October, 1877, and 3rd April, 1878, *post*. The Article has been altered in the case of the Wycombe Union with reference to children who have reached the prescribed standard of Education.

Reference may here be made to 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 6, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 16, which enable Guardians having adequate and greater provision for the reception of poor children in their workhouse than they require, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, to contract with the Guardians of any other union or parish, for the reception, maintenance, and instruction therein of any poor children under the age of sixteen years, being orphans or deserted by their parents, or whose parents or surviving parent shall consent.

Reference may also be made to the 18 & 19 Vict. c. 34, as to the education of the young children of poor persons who are relieved out of the workhouse, and the circular dated 9th January, 1856, of the Poor Law Board, containing suggestions as to the proper mode of carrying it into execution. Also the circular of the Local Government Board, dated 22nd July, 1872. Also to 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 14, as to which, see *ante*, p. 69.

Where the Guardian of a union or parish represent to two justices or a magistrate that any child apparently under the age of fourteen years maintained in a workhouse or pauper school of a union or parish or in a district pauper school is refractory, or is the child of parents either of whom has been convicted of crime or offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, and that it is desirable that he be sent to an industrial school under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, the justices or magistrate may, if satisfied that it is expedient to deal with the child under that Act, order him to be sent to an industrial school. (29 & 30 Vict. c. 118, s. 17.) By sect. 37 of the same Act the Guardians may from time to time, with the consent of the Local Government Board, contribute such sum as they think fit towards the maintenance of children detained in a certified industrial school on their application.

As to the attendance of children at school for the purposes of the Elementary Education Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 5), see the General Order of 27th October, 1877, *post*.

A workhouse school, certified by the Local Government Board as an efficient school, pursuant to sect. 48 of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, is a Public Elementary School within the meaning of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. As to what is an "attendance" at a certified efficient workhouse school, see the General Order of 27th October, 1877, *post*.

Art. 115.—Any pauper may quit the workhouse upon giving to the master, or (during his absence or inability to act) to the matron, a reasonable notice of his wish to do so; and in the event of any able-bodied pauper, having a family, so quitting the house, the whole of such family shall be sent with him, unless the Guardians shall, for any special reason otherwise direct; and such directions shall be in conformity with the regulations of the Commissioners with respect to relief in force at the time (*a*).

The Local Government Board now say that they are of opinion that for the purpose of maintaining the efficiency of pauper schools, it is competent for Guardians or managers to defray out of the funds for the relief of the poor the cost of prizes for the inmates of the schools under their charge, provided the amount so expended is kept within reasonable limits.

(*a*) By this Article, no pauper is allowed to quit the workhouse without giving a *reasonable notice* of his or her wish to do so. The reasonableness of the notice must depend upon the circumstances under which it is given. In many of their former Orders the Commissioners fixed the length of the notice at *three hours*, but they now prefer the indeterminate expression used in this Article; inasmuch as the period of three hours might sometimes be too long and at other times too short. Some time after the giving of the notice is requisite, in order to enable the master to restore to the pauper his own clothes (see Article 95), and to receive back those belonging to the Guardians. Some time likewise is required in order to enable the master to make the proper entries in the books. Moreover, a pauper cannot, in general, be discharged during the night, or at the time of meals, or during the performance of divine service. It may be added, that a longer time must be allowed to the master, if several paupers give the notice simultaneously; but the master will not be justified in throwing any unnecessary impediment in the way of a pauper's leaving the house in the shortest practicable time. Although paupers ought not to be discharged during the performance of divine service, there is no power of detaining them during the whole of Sunday, if they should desire to leave the workhouse on that day.

The Commissioners believe that the Guardians, and the master of the workhouse as their officer, have, over orphan children, or children deserted by their parents, the same control which a Guardian possesses over his ward; and that they may therefore detain in the workhouse any such infant under the age of sixteen; provided that they have reasonable grounds for believing that leaving the workhouse would be attended with injurious consequences to the child. *Reg.* v. ——, 15 Q. B. 1,060; Cox C. C. 345; 20 L. J. M. C. 53; 15 Jur. 55, shows that the Guardians are entitled to protect orphan children from personal injuries. The Guardians, however, are not authorized to detain in the workhouse young persons above sixteen years of age, who have no friends, and are not going into service. Nor is there any power of detaining in the workhouse mothers of bastard children who may be in the habit of quitting the workhouse and returning to it after a few days' absence. But Lord Campbell, C.J., whilst Attorney-General, and Sir William Follet advised the Poor Law Commissioners that the Guardians could not lawfully detain orphan children, or other children not having the benefit of parental care, in the workhouse without their consent so long as might be judged necessary for their protection, or until employment can be procured for them, unless they are apprenticed.

In order to determine what would be a "reasonable notice," regard must be had to all the facts of the case, as, for instance, children being at a district or certified school, or in a fever hospital, whilst the parents are in the workhouse. If the children are at the school the Poor Law Board said that it appeared to them

that the master would be justified in detaining the pauper for such a length of time as would be reasonably sufficient to admit of the children being sent for from the school and brought to their parents at the workhouse. But the Board were clearly of opinion that the master would not be empowered by law to detain a pauper in the workhouse against his will until such time as his sick child was sufficiently recovered to be sent out with safety.

By the Casual Poor Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 36) a casual pauper shall not be entitled to discharge himself from a casual ward before nine o'clock in the morning of the second day following his admission, nor before he has performed the work prescribed for him as in the said Act mentioned; and where a casual pauper has been admitted on more than one occasion during one month into any casual ward of the same union, he shall not be entitled to discharge himself before nine o'clock in the morning of the fourth day after his admission; and he may at any time during that interval be removed by any officer of the Guardians, or by a police constable, to the workhouse of the union, and be required to remain in such workhouse for the remainder of the period of his detention. Provided that in computing the number of days during which a casual pauper may be detained under this section Sunday shall not be included.

Provided also, with respect to the metropolis, as follows:—(1.) In determining the number of admissions of a casual pauper, every casual ward in the metropolis shall be deemed to be a casual ward of the same union. (2.) The expression "workhouse of the union" in this section shall include any workhouse and any asylum provided under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, for the reception and setting to work of the casual poor, to which the casual poor of the union can be sent. See also 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, s. 4, as to detaining certain paupers in a workhouse for limited periods.

As regards the detention in the workhouse of poor persons suffering from mental or other disease, it is enacted that when there shall be in any workhouse a poor person suffering from mental disease, or from bodily disease of an infectious or contagious character, and the medical officer of the workhouse upon examination reports in writing that such person is not in a proper state to leave the workhouse without danger to himself or others, the Guardians may direct the master to detain such person therein; or, if the Guardians be not sitting, the master may, until the next meeting of the Guardians detain him therein, and such person shall not be discharged from such workhouse until the medical officer shall in writing certify that such discharge may take place; this does not prevent the removal of a lunatic to a Lunatic Asylum, etc., when such removal is otherwise required by law, nor the removal of any poor person after the parent or next of kin shall have given to the Guardians such an undertaking as they shall deem satisfactory to provide for the removal, charge, and maintenance of such person with due care and attention while the malady continues. (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 22).

It may be observed, that persons with infectious diseases going abroad, and exposing others to the infection, are punishable for a misdemeanour. (*Rex* v. *Vantandillo*, 4 M. & S. 73.) But now see the provision on the subject in the Sanitary Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 90), s. 38, and the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55), s. 126.

When a pauper has committed an offence, or been guilty of misbehaviour in the workhouse, punishable by confinement under Art. 130 or 131, his giving the proper notice to quit the workhouse will not prevent the completion of such punishment, provided the confinement does not extend beyond the period mentioned in the 7th section of 54 Geo. III. c. 170, and the 93 sect. of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, viz., twenty-four hours, or such further space of time as may be necessary in order to bring such pauper before a justice of the peace. Art. 115 further provides that when any able-bodied pauper having a family quits the house, the whole of such family shall be sent with him or her, unless the Board of Guardians shall, for any special reason, otherwise direct. Upon this provision, it may be remarked, that the mother of a legitimate child, or of an illegitimate child, should on leaving the workhouse take her child with her.

Art. 116.—Provided nevertheless, that the Guardians may, by any general or special direction authorize the master to allow a pauper, without giving any such notice as is required in Art. 115, to quit the workhouse, and to return after a temporary absence only; and every such allowance shall be reported by the master to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting (*c*).

It seems doubtful whether the Guardians have the power to prevent the wife from leaving the workhouse without her husband; but the husband can if he thinks fit, detain her in the workhouse by his marital authority; and the Guardians would be justified in refusing her permission to quit the workhouse under such circumstances.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. If the husband should refuse to exercise his marital control over the wife in this respect, the Guardians may discharge him from the workhouse also. The course which the Guardians should adopt must, however, depend upon the circumstances of each case, and no general rule can be laid down; and it may be added that the Guardians cannot compel the wife of a pauper to enter the workhouse if she does not seek for relief for herself.

But if a woman be deserted by her husband, the Guardians cannot prevent her from discharging herself from the workhouse, even though she may leave her children behind her; they may, however, in that case order the children to be discharged also.

With regard to an infant under the age of sixteen, it is to be observed that the Court of Queen's Bench have decided that up to that age a female child has no right to withdraw herself from the custody of her father against his will. (*Reg.* v. *Howes*, 30 L. J. M. C. 48; 7 Jur. N.S. 22; *s.c. nom. exparte Barford*, 8 Cox C. C. 405; 3 L. T. N.S. 467; 9 W. R. 99.) It would seem,t herefore, that a female child under the age of sixteen cannot discharge herself from the workhouse against the will of her parent who is in the workhouse. As regards the compulsory discharge of a pauper from the workhouse by the Guardians, see 39 O. C. N.S. 112.

If an inmate of the workhouse be subpœnaed as a witness in a court of law, he must be permitted to leave the workhouse for the purpose of attending the court; and in that case, if he should so desire, it will be proper he should be furnished with his own clothes, in which to appear at court. If a pauper, for whose removal to the place of his settlement an Order of Justices has been obtained, be in the workhouse, and give notice of his intention to leave, he cannot be detained against his will on the ground that he is under an order of removal, but must be permitted to leave. The master of the workhouse has nothing whatever to do with the question of removal, which is one for the Guardians alone.

Sometimes benevolent persons apply to Boards of Guardians to be permitted to adopt children from the workhouse whose parentage is unknown; though there is no legal objection to the Guardians giving up the possession of the children under such circumstances, they should satisfy themselves that the proposal is for the child's advantage before consenting to it. Under this Article the Guardians are enabled to retain in the workhouse the wife or other member of the family of an able-bodied man, on the head of the family discharging himself; but in that case they must give a special direction in the matter, and report the circumstances to the Local Government Board for their sanction, under Art. 6 of the General Prohibitory Order, *post*. With respect to the power of the master over persons with infectious diseases who may be in the workhouse, see note, *ante*, p. 111.

(*c*) In general, any pauper who quits the workhouse, having given the notice under Art. 115, is understood to have ceased to be an inmate of it; and if he should be subsequently re-admitted (see Art. 88), he will have to go through the process required by Arts. 91—97. But the proviso in Art. 116 prescribes a mode by which a pauper may be allowed to quit the workhouse temporarily without ceasing to be an inmate of it, and without being subject upon his return to the regulations in Arts. 91—97. The following may serve as examples of the

Art. 117.—Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the master from allowing the paupers of each sex under the age of fifteen, subject to such restrictions as the Guardians may impose, to quit the workhouse under the care and guidance of himself, or the matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, porter, or some one of the assistants and servants of the workhouse, for the purpose of exercise (*a*).

Art. 118.—Any person may visit any pauper in the workhouse by permission of the master, or (in his absence) of the matron, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Guardians may prescribe; such interview shall take place in a room separate from the other inmates of the workhouse, and in the presence of the master, matron, or porter, except where a sick pauper is visited (*b*).

" urgent or special reasons" for which a pauper may be permitted to quit the workhouse; viz. (1). In order to search for work in the neighbourhood. (2.) To visit a relation. (3.) To attend a baptism at the parish church (see note on Art. 124). This permission ought to be given only from time to time, as the occasion may arise, and not at stated intervals for example, once a week or a fortnight. A permission to leave the house at stated intervals is found in practice to be abused. With respect to the penalty for abuses of the permission to quit the workhouse temporarily, see note on Art. 126. If an adult person should abscond from the workhouse without giving any notice, for example, by climbing over a wall, or dropping from a window, he is not punishable unless he should carry away clothes or other effects of the Guardians, in which case he may be convicted under 55 Geo. III. c. 137, or if he do any wilful damage to the property of the uardians, he may be punished under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97, ss. 5, 11, 12, 39. The Guardians and their officers are not empowered to capture any persons absconding from the workhouse and bring him back against his will; and if he return voluntarily, they are not empowered to punish him after his return.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

If the Guardians have given the authority contemplated to the master, he may grant leave of absence from the workhouse to any boy or girl in the school who, upon sufficient grounds, may apply for leave. The master must, however, report the allowance to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting. The schoolmaster or schoolmistress has no authority to grant leave of absence to any of the children. It is desirable that, as far as the circumstances will admit, the Board of Guardians should reserve to themselves the exclusive power of giving leave of absence to children when not under the care of their parent. (57 O. C. N.S. p. 96.)

(*a*) The proviso in this Article allows the children to leave the workhouse for the purpose of exercise under proper care. By Art. 212, No. 3, it is made the duty of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress to accompany the children on these occasions, unless the Guardians shall otherwise direct.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

(*b*) This Article allows any pauper in the workhouse to receive the visit of a stranger, but requires that, except in the case of a sick pauper, the interview shall take place in a separate room and in the presence of the master or matron. The necessity for this restriction arises from several causes, among which the following may be specified as the most prominent; namely, a fear of the intro-

Art. 119.—No written or printed paper of an improper tendency, or which may be likely to produce insubordination, shall be allowed to circulate, or be read aloud among the inmates of the workhouse (*a*).

Art. 120.—No pauper shall play at cards, or at any game of chance, in the workhouse; and the master may take from any pauper, and keep until his departure from the workhouse, any cards, dice, or other articles applicable to games of chance, which may be in his possession (*b*).

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duction of spirits by visitors; the abuses which would ensue if the female inmates of a workhouse were generally permitted to have private interviews with men; the probability that the minds of young persons in the workhouse would be perverted by persons who might visit them. Accordingly, this restriction is not intended to offer any obstacle to the innocent and proper visits of relations and friends; and the master or other officer present ought not to listen to the conversation between the visitor and the pauper, unless there should be a reasonable ground for suspecting the conversation to be of an improper character. It is desirable that there should be fixed days in the week on which paupers should be allowed to receive visits; and that they should not, in general, be visited on other days, except in cases of sickness or necessity.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. Under this Article the Guardians may permit the visit of any person for any lawful purpose to any sick pauper, subject to such restrictions and conditions as they may think fit to impose.

(*a*) The words "printed paper" comprehend any newspaper, handbill, book, pamphlet, etc. It will be observed that the prohibition only extends to papers of an *improper tendency*, or which may be likely to produce insubordination. By Art. 214, No. 4, it is the duty of the porter to prevent the admission into the workhouse of any letter or printed paper falling within the prohibition in Art. 119. The master is not empowered to examine letters written by the pauper inmates, and such letters should be sent to the post; nor is he empowered to detain or open letters addressed to a pauper, unless he have reason to suspect that the communication is of an "*improper tendency*." Paupers may be permitted to receive writing materials sent by their friends.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

The Poor Law Board have stated that if the Guardians should be of opinion that a collection of books for the use of the workhouse inmates is desirable, they are at liberty to exercise their own judgment in regard to purchasing what shall appear to them to be requisite; and it will be for the auditor to decide whether they have exceeded their legal powers in the particular case when the item comes before him at his audit. With regard, however, to future annual payments for the maintenance of the library, the Board consider it to be quite clear that the Guardians cannot bind their successors to expend any sum for such a purpose hereafter. (57 O. C. N.S. p. 85). Neither can the Guardians by a general resolution bind their successors to adopt a particular course of proceeding.

Books for the religious instruction of children in the workhouse, of whatever creed, may properly be supplied by the Guardians. Mr. Charles Buller, the first President of the Poor Law Board, saw no reason either in law or policy against the supply of books for the recreation of the workhouse inmates at the cost of the rates.

(*b*) The Commissioners state, that it is desirable that the prohibition in this Article should be applied to the inmates of the vagrant ward, as well as to the other paupers. See note to Art. 99, No. 9. The prohibition is as to "games of chance," and therefore it would not apply to chess, draughts, or dominoes, which are not games of that nature.

Art. 121.—No pauper shall smoke in any room of the workhouse except by the special direction of the medical officer, or shall have any matches or other articles of a highly combustible nature in his possession, and the master may take from any person any articles of such a nature (*a*).

Art. 122.—Any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of an inmate of the workhouse, who may at any time in the day, on the request of any inmate, enter the workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to him, or for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of his religion, shall give such assistance or instruction so as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the other inmates of the workhouse, and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to inmates who are of the religious persuasion of such minister, and to the children of such inmates, except in the cases in which the Guardians may lawfully permit religious assistance and instruction to be given to any paupers who are Protestant Dissenters, by licensed ministers who are Protestant Dissenters (*b*).

(*a*) The practice of smoking in the rooms of the workhouse not only tends to uncleanliness, but is also offensive to many of the other inmates. The prohibition of matches, gunpowder, and the like, is necessary for protecting the house against fire—*Instr. Letter.* February, 1842. The Article does not expressly apply to smoking in the yards of the workhouse, but it is competent to the Guardians to make an order to prevent the practice of smoking in the yards, and they may also prohibit the officers of the workhouse from smoking either in the workhouse or the yards. If their order be disobeyed by any pauper, and he do not refrain from smoking when ordered to do so by the workhouse master or other officer of the workhouse, he will be guilty of an offence within the meaning of Art. 127. As to the supply of tobacco and snuff to paupers in the workhouse, see note to Art. 207, No. 8. The medical officer possesses no authority to order tobacco for any class of paupers generally. If he considers it to be absolutely necessary for any pauper on the ground of health, it should be inserted as an extra in the proper column of the Workhouse Medical Relief Book against the name of the pauper. When given, it should be entered in the master's portion of the book, and transferred, like other extras, to the weekly provisions' consumption, and the other provision accounts of the workhouse.

(*b*) With respect to this Article, see sect. 19 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, which enacts that "No rules, orders, or regulations of the said Commissioners, nor any byelaws at present in force or to be hereafter made, shall oblige any inmate of any workhouse to attend any religious service which may be celebrated in a mode which may be contrary to the religious feelings of such inmate, nor shall authorize the education of any child in such workhouse in any religious creed other than that professed by the parents or surviving parent of such child, and to which such parent or parents shall object, or, in the case of an orphan, to which the godfather or godmother of such orphan shall so object." And that "It shall and may be

lawful for any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such workhouse, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, to visit such workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of their religion." The words "Licensed Minister," in 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, and "Minister" in sect. 43 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, are by sect. 74 of the latter Act to be construed to mean and include every person in holy orders, and also every person teaching or preaching in any congregation for religious worship whose place of meeting is certified and recorded according to law. See also the opinion of the Crown lawyers upon the construction of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 19, in the 5th Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, p. 75. They stated as follows:—"The remedial nature of the enactment in the 19th section obviously requires the most liberal construction, and we are therefore of opinion that the words 'Licensed Minister' as there used, must be deemed to extend to and include Roman Catholic clergymen and clergymen of the Established Church.

"On the same principle of contruction, we think that it is immaterial whether the clergyman is or is not the clergyman of the parish in which the workhouse is situate.

"Where there is a chaplain regularly appointed, we think it was not the intention of the Legislature to enable such inmate to select and invite a different member of the establishment for himself; but where there is no chaplain, we think it could not have been intended to exclude clergymen of the Church of England."

The following opinion was given by Sir R. M. Rolfe, Q.C., when Solicitor-General upon a case submitted to him by the Guardians of the Dunmow Union, viz.:—"I am of opinion that any licensed minister may, on the request of any inmate or inmates of the Dunmow Union Workhouse, being of the same religious persuasion as himself, visit the workhouse, and there give religious instruction by reading or preaching, or by offering up prayers; and that such instruction may be given either individually or collectively to the persons who have so requested his assistance, or to any of their children. It seems to me quite clear that the Act does not authorize him to give any such instruction to persons not of his own religious persuasion, nor to inmates who have not requested his attendance."—5th Annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, p. 76. No decision has been pronounced upon the point; but the Court of Queen's Bench, in *Reg.* v. *Chelsea Guardians*, seemed inclined to think that the Act contemplated a request to be visited at all reasonable times, and that it was not necessary that there should be a particular request for each visit.

The following report of the case of *Reg.* v. *The Guardians of St. Luke's, Chelsea*, is contained in Knight and Co.'s "Official Advertiser," of the 16th December, 1861:—

"THE QUEEN *v.* THE GUARDIANS OF ST. LUKE'S, CHELSEA.

"Nov. 11.—*Roman Catholic Inmates of Workhouse. Religious Assistance and Instruction. Mandamus.*—In this case a rule had been granted calling upon the Guardians of the Poor of the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding them from time to time, and at all reasonable times of the day, to permit the Rev. Edward Bagshawe, a priest of the Oratory at Brompton, he being a licensed minister of the Roman Catholic Church, to visit the St. Luke's Workhouse, for the purpose of affording due religious assistance to certain paupers, twenty in number, therein named, of the religious persuasion of the said Rev. E. Bagshawe. The application was founded upon the proviso of the 19th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76). In the course of the argument the Court suggested that an arrangement should, if possible, be come to between the parties, and the case was allowed to stand over for that purpose. The rule was subsequently discharged, without costs, upon the following terms of arrangement:—

"A Roman Catholic priest shall be permitted to visit the Roman Catholic inmates of St. Luke's, Chelsea, Workhouse, according to the following regulations:—

"1. *Able-bodied Inmates.*

"I. Each inmate may name a Roman Catholic priest and request his attendance, and the request once made need not be repeated.

"II. The request must be made known to or through the master, or if to the priest himself, notice of it must be given to the master by the priest before he acts upon it.

"III. The priest may visit the inmates at any time between 6 and 8 p.m. four days in the week, viz., Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. They must be seen separately.

"IV. The inmates may go to church once or twice on every Sunday so long as this privilege is not abused.

"2. *Sick and Infirm Inmates.*

"V. The sick and infirm, after request once made according to the regulations laid down by the able-bodied inmates, may be visited at all practicable and convenient times.

"3. *Roman Catholic Inmates in general.*

"VI. The inmates may be supplied with the following books:—The Bible, the Poor Man's Catechism, the First Catechism, the Oratory Prayers, and the Missal, the Imitation of Jesus Christ, and any others to be approved of by the Guardians."

By a "licensed minister" of a Protestant dissenting sect, the Commissioners understand a minister who is recognized in his ministerial character by the members of such sect, and who has complied with all the requisitions of the law, and is therefore subject to no penalty in respect of the public exercise of his ministerial functions; but see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 74, *ante*, p. 131. It appears to the Commissioners that the section of the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, above quoted, does not contemplate the attendance of members of the Established Church at the divine service performed by a dissenting minister in a workhouse. If any adult members of the Established Church should desire to attend the service of a dissenting minister, the Commissioners would not interfere to prevent their attendance, provided that no improper influence was used to induce them to attend, although they consider it objectionable; but the Commissioners think that children, being members of the Established Church, should never be permitted to attend on such occasions, and they would, in case of necessity, prohibit any such practice by an Order. See a full statement of the views of the Commissioners on this subject to the Liskeard Guardians, 7th Annual Report, p. 230.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. As regards the religious education or training of orphan children in the workhouse, it is to be observed that, as a rule, where the father has not left nor expressed any direction or instruction as to the religion in which his infant children are to be educated, that the Court, in a case before it, said that it will assume that his wishes were that his children should be educated in his own religion. (*In re North*, 11 Jurist, 7.) The following case further illustrates this point:—A father being a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, appointed his widow and a clergyman guardians of his infant children. The widow became a member of the sect of Plymouth Brethren. On the application of the other guardian of the children, the Court of Appeal, affirming the decision of Stuart, V.C. (*In re Newbury*, 1 L. R. Eq. 431; 35 L. J. Ch. 330; 12 Jur. N.S. 154; 13 L. T. N.S. 781; 14 W. R. 360; see also *Skinner* v. *Orde*, L. R. 4 P. C. 60), ordered the children, who were respectively in their fifteenth and twelfth years, to be brought up as members of the Church of England, and restrained their mother from taking them to a chapel of the Plymouth Brethren. In such a case the court will pay no regard to the fact that the father was well affected towards dissenters, and associated with them; nor will it be influenced by the wishes of the infants on the subject. (*In re Newbury*, L. R. 1 Ch. App. 263.) As to the age at which the children in the workhouse may determine in what creed they desire to receive instruction, see 31 & 32 Vict.

Art. 123.—No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed by the paupers on Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day (*a*).

Art. 124.—Prayers shall be read before breakfast and after supper every day, and Divine Service shall be performed every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day in the workhouse (unless the Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners, otherwise direct), and at such prayers and Divine Service all the paupers shall attend, except the sick, persons of unsound mind, the young children, and such as are too infirm to do so: provided that those paupers who may object so to attend, on account of their professing religious principles differing from those of the Established Church, shall also be exempt from such attendance (*b*).

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c. 122, s. 22. It is not intended that the visits of ministers of religion should be subject to the restrictions imposed by Art. 118 on the visits of other persons. The Guardians are not restricted from permitting the attendance of duly licensed dissenting ministers at the workhouse, at stated periods, for the purpose of performing religious services for such dissenting inmates as may be desirous to attend their ministrations. But such attendances must be so given as not to interfere with the good order or discipline of the other inmates of the workhouse. The Guardians are also not prohibited by law from permitting licensed ministers of the religious persuasion of any inmates from visiting the workhouse at stated times, or from performing religious services for such dissenting inmates as may be desirous to attend their ministrations. Such religious instruction or assistance as is contemplated by the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 19, must be strictly confined to persons who are Protestant dissenters, and must be so given as not to interfere with the good order or discipline of the other inmates of the workhouse.

As regards the keeping of a separate Creed Register in workhouses, see 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 16, *et seq.*

(*a*) No work, except as is excepted in this Article, should be performed by the paupers on any general fast-day appointed by authority.

Casual paupers cannot be required to perform their task of work on Sundays. But it seems that there would be no legal objection to the Guardians detaining such paupers in the workhouse over Sunday until the performance on Monday morning of the allotted task of work.

(*b*) The master and the other officers of the workhouse ought, as far as possible, to attend the morning and evening prayers in the workhouse. By Art. 208, No. 4, it will be the duty of the master to read the prayers both morning and evening, and he ought only to cause them to be read by others in case he should be prevented by conscientious scruples, or should be incapacitated through some defect of speech. By Art. 211, No. 1, it will be the duty of the chaplain to perform divine service in the workhouse every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, unless the Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners, otherwise direct. Where the Guardians have appointed a chaplain, it is in general desirable that divine service should be performed in the workhouse on Sunday by the chaplain, and that the inmates who are members of the Established Church should not go out to attend divine service. Children ought, in general, to be baptized at church; and they ought to be baptized in the workhouse only under circumstances which would justify the administration of baptism in a private house. Of

Art. 125.—The Guardians may authorize any inmates of the workhouse, being members of the Established Church, to attend public worship at a parish church or chapel, on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, under the control and inspection of the master or porter, or other officer (*a*).

Art. 126.—The Guardians may also authorize any inmates of the workhouse, being dissenters from the Established Church, to attend public worship at any dissenting chapel in the neighbourhood of the workhouse, on every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day (*b*).

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this necessity the chaplain must judge. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper should not be administered in the workhouse, except to the sick and disabled inmates, but to them it should be administered as often as the chaplain may deem requisite; any of the other inmates whom he may judge fit to communicate with them should be permitted to do so. The churching of women should take place in the parish church.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

Where, however, there is a workhouse chapel, the communion might be celebrated in it without impropriety, with the consent of the Bishop of the diocese; but even in that case those inmates who desire it should be allowed to attend the parish church to receive the Sacrament at Easter and Christmas. At the same time, if the Bishop of the diocese sanction the administrations of the Sacrament in the workhouse, the Commissioners consider this approbation a sufficient authority for the Chaplain. With regard to the power of the Bishop to grant a licence, see 34 & 35 Vict. c. 66.

It is both lawful and proper for the Guardians to supply wine for sacramental purposes in the workhouse. The master should enter the receipt of the supply in his Provision Receipt and Consumption Book, and in the Daily Provision Consumption Account, the quantities from time to time given out for the purpose under the head of "Extraordinary Supplies."

If a pauper, not legally exempt as dissenting from the Church of England, refuses to attend prayers or divine service in the workhouse he will be "disorderly" within the meaning of Art. 127, unless he gives a reasonable excuse for his refusal.

(*a*) It will be observed that the provision contained in this Article is permissive only, and that the Guardians are not compelled to permit the paupers to leave the house for the purpose of attending Divine Service at the parish church. See the observations of the Poor Law Commissioners in the note to Art. 124. But now, by 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 21, where no religious services of their own creed are provided in the workhouse, the inmates may, subject to regulations, go to their own places of worship. These regulations are to be made generally with the approval of the Local Government Board, and are not to be made specially with reference to the case of any individual pauper inmate.

Art. 125 only authorizes the Guardians to permit the absence of paupers from the workhouse for the purpose of attending public worship, it does not confer upon the Guardians any power to order the paupers to go to church or chapel, or subject them to any punishment if they do not go. (O. C. N.S. 1848).

(*b*) A similar remark to that contained in the note to Art. 124, as to leaving the workhouse on Sundays, applies also to Protestant Dissenters, where they are visited in the workhouse by ministers of their own persuasion. There is, however, greater difficulty in the case of Roman Catholics; inasmuch as Mass

Punishment for Misbehaviour of the Paupers (*a*).

Art. 127.—Any pauper, being an inmate of the workhouse, who shall neglect to observe such of the regulations in this Order as are applicable to him as such inmate;—

Or who shall make any noise when silence is ordered to be kept;

Or shall use obscene or profane language;

Or shall by word or deed insult or revile any person;

Or shall threaten to strike or to assault any person;

Or shall not duly cleanse his person;

Or shall refuse or neglect to work, after having been required to do so;

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cannot be solemnized in a workhouse, unless it should contain an altar consecrated for the purpose. By Art. 125, it is required, that when the members of the Established Church attend divine service out of the workhouse, they should be under the control and inspection of the master or porter, or other officer. This condition is necessarily omitted in Art. 126, because the master or porter could not accompany both the members of the Established Church and the dissenters. The attendance of the master and porter is rendered imperative in the former case; inasmuch as in the workhouses to which this Order applies, the inmates who are members of the Established Church greatly out-number the members of other religious denominations. In the latter case, it will be the duty of the Guardians to make such regulations as will prevent any abuse of the permission by dissenters who are inmates of the workhouse; such as inducing the ministers of the different congregations to certify the attendance of the inmates professing to frequent their chapels, and to state the times of the commencement and end of the services. Any pauper permitted to quit the workhouse under Art. 116 or Arts. 125 and 126, and returning after the appointed time of absence, or misbehaving in going to, at, or returning from public worship, may be punished as disorderly by virtue of Art. 127. Moreover, in cases where permission to leave the workhouse has been abused, the Guardians may properly exercise their discretion of refusing the pauper temporary leave of absence from the workhouse for some time afterwards, as a month or six weeks, if he should continue an inmate of it.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

(*a*) Arts. 127—147 contain the regulations respecting the punishment of paupers, both adult and children, while inmates of the workhouse, for misbehaviour. The general power of making "Regulations to be enforced in workhouses for the government thereof, and the preservation of good order therein," which has been conferred on the Commissioners by sections 15 and 42 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, must be held to include the power of authorizing the proper officers to inflict punishment by which such regulations may be "enforced." But, independently of these provisions, the necessity of inflicting certain punishments within the walls of the workhouse is distinctly recognized by the law. The 54 Geo. III. c. 170, s. 7, by limiting the duration of the restraint which may be imposed on an inmate of a workhouse, implies the legality of restraint within those limits, and by prohibiting the corporal punishment of adults, seems to recognize as lawful other

Or shall pretend sickness;

Or shall play at cards or other game of chance;

Or shall refuse to go into his proper ward or yard, or shall enter, or attempt to enter, without permission, the ward or yard appropriated to any class of paupers other than that to which he belongs;

Or shall climb over any fence or boundary wall surrounding any portion of the workhouse premises, or shall attempt to leave the workhouse otherwise than through the ordinary entrance;

Or shall misbehave in going to, at, or returning from public worship out of the workhouse, or at Divine Service or Prayers in the workhouse;

Or, having received temporary leave of absence, and wearing the workhouse clothes, shall return to the workhouse after the appointed time of absence, without reasonable cause for delay;

Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of any officer of the workhouse;

Shall be deemed DISORDERLY.

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reasonable punishments. In 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 93, these wholesome restrictions of the power of workhouse masters are repeated. From this clause the same inferences must undoubtedly be drawn as from 54 Geo. III. c. 170, s. 7; with this difference, however, that while the earlier statute may perhaps be held to apply specially to workhouses regulated by local Acts of Parliament, sect. 93 certainly extends to all workhouses. The powers possessed by officers for restraining inmates of workhouses guilty of misbehaviour appear to have been considered insufficient, and 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 5, provides a more severe punishment by confinement, with hard labour, for any time not exceeding twenty-one days. It will be observed that this clause does not assert that no *punishment* can be inflicted on such an offender, but it asserts that no *sufficient* punishment was provided by the then existing law. Acting on the spirit of all these provisions, it appears desirable to impose slight punishments within the walls of the workhouse itself for all trifling offences, and not to harrass the justices with complaints which must often relate to trifling matters, or to press for the rigorous measure of commitment to hard labour, at a great expense to the country, except when absolutely necessary. It will be observed that the word "*misbehaviour*," in 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 5, whilst it includes the instances of misbehaviour enumerated by the Order of the Commissioners, also comprehends any kind of misbehaviour not specified in such Order. It will be desirable, therefore, that the master, in all cases unprovided for in the Order of the Commissioners, or whenever he may entertain doubts as to his authority, should lay a complaint before the magistrates under the provision just cited.—*Instr. Letter.*

Art. 128.—Any pauper, being an inmate of the workhouse, who shall, within seven days, repeat any one, or commit more than one, of the offences specified in Art. 127;

Or who shall by word or deed insult or revile the master or matron, or any other officer of the workhouse, or any of the Guardians;

Or shall wilfully disobey any lawful order of the master or matron, after such order shall have been repeated;

Or shall unlawfully strike or otherwise unlawfully assault any person;

Or shall wilfully or mischievously damage or soil any property whatsoever belonging to the Guardians;

Or shall wilfully waste or spoil any provisions, stock, tools, or materials for work belonging to the Guardians;

Or shall be drunk;

Or shall act or write indecently or obscenely;

Or shall wilfully disturb other persons at public worship out of the workhouse, or at Divine Service or Prayers in the workhouse;

Shall be deemed REFRACTORY (*a*).

(*a*) By the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, s. 7, any pauper who—

(1.) Absconds or escapes from or leaves any casual ward before he is entitled to discharge himself therefrom; or

(2.) Refuses to be removed to any workhouse or asylum under the provisions of this Act; or

(3.) Absconds or escapes from or leaves any workhouse or asylum during the period for which he may be detained therein; or

(4.) Refuses or neglects, whilst an inmate of any casual ward, workhouse, or asylum, to do the work, or observe the Regulations prescribed; or

(5.) Wilfully gives a false name or makes a false statement for the purpose of obtaining relief;

and by 45 & 46 Vict. c. 36. s. 5—

(6.) Wilfully gives a false name or makes or uses a false statement to the Guardians of any union or any of their officers for the purpose of obtaining relief from the poor rates for himself or for any other person,

shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the meaning of sect. 3 of 5 Geo. IV. c. 83.

And every pauper who—

(1.) Commits any of the offences before mentioned after having been previously convicted as an idle and disorderly person; or

(2.) Wilfully destroys or injures his own clothes or damages any of the property of the Guardians,

shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond within the meaning of sect. 4 of the same Act

Art. 129.—The master may, with or without the direction of the Guardians, punish any disorderly pauper by substituting during a time not greater than forty-eight hours, for his dinner, as prescribed by the Dietary, a meal consisting of eight ounces of bread, or one pound of cooked potatoes or boiled rice, and also by withholding from him, during the same period, all butter, cheese, tea, sugar, or broth, which such pauper would otherwise receive, at any meal during the time aforesaid (*a*).

Art. 130.—The Guardians may, by a special direction to be entered on their minutes, order any refractory pauper to be punished by confinement in a separate room, with or without an alteration of diet, similar in kind and duration to that prescribed in Art. 129 for disorderly paupers; but no pauper shall be so confined for a longer

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Provided, that in the case of a pauper suffering from bodily disease of an infectious or contagious character absconding or escaping from or leaving any workhouse or asylum as aforesaid, the justice convicting him of the offence may suspend the execution of the warrant of commitment, and may order the pauper to be taken back to such workhouse or asylum, there to remain until he shall be cured or otherwise lawfully discharged therefrom, and when he shall be cured the warrant of commitment shall be put into execution by the order of the said justice or some other justice having jurisdiction in the place; any officer of such workhouse or asylum, or any constable, may apprehend the pauper who may have so absconded or escaped from or left the same, and take him before a justice without having previously obtained a summons or warrant, and upon the order of the justice take him back to the workhouse or asylum:

And provided also, that where any casual pauper is taken before a justice charged with any offence under this Act the justice may, if he think fit, grant a certificate to the person who has preferred the charge for the amount of the expenses incurred by him in relation thereto, and such certificate shall have the same effect, and the amount mentioned therein shall be paid and recovered in like manner, as in the case of a certificate granted by justices in petty sessions under section 14 of the Act of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 126. (The 14th section of this Act was repealed by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879).

Sect. 8.—The master or porter of the workhouse or the officer having charge of the casual wards of any union may take before a justice having jurisdiction therein any inmate of the workhouse or casual wards who shall be charged with any disorderly conduct, offence, or misbehaviour therein punishable upon summary conviction, without any summons or warrant, and may, if such inmate shall be committed by the justice to goal, and no constable shall be present to execute the warrant, convey him to such gaol unless a constable shall be found to whom he may deliver him to be conveyed, according to the exigency of the warrant; and for the purposes of this clause such master, porter, or officer shall have all the powers and authorities of a constable.

(*a*) By this Article the master is authorized to make certain changes in the diet of disorderly paupers without any order of the Board of Guardians, either general or specific. With respect to the punishment of paupers who have been sick or are pregnant, or above sixty years of age, see Art. 134. Note that it is only *disorderly* paupers that are to be punished under this Article.

period than twenty-four hours; or, if it be deemed right that such pauper should be carried before a justice of the peace, and if such period of twenty-four hours should be insufficient for that purpose; then for such further time as may be necessary for such purpose (*a*).

Art. 131.—If any offence, whereby a pauper becomes refractory under Art. 128, be accompanied by any of the following circumstances of aggravation (that is to say), if such pauper

Persist in using violence against any person;

Or persist in creating a noise or disturbance so as to annoy other inmates;

Or endeavour to excite other paupers to acts of insubordination;

Or persist in acting indecently or obscenely in the presence of any other inmate;

Or persist in mischievously breaking or damaging any goods or property of the Guardians;

the master may, without any direction of the Guardians, immediately place such refractory pauper in confinement for any time not exceeding twelve hours; which confinement shall, however, be reckoned as

(*a*) In certain very rare cases it is possible that the master may be unable to exercise his lawful power, or to carry into effect the regulations of the Commissioners, without using force towards some refractory pauper. In all such cases he should, if possible, avoid laying hands on the pauper, but he should call in the aid of the porter or other officer. In such cases, too, it may often be desirable that the master should cause such refractory paupers to be taken before a magistrate—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. See also Art. 134, excepting certain cases from this rule, and Art. 129. Under this Article the period of confinement cannot be spread over a period of more than twenty-four consecutive hours; but the duration of the altered diet may extend to a period of forty-eight consecutive hours. In answer to an enquiry on this point, the Poor Law Board have stated that they are of opinion that the Guardians cannot order confinement for twelve hours each day during four consecutive days; and they also think that the Guardians cannot spread the confinement, referred to in Art. 130 of the General Consolidated Order, over more than a continued period of twenty-four hours. (O. C. 55 N.S. 64).

If an inmate be discharged from the workhouse, the punishment prescribed for any offence he might have committed not having been inflicted, the master would not be justified in inflicting such punishment upon the return of such pauper to the workhouse. (15 O. C. p. 223).

Art. 130 does not apply to a case where the pauper is not being confined by way of punishment, but is employed in a task of work in accordance with Art. 112. When such is the case, it is competent for the master to employ the paupers in any suitable room or part of the workhouse as directed by the Guardians.

A police constable is not bound, nor would he be justified in taking an inmate of a workhouse who is not a casual pauper before a justice of the peace without a warrant.

part of any punishment afterwards imposed by the Guardians for the same offence (*a*).

Art. 132.—Every refractory pauper shall be deemed to be also disorderly, and may be punished as such; but no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as disorderly shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as refractory, and no pauper who may have been punished for any offence as refractory shall afterwards be punished for the same offence as disorderly (*b*).

Art. 133.—No pauper shall be punished by confinement or alteration in diet for any offence not committed in the workhouse since his last admission, except in such cases as are expressly specified in Arts. 127 and 128.

Art. 134.—No pauper who may have been under medical care, or who may have been entered in the medical weekly return as sick or infirm, at any time in the course of the seven days next preceding the punishment, or who may be reasonably supposed to be under twelve or above sixty years of age, or who may be pronounced by the medical officer to be pregnant, or who may be suckling a child, shall be punished by alteration of diet, or by confinement unless the medical officer shall have previously certified in writing that no injury to the health of such pauper is reasonably to be apprehended

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(*a*) The master is restrained by the order from confining any pauper on his own authority, unless such pauper shall be refractory with any of the circumstances of aggravation specified in this Article. The Commissioners have thought it expedient to make these exceptions, since, without a precaution of this kind, a pauper might annoy the inmates by continued turbulence, or scandalize them by gross indecency. Subsequent punishment, though it might hinder the recurrence of such misconduct, could do nothing to protect those who would suffer from it at the moment. Cases sometimes occur, too, in which wanton mischief to property, or growing insubordination, must be at once stopped. It is therefore as a preventive of such evils that the Commissioners have permitted the master to retain a limited power of confinement on his own authority and responsibility.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

Further, with regard to the power of the master to confine a pauper inmate of the workhouse, see the provision in 54 Geo. III. c. 170, s. 7, and also in 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 23.

(*b*) A refractory pauper may be punished merely as disorderly if the master thinks it expedient to take this course, instead of first reporting the case for the decision of the Board of Guardians. This option will induce the master to employ the minor punishment whenever it is likely to prove sufficient to prevent the repetition of the offence. The offence and punishment will nevertheless be duly brought under the notice of the Guardians by means of the book ordered to be kept by Art. 143.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

from the proposed punishment; and any modification diminishing such punishment which the medical officer may suggest shall be adopted by the master (*a*).

Art. 135.—No pauper shall be confined between eight o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning, without being furnished with a bed and bedding suitable to the season, and with the other proper conveniences.

Art. 136.—No child under twelve years of age shall be punished by confinement in a dark room, or during the night (*b*).

Art. 137.—No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except by the schoolmaster or master (*c*.)

Art. 138.—No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any female child.

Art. 139.—No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child, except with a rod or other instrument such as may have been approved of by the Guardians or the Visiting Committee (*d*).

Art. 140.—No corporal punishment shall be inflicted on any male child until two hours shall have elapsed from the commission of the offence for which such punishment is inflicted.

Art. 141.—Whenever any male child is punished by corporal correction, the master and schoolmaster shall, if possible, be both present.

Art. 142.—No male child shall be punished by flogging whose age may be reasonably supposed to exceed fourteen years (*e*).

(*a*) Great caution should be used in inflicting any punishment by confinement or change of diet on paupers whose health might in any manner be affected thereby.

(*b*) Arts. 136—142 contain regulations respecting the corporal correction of children. The master must be deemed to be responsible for all punishments inflicted on adult inmates. With regard to the male children, the master and schoolmaster have a concurrent power of control. The female children are to be considered as in the more immediate care of the matron and schoolmistress. The prohibition of corporal punishment of adults, in the statutes before referred to, implies the legality of such punishment in the case of children. The expediency of such a mode of correction is a more difficult subject, and all classes of society are somewhat divided in opinion respecting it. The Commissioners are satisfied that good temper, joined to firmness and self-command, will enable a skilful teacher to manage children with little or no corporal punishment.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

(*c*) This will not extend to the schoolmistress.

(*d*) See note to Art. 142 as to the infliction of corporal punishment on a boy above fourteen years of age.

(*e*) The word "flogging" in this Article would seem to contemplate an exposure of the person of the individual. Hence it is considered that a "caneing"

Art. 143.—The master shall keep a book, to be furnished him by the Guardians in the Form (O.) hereunto annexed, in which he shall duly enter,—

Firstly. All cases of refractory or disorderly paupers, whether children or adults, reported to the Guardians for their decision thereon.

Secondly. All cases of paupers, whether children or adults, who may have been punished without the direction of the Guardians, with the particulars of their respective offences and punishments (*a*).

Art. 144.—The person who punishes any child with corporal correction shall forthwith report to the master the particulars of the offence and punishment, and the master shall enter the same in the book specified in Art. 143.

Art. 145.—Such book shall be laid on the table at every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, and every entry made in such book since the last ordinary meeting shall be read to the Board by the clerk.

The Guardians shall thereupon, in the first place, give direction as to the confinement or other punishment of any refractory or disorderly pauper reported for their decision, and such direction shall be entered on the minutes of the proceedings of the day, and a copy thereof shall be inserted by the clerk in the book specified in Art. 143.

The Guardians, in the second place, shall take into their consideration the cases in which punishments are reported to have been already inflicted by the master or other officer, and shall require the master to bring before them any pauper so punished, who may have signified a wish to see the Guardians. If the Guardians in any case are of opinion that the officer has acted illegally or improperly, such opinion shall be entered on the minutes and shall be communi-

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over the shoulders, which is a corporal punishment, would not be a "flogging," and that such a punishment might therefore be inflicted upon a boy above fourteen years of age.

(*a*) The record which is directed by this Article to be kept is of the utmost importance for the preventing of abuse. The details of offences and punishments must be accurately and punctually entered in the book ; and if any case should not be properly reported, the Commissioners will always presume that such omission originated in a sense of the expediency of concealment.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

cated to the master, and a copy of the minutes of such opinion shall be forwarded to the Commissioners by the clerk.

Art. 146.—If any pauper above the age of fourteen years unlawfully introduce or attempt to introduce any spirituous or fermented liquor into the workhouse, or abscond from the workhouse with clothes belonging to the Guardians, the master may cause such pauper to be forthwith taken before a justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law: and whether he do so or not, he shall report every such case to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting (*a*).

Art. 147.—The master shall cause a legible copy of Arts. 127, 128, 129, 130, and 131, to be kept suspended in the dining hall of the workhouse, or in the room in which the inmates usually eat their meals, and also in the Board Room of the Guardians (*b*).

Visiting Committee.

Art. 148.—The Guardians shall appoint one or more *Visiting Committees* from their own body, and each of such Committees shall carefully examine the workhouse or workhouses of the union once in every week at the least, inspect the last reports of the chaplain and medical officer, examine the stores, afford, so far as is practicable, to the inmates an opportunity of making any complaints, and investigate any complaints that may be made to them (*c*).

(*a*) With respect to the introduction of spirits into a workhouse, see 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, ss. 91—94; and with respect to the punishment of any pauper who shall abscond from the workhouse with any clothes belonging to the Guardians, see 55 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 2, and note on Art. 116.

According to the provision in 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 93, the master of a workhouse is only empowered to confine a pauper inmate for twenty-four hours, or such further space of time as may be necessary to have him carried before a magistrate; and this authority cannot be extended so as to authorize the master to continue the confinement of the pauper for any further time.

(*b*) It is also necessary for the master to hang up in some one of the most public places in the workhouse copies of the 92nd and 93rd sections of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, regarding the illegal introduction of spirituous liquors into the workhouse.

(*c*) This Article directs the Guardians to appoint *one or more* Visiting Committees for the workhouse, and defines the functions of the committee. Any member or members of the Visiting Committee may visit the workhouse at any time at which the committee could visit it collectively; unless, indeed, the Guardians should have given the committee only a limited authority to visit it, so

Art. 149.—The Visiting Committee shall from time to time (*a*) write such answers as the facts may warrant to the following queries, which are to be printed in a book, entitled the VISITORS' BOOK (*b*) to

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as to confine that authority to a majority, or any fixed number or portion of that committee. The Guardians may order that each member of the Visiting Committee shall be admitted at all times to inspect the workhouse. It will be observed that the powers of the Visiting Committee are confined to the purposes specified in this Article, and that they do not extend to other purposes, such as the ordering of stores, repairs of the house, &c.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. Guardians who are not members of the Visiting Committee cannot claim as of right to visit the workhouse. The Board of Guardians may, however, grant permission to do so in any case if they think fit. The Visiting Committee must consist of a specified number of Guardians, individually named, selected from the General Board, and deputed by them to visit the workhouse within the stated periods. The Guardians cannot constitute the entire Board of Guardians the Visiting Committees. The words of the Article are, "The Guardians shall appoint one or more Visiting Committees from their own body;" which is inconsistent with the appointment of the whole board as a committee. There is no particular time named when the appointment of the Visiting Committee should be made; and, indeed, there appears to be nothing to prevent the appointment of a fresh committee at each meeting of the Guardians, their powers being limited till the next meeting. If the Guardians neglect to appoint a Visiting Committee, the Local Government Board may appoint a paid visitor. See 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, s. 24. No one should make entries in the Visitors' Book but the appointed quorum of the committee, if a quorum has been appointed. It is expedient to appoint a quorum, to be empowered to act as the Visiting Committee; but if none be appointed, all the members of the committee must act together, and not singly. A single member may, however, visit the house on the appointed days, in the absence of the other members of the committee.

The master and matron of the workhouse need not necessarily accompany the Visiting Committee when they visit the several wards; but as a general rule it is desirable that they should accompany the committee or individual members of it when they visit the wards.

It will be noticed that Art. 148 is express in requiring the visits to be "once in every week at least," and that it applies though the Guardians may meet only once a fortnight.

(*a*) The attention of the Guardians is particularly directed to sect. 37 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, which requires the Visiting Committee of every union and every parish under a Board of Guardians once at the least in each quarter of a year, to enter in a book, to be provided and kept by the Master of the workhouse, such observations as they may think fit to make respecting the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the lunatics, or alleged lunatics, for the time being in the workhouse, and further requires that the book containing the observations made in pursuance of this section by the Visiting Guardians shall be laid by the master before the Commissioners on their next visit. The Commissioners in Lunacy are of opinion that in framing the above section the Legislature were desirous of securing a periodical and full investigation by the Guardians of the mental and bodily condition of all the pauper lunatics detained by them in the workhouse, and that therefore the word "treatment" should be considered not only as having reference to the medical care of the patients, but as affecting their moral and general treatment also, and would include inquiries as to the provision made for their exercise, occupation, and amusement, and the state of their persons, clothing, and bedding, and to the conduct and efficiency of the attendants, whether paid or otherwise, who may be appointed to take care of them.

(*b*) The Visitors' Book should be kept for the exclusive use of the Visiting Committee.

be provided by the Guardians, and kept in every workhouse for that purpose, and to be submitted regularly to the Guardians at their ordinary meetings:—

Q. 1.—Is the workhouse, with its wards, offices, yards, and appurtenances, clean and well ventilated in every part?—and is the bedding in proper order?—if not, state the defect or omission (*a*).

Q. 2.—Do the inmates of the workhouse, of all classes, appear clean in their persons, and decent and orderly in their behaviour, and is their clothing regularly changed (*b*)?

Q. 3.—Are the inmates of each sex employed and kept at work as directed by the Guardians, and is such work unobjectionable in its nature?—if any improvement can be suggested in their employment, state the same (*c*).

(*a*) In replying to this query the committee should satisfy themselves whether there is any structural defect in any part of the house; whether painting or lime-washing is required; whether the wards are clean and provided with such conveniences as lockers or shelves, so that they may be kept in proper order; whether there is any defect in the construction and drainage of privies, or in the general sewerage of the house; whether the yards are defective as airing courts for adults or places of recreation for children. The attention of the Visiting Committee should be carefully directed to the subject of ventilation, which should be effected by special means, apart from the usual means of doors, windows, and fire-places, and should be so arranged that each ward may be brought into uninterrupted communication with the open air. Although it is the duty of the medical officer to report to the Guardians any defect that may exist in the means of ventilation, yet it is most desirable that the Visiting Committee should satisfy themselves by inspection that there is no defect under this head. The beds and bedding should always be inspected, so that the committee may be satisfied that they are in proper order. The Board avail themselves of this opportunity of suggesting that, for ordinary dormitories, bedsteads should not be less than 2-feet 6-inches wide, made of iron, with flexible (galvanized) laths; that the beds, whether of feathers, cocoa fibre, carded flock, cut straw, or chaff, should be properly made, kept full, and in good condition. A piece of cocoa-fibre matting or other material, or a mattress, should be placed between the bedstead and the bed. A sufficient supply of blankets, sheets, bedroom furniture, and conveniences should be provided.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th July, 1868.

To facilitate inquiry, and to ensure an accurate record being kept of the furniture, bedding, linen, crockery, books, &c., assigned to each ward, an inventory of these articles should be printed for each, and placed in a conspicuous position in the ward. This will be found especially desirable in the sick wards. The number of beds for which each ward is limited may be also conveniently recorded in the same manner. (See No. 14.)

(*b*) Before replying to this query, the committee should satisfy themselves that sufficient means for securing personal cleanliness are provided; that a convenient lavatory, as well as a bath, with water laid on, and supplied with towels, soap, and combs, is accessible to each class; also that there is a sufficient supply of clothing to enable all the inmates to have the requisite change.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th July, 1868.

(*c*) Suitable occupation should be provided for all inmates who are capable of

Q. 4.—Are the infirm of each sex properly attended to, according to their several conditions (*a*)?

Q. 5.—Are the boys and girls in the school properly instructed as required by the regulations of the Commissioners, and is their industrial training properly attended to (*b*)?

Q. 6.—Are the young children properly nursed and taken care of, and do they appear in a clean and healthy state? Is there any child not vaccinated (*c*)?

Q. 7.—Is regular attendance given by the medical officer?—Are the inmates of the sick wards properly tended?—Are the nurses efficient?—Is there any infectious disease in the workhouse (*d*)?

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doing any work, and the Visiting Committee should satisfy themselves, by inquiry from the officers and the inmates, that the work is so provided, and that it is unobjectionable in its character.—*Ib.*

(*a*) The Visiting Committee cannot satisfactorily answer this question without personally communicating with the aged and infirm inmates in their several wards. As a general rule it will be desirable that the officers of the workhouse should not be present at interviews between the Visiting Committee and the inmates.—*Ib.*

(*b*) In visiting the schools the committee should examine the School Attendance Book and the Chaplain's Report, and should ascertain not only whether the whole of the children who are of school age attend school either for at least three hours every day or for an aggregate of 18 hours in the week, but also whether provision is made for imparting to them some systematic industrial training. There are very few workhouses in which arrangements might not be made for employing boys in some suitable out-door work, and girls in sewing, knitting, and washing. The Guardians will, the Board feel convinced, see the advantage of making such arrangements, and the Visiting Committee should ascertain at each inspection that such arrangements are carried out.—*Ib.*

(*c*) In every workhouse in which there are several children too young to attend school, a separate nursery, dry, spacious, light, and well ventilated, should be provided, and should be suitably furnished. In no case should the care of young children be intrusted to infirm or weak-minded inmates. Unless young children are placed under responsible supervision they cannot be said to be "properly taken care of," and the committee should never fail to make careful inquiry under this head.—*Ib.*

(*d*) The Workhouse Medical Relief Book should always be inspected by the committee, and every attendance which is given otherwise than by the medical officer in person should be noticed in order that the Guardians may ask for an explanation. The committee will generally be able to ascertain, by freely communicating with the inmates in the sick wards, and by inquiry from the medical officer and the master and matron, whether the sick are properly attended to, and the nursing is sufficient. In the sick wards of larger workhouses provision should be made for night nursing, and in all workhouses means of communication should be established between the sick wards and the sleeping apartments of some of the officers. In answering the question, Is there any infectious disease in the workhouse? the committee should satisfy themselves as to whether efficient means exist for separating infectious from other cases, and every defect should be brought under the notice of the Guardians.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th July, 1868.

Q. 8.—Is there any dangerous lunatic or idiot in the workhouse (*a*)?

Q. 9.—Is Divine Service regularly performed?—Are prayers regularly read (*b*)?

Q. 10.—Is the established dietary duly observed; and are the prescribed hours of meals regularly adhered to (*c*)?

Q. 11.—Are the provisions and other supplies of the qualities contracted for (*d*)?

Q. 12.—Is the classification properly observed according to Arts. 98 and 99 (*e*)?

Q. 13.—Is any complaint made by any pauper against any officer, or in respect of the provisions or accommodations?—

(*a*) The committee should never fail to bring under the notice of the Guardians any case of the detention of a dangerous lunatic in the workhouse for a longer period than is absolutely necessary to effect removal to an asylum.—*Ib.*

(*b*) The committee should ascertain from the Chaplain's Book whether divine service is regularly performed. In those workhouses in which no chaplain is appointed, the Guardians would, of course, be desirous of affording to the inmates the opportunity of attending the place of worship of the religious persuasion to which they belong. The duty of reading prayers, according to Article 124, should be discharged either by the master or the schoolmaster.—*Ib.*

(*c*) As there is no subject upon which complaints are more frequently made by inmates of workhouses than their dietary, careful inquiry should always be made from the inmates of the several classes before the committee reply to this question, and the committee should ascertain not only whether there is any complaint as to the quantity and quality of the food, but as to the hours and mode of serving it. As the committee would doubtless frequently visit the workhouse either during the hours of meals or while meals were being prepared, they would have an opportunity of ascertaining whether there was any ground of complaint, either as to the preparation of the food, or its mode of distribution. This should be especially noticed with reference to the sick.—*Ib.*

No provision is made in this Order for ascertaining whether the workhouse is properly supplied with water, and whether the water is "potable" and can be used without injury to health: But the Guardians can lawfully defray out of their funds the cost of having an analysis made by a competent person of the water supplied to the workhouse, and they ought from time to time to have such an analysis made. A workhouse is a house of which the Guardians are owners, and waterworks companies are bound to supply them with water for domestic purposes, the inmates being treated as one family, and the water rate assessed accordingly. *Liskeard Union* apps. v. *Liskeard Waterworks Company*, resps. L. R. 7 Q. B. D. 505; 45 J. P. 780; 30 W. R. 292.

(*d*) The committee should never fail to visit the store-rooms and inspect the stores, and ascertain whether the delivery of articles of consumption by contractors takes place at sufficiently short intervals.—*Ib.*

(*e*) In answering this question the committee should not be satisfied with a formal reply, which is too frequently given, that the classification is observed "as far as possible," or "as far as the arrangements of the house allow," but should specify every deviation from Arts. 98 and 99.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th July, 1868.

if so, state the name of the complainant, and he subject of the complaint (*a*).

Q. 14.—Does the present number of inmates in the workhouses exceed that fixed by the Poor Law Commissioners (*b*)?

(*a*) The Board desire to repeat here the suggestion already made, that the fullest opportunity should be given to the inmates of all classes to state any complaint they may have to make, and for this purpose the committee should communicate with them, not in the presence of the officers.—*Ib.*

(*b*) In replying to this question the committee should ascertain not merely whether the total number for which the workhouse is certified has been exceeded, but whether the number of any one class exceeds the accommodation available for it.—*Ib.*

Reference may here be made to 30 Geo. III. c. 49, s. 1, which empowers justices to visit, inspect, and examine workhouses; which power is saved to them by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 43, in respect to workhouses under the regulations of the Local Government Board, and the further power of enforcing the observance of these regulations conferred upon them.

The following regulations for visitors to a metropolitan infirmary may be of general interest:—

1. A fixed number of visitors (Protestant and Roman Catholic) is allotted by the Guardians to each ward or group of wards, as the case may be, and it is required that the visitors confine themselves strictly to the ward or wards assigned to them, as intimated to them on their appointment.

2. Except in cases where special permission to the contrary has been obtained from the Guardians, the visiting must take place between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, and it is open to the visitors, by arrangement between themselves, to visit the wards assigned to them either singly or conjointly on any of the visiting days.

3. In the event of any visitor being temporarily prevented from visiting by absence from town, sickness, or any other cause, it is required that notice thereof be given to the chaplain, who will make arrangements for providing a substitute during such period, but in the event of no such notice being given, a cessation of visiting for two consecutive months will be considered sufficient reason for filling up the place of the absenting visitor.

4. The name of each visitor and date of visit should be entered in the book provided for the purpose, kept by the nurse in charge.

5. Any special instruction from the medical officers, given through the nurse, or otherwise, must be strictly attended to.

6. No money or article of clothing, food, or liquor, is under any circumstances to be given to, or left with, or for any patient, by any visitor.

7. As the wards of the infirmary contain patients of all religious denominations, and also patients for whose comfort, in many cases, quiet is essential, visitors are requested to abstain from reading, preaching, praying, or singing aloud to the whole ward. By this rule, however, it is not intended to preclude visitors from assembling together, in a convenient portion of the ward, those patients who may so desire, and reading quietly to them so long as special instructions to the contrary have not been given by the medical officer.

8. No work of any description is to be given to the patients in the infirmary without the sanction of the matron, nor are any money payments to be made in respect of work so given.

Repairs and Alterations of the Workhouse.

Art. 150.—The Guardians shall, once at least in every year, and as often as may be necessary for cleanliness, cause all the rooms, wards, offices, and privies belonging to the workhouse to be lime-washed (*a*).

Art. 151.—The Guardians shall cause the workhouse and all its furniture and appurtenances to be kept in good and substantial repair; and shall, from time to time, remedy without delay any such defect in the repair of the house, its drainage, warmth or ventilation, or the furniture or fixtures thereof, as may tend to injure the health of the inmates (*b*).

(*a*) By Art. 208, No. 24, it is the duty of the master to take care that the wards, rooms, larder, kitchen, and all the offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof, are kept clean and in good order; and when any defect in the same occurs, to report it to the Guardians; and by Art. 210, No. 13, it is the especial duty of the matron to assist the master in cleansing and ventilating the sleeping-wards and dining-hall, and all parts of the premises.

(*b*) By Art. 207, No. 6, it is the duty of the medical officer to report in writing to the Guardians any defect in the drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangement of the workhouse which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates; and it is desirable that the Guardians should take the proper steps for remedying any defect to which their attention may be thus called. The 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 23, and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 13, subject the Guardians to the control, orders, and regulations of the Local Government Board in their expenditure of the money of the ratepayers for the enlargement or alteration of the workhouse.

With regard to the drainage of workhouses, the Local Government Board, in a circular dated the 11th of August, 1880, state that they have had under their consideration the reports made from time to time by their inspectors regarding the system of drainage in operation at various workhouses and other Poor Law institutions, and it is evident to them that in many instances the arrangements in this respect are not as satisfactory as could be desired.

"The Board find that, while in many cases the drainage is conveyed direct into the public sewers, there are numerous examples in which it is collected in cesspools, and moreover that the contents of these cesspools are frequently allowed to escape either by soakage into the ground or by overflowing and discharging into a ditch, or a pond, or a stream.

"In reference to arrangements of this character the Board deem it right to point out that, if existing in an urban sanitary district, they would be in contravention of the 47th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, which enacts that:—

"'Any person who in any urban district—

"'Allows the contents of any watercloset, privy, or cesspool to overflow "'or soak therefrom, shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty "'not exceeding 40*s.*, and to a further penalty not exceeding 5*s.* for "'every day during which the offence is committed.'

"Although this enactment relates only to such cesspools as are within an *urban* sanitary district, it would nevertheless be very desirable, for sanitary reasons, that, even when the workhouse is situated in a *rural* sanitary district, every effort should be made so to deal with the sewage that it shall not pollute the soil in a manner that would be illegal in an urban sanitary district. Moreover, the flowing

of sewage into streams and watercourses is prohibited in rural as well as in urban districts by the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876.

"In view of the considerations above referred to, the Board think it may be of use to point out a few general principles to be observed in regard to the disposal of sewage from workhouse buildings.

"They would first observe that cesspools should never be allowed to exist if sewers are within an accessible distance.

"The 21st section of the Public Health Act, 1875, authorizes the owner or occupier of any premises to drain such premises into the sewers of the district, and the 23rd section gives power to the sanitary authority of any district to require the owner or occupier of any premises which are without a drain sufficient for effectual drainage to make a suitable drain and connect it with the public sewer, provided such sewer be not more than 100 feet distant from the site of the premises.

"If cesspools are rendered necessary by the absence of other proper outfall for drains, it is most important that they should be made absolutely watertight, and be so situated as to be out of the line of the natural drainage of the locality, so as not to endanger the wells or other sources of water supply. They should also be so far distant from buildings as to be incapable of becoming a nuisance to the inmates. Moreover, they should be so placed as to allow of their contents being periodically removed and applied, where practicable, to land under cultivation.

"If there are no sewers available and the circumstances of the locality will permit, it may be possible to dispense with cesspools altogether, and to deal with solid excrement on some dry system, and apply the slop drainage direct to land by way of irrigation. Care, however, must be taken that the land to be irrigated is of adequate size, and possesses the requisite fall and is itself capable of being drained; and whenever the dry earth, pail, or ash system for excrement removal is used, it is indispensable that a regular system of superintendence and removal should be organized and rigidly carried out.

"Where drains are connected either with public sewers or with cesspools, it is essential that means should be taken for preventing sewer-air or cesspool-air from ascending into the drains of the building. This may be affected by a water-trap in the drain at a point near to the sewer or cesspool, with an opening for ventilation on the side of the trap nearest to the workhouse buildings. Such opening may often be in the form of a man-hole giving access to the drain.

"With regard to the ordinary drains themselves, which should be formed of impervious pipes, they should in no case whatever pass under or be within any building.

"If surface water has to be conveyed away from the floor of any building, such as a wash-house, for example, it should pass by means of surface-channels to gully gratings outside. In the same way every pipe for carrying off waste water, whether from a bath, lavatory, or sink, or the overflow pipe from a cistern, should be taken through an external wall and discharge visibly in the open air over a channel leading to a gully grating outside communicating with the drains.

"The drains should be laid in direct line and uniform gradient between the points where they change direction or gradient, and at these points it is convenient to provide means of access to the drains for the purpose of inspection or cleansing.

"Ample means of ventilating the drains of the building by suitable openings at their lower and upper extremities, and of flushing them, should be provided.

"The soil pipe from any watercloset should always be outside the building, and be continued up beyond the point of junction with the highest closet, and without diminution of diameter. to some point where it will afford a safe outlet for drain-air.

"Where privies of any kind are in use, much care and at entionis needed to prevent them from becoming a nuisance. They should be so arranged as to avoid any considerable accumulation of filth during a lengthened period. Hence, the size of the receptacle or pit beneath the seat should be strictly limited, and the filth

Government of the Workhouse by the Guardians.

Art. 152.—We do declare that, subject to the rules and regulations herein contained, the guidance, government, and control of every workhouse, and of the officers, servants, assistants, and paupers within such workhouse, shall be exercised by the Guardians of the union (*a*).

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Art. 153.—The Guardians shall, whenever it may be requisite, or whenever a vacancy may occur, appoint fit persons to hold the undermentioned offices (*b*), and to perform the duties respectively assigned to them; namely,

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should be removed therefrom at regular and frequent intervals. Ordinarily, a very moderate capacity should suffice for the receptacle, when fixed, of each privy, whilst if the receptacle be moveable, such as a tub or pail, a capacity of more than two cubic feet would be inconvenient. Where fixed receptacles are in use, they ought under no circumstances to be sunk in the ground, but should rather be raised at least three inches above the level of the adjacent ground, and the floor and sides should be made of stone-flagging or other non-absorbent material. The privy receptacle should be so arranged that under no circumstances whatever would rain-water be allowed to enter it, and of course no slop-water should be emptied into it.

"The Board request that the foregoing remarks may receive the attention of the Guardians in so far as they are applicable to the buildings over which they have control."

(*a*) The 38th section of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, enacts that no Guardian, except as is herein excepted, shall have power to act in virtue of his office, except as a member, and at a meeting of the Board; therefore the powers given by this Article must be exercised by the Guardians as a Board.

It rests with the Guardians under this Article to make proper provision for the celebration of divine service in the workhouse; and the chaplain must conform thereto, as he does not possess any authority independent of the Guardians to introduce into the workhouse anything to be used in divine service without the consent of the Guardians or contrary to their directions. So, if any room or part of the workhouse should be set apart for a particular purpose, it will rest with the Guardians to direct whether or not the Visiting Committee shall inspect it.

Having regard to 31 & 32 Vict. c. 109, s. 7, it is considered competent for the Guardians, who are a corporate body, to contribute church rates in respect of any property in their occupation.

(*b*) An officer is appointed by a resolution of the Board of Guardians entered on their minutes; and it is not necessary that there should be a formal appointment in writing. See *Frost* v. *Bolland*, 5 B. & C. 611, and also *Reg.* v. *Greene*, 21 L. J. M. C. 137; 17 Q. B. 793; 16 Jur. 663. The appointment does not, however, unless under seal, create any contract by the Guardians to pay the salary of the officer, *Smart* v. *West Ham*, 25 L. J. Exch. 210; 11 Ex. Rep. 867. As regards the appointment of the collector of the Guardians, see the General Orders of the Poor Law Board, dated 7th Oct. 1865, and 27th Nov. 1866, *post*.

As regards the appointment by the Guardians of certain other classes of workhouse officers, see the General Orders of the 19th August, 1867, *post*.

By 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 7, the Local Government Board may appoint officers when the Guardians make default therein.

1. Clerk to the Guardians.
2. Treasurer of the union (*a*).
3. Chaplain.
4. Medical officer for the workhouse (*b*).
5. District medical officer (*b*).
6. Master of the workhouse (*c*).
7. Matron of the workhouse.
8. Schoolmaster.
9. Schoolmistress.
10. Porter.
11. Nurse.
12. Relieving officer (*d*).
13. Superintendent of out-door labour.

And also such assistants as the Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners, may deem necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of any of the said offices (*e*).

(*a*) The provision of the Consolidated Order of the 8th Dec. 1847, as to the appointment of a treasurer is suspended in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, by an Order, dated 3rd March, 1876, and by the same Order the London and County Banking Company are to act as treasurers.

(*b*) As regards the appointment of medical officers to workhouses and districts in unions and parishes, see Art. 1 of the General Orders of 25th May, 1857, and 10th August, 1870.

The appointment by a corporation, such as a Board of Poor Law Guardians, of a person to be "medical officer" to the corporation for any fixed or definite period of time ought to be under seal (*Dyte* v. *St. Pancras*, 27 L. T. N.S. 342).

The sanction required by Art. 153 to be given to certain appointments by the Guardians or assistants that they think necessary, is a sanction of the officer and not of the individual nominated to fill it. The appointment of a clerk to the master of a workhouse by the Guardians must, to bind them, be under the Seal of the Corporation (*Austin* v. *Bethnal Green*, L. R. 9 Q. B. 91; 43 L. J. C. P. 100; 29 L. T. N.S. 807; 22 W. R. 406).

Sometimes an officer when taking proceedings on behalf of the Guardians is called upon to prove his appointment, but it is not necessary to do more than show that the particular officer is acting in the capacity which he represents. The general rule of law is that every person acting as an officer is *primâ facie* to be presumed to have been legally appointed to his office. See 2 Starkie on Evidence (under the head of "Character").

(*c*) As to the appointment of a stocktaker in a workhouse and in the Metropolis, see General Order of 6th May, 1875, *post*.

(*d*) A relieving officer is appointed *for the union* with a particular district assigned to him, and not for a particular district of the union. See note (*b*) *post*, p. 157.

(*e*) In the Consolidated Orders issued to unions declared since 1847, this Article proceeds as follows:—"And the said Guardians shall from time to time afterwards, whenever a vacancy may occur, appoint a fit person to supply such vacancy, except in the case of the superintendent of out-door labour, whose office shall be filled as and when the Guardians may find it requisite to employ such an officer."

The power of the Local Government Board to authorize and direct the Guardians to appoint officers, is partly founded upon their power of making regulations for the government of workhouses, and the preservation of good order therein, derived from sects. 15 and 42 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76; and partly upon sect. 46, which enables the Board, by order under their hands and seal, to direct the Guardians of any parish or union to appoint paid officers, with such qualifications as the Board shall think necessary, for superintending or assisting in the administration of the relief or employment of the poor, and otherwise carrying the provisions of the Act into execution. The same section further empowers the Board to direct the mode of appointment, and determine the continuance in office, or dismissal of such officers; and when the Board shall see occasion to regulate the amount of salaries payable to such officers respectively, and the time and mode of payment thereof.

No legal doubt seems to have been entertained as to the power of the Poor Law Commissioners to authorize or direct the appointment of any officer named in Art. 153, except the chaplain. An order of the Commissioners, directing a Board of Guardians to appoint a chaplain, was moved by a writ of *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench; but the court decided that the Commissioners possessed the power, and consequently that the Order was valid. See the 7th Annual Report of the Commissioners, pp. 23, 24. (*Reg.* v. *The Guardians of the Poor of the Braintree Union*, 10 L. J. M. C. 76; 4 P. & D. 593; 1 Q. B. 130; 3 Jur. 265.)—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

A clergyman of the Church of England, duly appointed chaplain of a union workhouse, may perform the services of the Church of England in the workhouse without the consent of the incumbent of the parish in which it is situated. (*Molyneux* v. *Bagshaw*, 9 Jur. N.S. 553; 11 W. R. 687; 8 L. T. N.S. 331).

With respect to the workhouse officers named in this Article, the Poor Law Commissioners remark, that the ordinary and convenient practice, and that which they prefer, is, that the master and matron should be husband and wife. The Commissioners have, in some cases, consented, on special grounds, to a different arrangement; but they are always reluctant to allow any departure from the practice of appointing a man and his wife as master and matron. See, however, Art. 189, determining the appointment of a master or matron, when either of them shall be removed from office by death or otherwise. It is desirable that the master and matron should be man and wife. In reference to their children, if they have any, the Poor Law Board, in a Circular dated the 8th December, 1856, have stated that where necessity may seem to require, they will assent to their being allowed to have their children residing in the workhouse, under proper restrictions. But they add, in such case they will think it right to require some equivalent for the cost of maintaining each child, to be paid by the master to the Guardians. With respect to other workhouse officers, in order to avoid the disappointment and inconvenience to them and to the Guardians, which may be occasioned by the refusal of the Board to sanction so much of an engagement as would permit the residence of the officer's child in the workhouse, the Board, in the same Circular, requested the Guardians, when they elected such officers, to intimate clearly to any successful candidate who may have a child dependent upon him or her, that such child will not be permitted to reside in the workhouse.

The Commissioners do not in general object to the medical officer for the workhouse being also the medical officer for a district of the union.—*Instr. Letter.*

With respect to the clerk, it seems desirable in general that a solicitor or attorney should be appointed to the office, as a considerable amount of legal business falls to be transacted by the clerk.

The offices of schoolmaster and schoolmistress should in no case be conjoined with any other office. With regard to these officers, see Art. 212, *post*, and notes thereon.

As the treasurer is a union officer, a firm should not be appointed to the office, and this because the law casts upon him duties to perform, and also liabilities, which can only attach to some individual person, and which a firm or company cannot undertake. If the Guardians desire to keep their account with a banking

Art. 154.—The officers so appointed to or holding any of the said offices, as well as all persons temporarily discharging the duties of such offices, shall respectively perform such duties as may be

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company or firm, they should appoint the manager of the bank or one of the firm as their treasurer; the person so appointed can then give the required security to the Guardians in his individual capacity.

Ex parte The Swansea Royal and South Wales Union Friendly Society re *West of England and South Wales District Bank*, 11 Ch. D. 768; 48 L. J. Ch. 577; 27 W. R. 596; 40 L. T. N.S. 551, is an authority that a corporate body cannot be legally appointed an officer of a Friendly Society or of a Board of Guardians.

A superintendent of out-door labour will only be appointed in those unions to which the out-door labour test Order has been issued. See Art 217 and note. With respect to the suspension of this officer when his services are not required, see the Supplemental Out-door Labour Test Order, *post*.

As regards the genuineness of written testimony to character and competency presented to Boards of Guardians by candidates for office, the Poor Law Board, on the 10th May, 1858, issued the following circular to Boards of Guardians:—"I am directed by the Poor Law Board to bring under the notice of the Board of Guardians the case of the *Queen* v. *Collings*, which was tried at the last Lincoln Assizes. This indictment charged the accused with having unlawfully uttered false and counterfeit letters and writings, with the intent to procure for himself the appointment of schoolmaster of the workhouse of the Spalding Union. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the court to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

"The Board think it right to draw the attention of all Boards of Guardians to this case as a warning to show how necessary it is to take every precaution in their power to ascertain the authenticity of testimonials presented to them."

With reference to the above circular it may be added, that a person forged testimonials as to his character, whereby he obtained a situation as police constable, and having been convicted of forgery, upon a case reserved, it was held by the Court of Criminal Appeal that he was properly convicted of forgery at common law. (*Reg.* v. *Moah*, Dears. & B. C. C. 550; 7 Cox C. C. 503; 27 L. J. M. C. 205; 4 Jur. N.S. 464.) So uttering a forged testimonial to character, knowing it to be forged, with intent to deceive and thereby obtain a situation of emolument is a misdemeanor at common law. (*Reg.* v. *Sharman*, Dears. C. C. 285; 6 Cox C. C. 212; 23 L. J. M. C. 51; 18 Jur. 157).

This, though a grave offence, is not by any means so serious an offence as forgery by the statute; and in proceedings against the offender, it is not necessary to show that there was an intention to obtain money or to defraud any person in the ordinary acceptation of the term "fraud;" it is sufficient to show that there was an intention to deceive on the part of the offender, in order to obtain a conviction for the offence.

By 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 48, no person shall be eligible to hold any parish office or have the management of the poor in any way whatever, who shall have been convicted of felony, fraud or perjury, or if convicted, under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 97, of purloining goods, &c., belonging to the parish or union. With regard to the word "fraud," see note to Art. 24, *ante*.

By 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, s. 2, if any person be convicted of treason or felony, for which he shall be sentenced to death or penal servitude, or any term of imprisonment with hard labour, exceeding twelve months, shall at the time of such conviction hold any public employment, such employment shall forthwith become vacant unless Her Majesty shall grant a free pardon within two months after conviction, or before the filling up of the employment, and such person shall become incapable of holding any public employment until the penalty is purged.

Pauper inmates and others who are appointed permanently as servants in the workhouse come within the term "assistants," and to them the provisions of the order of the 19th of August, 1867, *post*, would apply.

required of them by the rules and regulations of the Commissioners in force at the time, together with all such other duties, conformable with the nature of their respective offices, as the Guardians may lawfully require them to perform (*a*).

Provided always, that every regulation applying to any officer holding his office under this Order, shall apply to any officer of the like denomination appointed by the Guardians, although such officer may have been appointed before this Order shall have come into force (*b*).

Mode of Appointment.

Art. 155.—Every officer and assistant, to be appointed under this Order, shall be appointed by a majority of the Guardians present at a meeting of the Board (*c*), consisting of more than three Guardians,

(*a*) The Guardians may pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the preparation and collection of information required by them respecting any matter which is submitted to their management, supervision, or control, and charge, the amount in the case of a union being charged to their common fund as general or special expenses, according as the subject matter relates to the general concern of the union or district or to some separate part thereof, and in the case of the Board of Guardians of a parish or Board of Overseers to the fund under their control (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 15); and if the Guardians or Board of Overseers require any such information from any of their officers, the amount payable may, if there be any disagreement on the subject, be settled by the Local Government Board.—*Ib.* s. 16.

(*b*) The proviso to this Article is omitted in the Consolidated Orders issued subsequently to this Order.

(*c*) So far as the appointment of officers is concerned, this Article overrides Art. 38, *ante*.

It is necessary that a majority of the Guardians present should concur in the choice of the officers; unless there be only three, in which case they must be unanimous. See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 38, by which no act of any meeting of Guardians shall be valid unless three members shall be present and concur therein. If one candidate (there being more than two candidates) have a larger number of votes than any other candidate, and if a *majority* of the Guardians present vote for other candidates, he is not duly appointed. According to the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in *In re Eynsham*, 12 Q. B. 398n; 3 New. Sess. Cas. 507; 18 L. J. Q. B. 210; 13 Jur. 345; and *Reg.* v. *Christchurch, Spitalfields*, 26 L. J. M. C. 68; 7 E. & B. 409, affirmed on appeal 27 L. J. M. C. 23; 3 Jur. N.S. 1,074; and *Reg.* v. *Griffiths*, 17 Q. B. 164, it must be taken that this Article requires that a majority of the votes of all the Guardians actually present at the meeting should be given in favour of the candidate before he can be regarded as duly elected. It is, therefore, necessary that those Guardians who, though present, do not vote, should be counted, in order to ascertain the majority of the whole body present at the meeting. See Official Circular of Poor Law Board, 55 N.S. p. 61. If there should be only two candidates, the one who has the largest number of actual votes will not be duly elected, if that number does not constitute an actual majority of the Guardians present. See also 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 19, as to the presiding chairman giving a second or casting vote in the case of an equality of vote on any question. When more than two

or by three Guardians if no more be present. Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Commissioners by the clerk (*a*).

Art. 156.—No appointment to any of the offices specified in Art. 153 shall be made under this Order, unless a notice, that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Board, has been given and entered on the minutes, at one of the two ordinary meetings of the Board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or unless an advertisement giving notice of the consideration of such appointment shall have appeared is some public paper by the direction of the Guardians at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made: Provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary for the appointment of an assistant or temporary substitute (*b*).

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candidates are proposed for an office, and neither of them have a majority of votes at the first voting, the Guardians should agree to strike off, in succession, the candidate who shall have the smallest number of votes, until some one candidate has more than half of the votes given. The 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 19, which gives a second or casting vote to the presiding chairman at a meeting of a Board of Guardians, applies to "*any* question at a meeting of the Guardians," and therefore includes an election of officers under this Article. See also note to Art. 38. According to *Saunders* v. *Owen*, 2 Salk, 467, which is supported by the subsequent case of *Reg.* v. *Grimshaw*, 10 Q. B. 747; 16 L. J. Q. B 385; 11 Jur. 965, an appointment to an office need not be in writing. But of course a record of the appointment having been made, should be entered in the minutes of the Guardians.

In *Reg.* v. *Dolgelly Union* (*Guardians*) 3 N. & P. 542; 8 A. & E. 561; 1 W. W. & H. 513; 7 L. J. M. C. 99, the court refused a *mandamus* to admit as clerk to the Guardians, on the ground that he had a majority of legal votes over one who had been admitted, it being proposed to institute a scrutiny into the validity of the election of the Guardians themselves. See also on the same point *Reg.* v. *Derby* (*Councillors*) 2 N. & P. 589; 7 A. & E. 419; W. W. & D. 671; and *Rex* v. *Colchester* (*Mayor*), 2 T. R. 259.

This Article has been slightly varied in some of the Consolidated Orders issued subsequently to the Order of the 24th July, 1847.

(*a*) By Art. 5 of the General Order of the 19th August, 1867, *post*, the Guardians may require candidates to attend personally before the Board for examination, and may pay their reasonable expenses.

(*b*) This Article is somewhat varied in the Consolidated Order issued to unions declared since 1847.

In some of the Consolidated Orders issued subsequently to this Order, after the words "three Guardians," the words "and voting thereon" follow.

The object of the Article is intended to prevent surprises in the appointment of the officers, and to secure to the union the advantages of allowing time for candidates to come forward and obtain a consideration of their claims. In addition to the regulations of this Article, the Commissioners suggest to the Guardians the expediency of making a byelaw requiring that special notice of every intended election should be sent by the clerk to all the Guardians some days before the day of election. But all regulations made by the Guardians must, in order to be

Art. 157.—The Guardians shall not, by advertisement or other public notice, printed or written, invite tenders for the supply of medicines, or for the medical attendance on the paupers of the union, unless such advertisement or notice shall specify the district or place for which such supply of medicines and such attendance is required, together with the amount of salary or other remuneration (*a*).

Art. 158.—The Guardians may from time to time divide the union into districts for general and medical relief, with the consent of the Commissioners; and on any change in the division of the union into districts for general and medical relief, or in the assignment of relieving officers and medical officers to such districts, the clerk shall report every such change to the Commissioners for their approbation (*b*).

Art. 159.—The Guardians shall not assign to any medical officer a district which exceeds in extent the area of fifteen thousand statute acres, or which contains a population exceeding the number of fifteen thousand persons, according to the then last enumeration of the population published by authority of Parliament (*c*).

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legally valid and binding, be submitted to and confirmed by the Commissioners. See sect. 22 of the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76.—*Instr. Letter.* It will not be necessary to advertise the appointment in a newspaper, if notice of the appointment be given at one of the two preceding meetings. The most orderly and formal mode is for the chairman of the meeting at which the notice is to be given, to announce precisely the proposal to elect at the next meeting or at the next but one, as the case may be. The fact of the announcement having been so made should be entered on the minutes. It will suffice if the notice is given at either one of the two ordinary meetings next before the appointment is made.

(*a*) This Article does not prohibit advertisements for the services of medical officers, provided such advertisements specify the remuneration fixed or approved by the Local Government Board. The competition of the candidates should turn upon their respective characters and skill, and not on the sum at which they may be severally willing to undertake the office.

The Article does not apply to the supply of drugs in bulk, but to the supply of medicines compounded of drugs.

The Article is suspended as regards the unions and parishes in the Metropolis by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 13th December, 1871.

(*b*) The relief and medical districts cannot be made co-extensive unless the relief districts in respect to area and population are within the limits prescribed by Art. 159; and even in that case it would not seem desirable that they should be co-extensive, unless indeed the area and population is so small as not to require a further division of the district; but see note to Art. 159.

The Guardians may transfer a medical or relieving officer from one district to another district without the officer vacating his appointment; but see note (*d*) at p. 152, and Art. II. of the General Order of 12th February, 1879, *post.*

(*c*) In many districts containing almost exclusively a poor population, even the

Art. 160.—Provided that if it be impracticable, consistently with the proper attendance on the sick poor, for the Guardians to divide the union into districts containing respectively an area and population less than is specified in Art. 159, then and in such case the Guardians shall cause a special minute to be made and entered on the usual record of their proceedings, stating the reasons which in their opinion make it necessary to form a district exceeding the said limits, and shall transmit a copy of such minute to the Commissioners for their consideration, and if the Commissioners signify their approval thereof to such Guardians, then and in such case, but not otherwise, such Guardians may proceed to assign the said district to a medical officer.

Art. 161.—Provided also, that the limit of fifteen thousand statute acres, prescribed in Art. 159, shall not apply to any medical district situate wholly or in part within the principality of Wales; but no medical district situate wholly or in part within that principality shall be assigned to any medical officer residing more than seven miles

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limit of 15,000 persons may admit of a number of patients too large for the care of one medical officer; especially if the district consist partly of town and partly of rural parishes. Under such circumstances, it would generally be desirable for the Guardians to divide the district between two or more duly qualified medical practitioners. In like manner it may happen that a district consisting of an area less than 15,000 acres may contain a large population, and that the Guardians may be able to divide it with advantage. The Commissioners, therefore, do not by the limits fixed in this Article imply that no district is objectionable, or that every district will be sanctioned by them, which is within these limits.—*Instr. Letter.* The General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 25th May, 1857, Art. 5, *post*, contains a provision enabling the Guardians to make a change in the extent of any medical district when it is not assented to by the medical officer, by determining his appointment on six months' notice. The appointment must, however, have been made after the date of that Order.

Art. 159 of this Order and the relative Article in all Orders issued to the following unions and parishes has been suspended by a General Order dated 13th December, 1871, until otherwise directed.

Unions.	Parishes.
City of London.	Paddington.
Fulham.	St. George in the East.
Greenwich.	St. Giles, Camberwell.
Hackney.	St. Luke, Chelsea.
Holborn.	St. Mary, Lambeth.
Lewisham.	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington
Poplar.	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Olave's.	
St. Saviour's.	
Stepney.	Hamlet of Mile End Old Town.
Strand.	St. Mary, Islington.
Wandsworth and Clapham.	St. Pancras.
Whitechapel.	

from any part of any parish included within such district, unless such district shall have been specially sanctioned by the Commissioners in the same manner as is directed in Art. 160 (*a*).

Qualification of Officers (*b*).

Art. 162.—No person shall hold the office of clerk, treasurer, master, or relieving officer, under this Order, who has not reached the age of twenty-one years (*c*).

Art. 163.—No person shall hold the office of master of a workhouse, or matron of a workhouse having no master, unless he or she be able to keep accounts.

Art. 164.—No person shall hold the office of relieving officer unless he be able to keep accounts, and unless he reside in the district for which he may be appointed to act, devote his whole time to the performance of the duties of his office, and abstain from following any trade or profession, and from entering into any other service (*d*).

(*a*) This Article is omitted in the Consolidated Orders subsequently issued to unions which are not in Wales. The measure of acreage adopted in Art. 159 cannot be applied to Wales, as there are no available means of obtaining the requisite information in that part of the country; the Commissioners accordingly prescribed for Wales a limit, not of area, but of distance, which, though less convenient, is the best which the case permitted. Moreover, the physical circumstances of Wales, and the smaller number of resident medical practitioners, render it necessary to permit the formation of medical districts larger than those in most parts of England.

(*b*) The 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 14, enacts "that no person during the time for which he may serve or hold the office of assistant-overseer of any parish, nor any paid officer engaged in the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor, nor any person who, having been a paid officer, shall have been dismissed within five years previously from such office, under the provisions of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, shall be capable of serving as a Guardian; and no person receiving any fixed salary or emolument from the poor rates in any parish or union, shall be capable of serving as a Guardian in such parish or union." This, however, does not prevent a justice of the peace for the county, who is *ex officio* a Guardian (see 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 38), from being appointed to a union office. He would, however, whilst holding such office, be disqualified from acting as an *ex officio* Guardian. The enactment does not apply to the clerk of a Highway Board or of a School Board, whose salaries come indirectly out of the poor rate. (*Reg.* v. *Rawlins*, *Reg.* v. *Dibdin*, L. R. 15 Q. B. D. 382; affirming the Queen's Bench Division, 14 Q. B. D. 325; 52 L. T. N.S. 436; 49 J. P. 279).

(*c*) An infant cannot be appointed to an office of pecuniary trust. See *Claridge* v. *Evelyn*, 5 B. & Ald. 81. Though the regulation prevents the appointment of a person under 21 years of age to any of the offices mentioned, it does not prevent the Guardians from laying down a rule that candidates for office shall be of any specified greater age.

(*d*) It was held to be a breach of this regulation if a relieving officer carried on any business under the name of his wife; but the central authority, it is

Art. 165.—No person shall hold the office of nurse who is not able to read written directions upon medicines.

Art. 166.—Provided always, that the Guardians may, with the consent of the Commissioners previously obtained, but not otherwise, dispense with any of the conditions specified in Arts. 162, 163, 164, and 165.

Art. 167.—No person shall be appointed to the office of master, matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, porter, or relieving officer, under this Order, who does not agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted as liquidated damages from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation (*a*).

Art. 168.—No person shall hold the office of medical officer (*b*)

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apprehended, would not now so hold having regard to the Married Woman's Property Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 75). The section prohibits a relieving officer from having any interest in any business carried on in the name of any other person. As to the duty of a relieving officer to attend as a witness in the case of an order of removal being applied for, see 54 O. C. N.S. p. 48. The employment of relieving officers in searching for and apprehending persons who may have deserted their families, leaving them chargeable to the poor rate, would also be an infraction of the regulation.

As the whole time of the relieving officer is to be given up to the service, he is not entitled to claim compensation for personal attendance as a witness in a case in which the Guardians may require his evidence; but he will, of course, have reimbursed to him any reasonable expenses that he may be put to.

(*a*) It has been found inconvenient that union officers should quit their situations suddenly, and without giving any notice to the Guardians. The present Article is intended to guard against this inconvenience; but it does not apply to officers elected under an Order bearing date previous to the date of the last General Orders of the Commissioners. With respect to the mode in which an officer may resign his office, it is to be observed that the resignation need not necessarily be in writing, and that it will suffice if the officer verbally tenders his resignation to the Guardians at a meeting of the Board. Moreover, the mere resignation is of itself sufficient to vacate the office, and acceptance by the Guardians is not indispensably necessary to render the resignation complete. But observe that the stipulation contemplated should be made in writing *at the time of the appointment* of the officer, otherwise the provision in the Order will be of no avail. It is said that a notice of intended resignation should be given to the Guardians at a meeting of the Board, and not to their clerk as their agent, during the interval of their meeting.

(*b*) Further, with regard to this subject, see the Order of 10th December, 1859 (*post*), as to the medical qualifications of medical officers.

The Commissioners think it desirable that every medical officer should possess both a medical and surgical qualification, and therefore they have required the three sorts of double qualifications which are specified in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of this Article. With respect to the second qualification in No. 3, see 55 Geo. III. c. 194 (the Apothecaries Act). The Commissioners thought themselves bound to consider the qualification stated in No. 4. as virtually a double qualification, according to the decision of the Court of Exchequer in *Steavenson* v. *Oliver*,

under this Order unless he possess one of the four following qualifications; that is to say:—

Art. 168.—1. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a degree in medicine from an University in England, legally authorized to grant such degree, or together with a diploma or licence of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

2. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, together with a certificate to practise as an apothecary from the Society of Apothecaries of London.

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8 M. & W. 234; 5 Jur. 1,064. The qualification is limited to warrants or commissions, dated previously to the 1st August, 1826; inasmuch as the Act of 6 Geo. IV. c. 133 (which brought persons possessing this qualification within the benefit of the Apothecaries Act) expired on that day. Partners cannot be appointed *joint* medical officers of a district, but the fact that they are partners will be no objection to their being appointed individually as medical officers of distinct districts in the same or in any other union. There is nothing to prevent a medical officer of a district being also appointed to the union workhouse, if his residence is conveniently situate.—*Instr. Letter*.

As regards the continuance in office of medical officers who at the time of their appointment were not duly qualified according to the regulations of the Poor Law Board, see Arts. 3 and 4 of the General Order of 25th May, 1857 (*post*); and also the General Order of 10th December, 1859 (*post*).

The Medical Act (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, s. 36) enacts, that after the 1st January, 1859, extended by 22 Vict. c. 21, s. 1, to 1st July, 1859, and again extended by 23 Vict. c. 7, s. 3, to 1st January, 1861, no person shall hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon, or other medical officer, in a lunatic asylum, house of industry, parochial or union workhouse or poor-house, parish union or other public establishment, body, or institution, or as a medical officer of health, unless he be registered under the Act. By sect. 33 of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, it is provided that no person who, on the 1st October, 1858, was acting as medical officer under an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board, should be disqualified to hold his office by reason of his not being registered before the 1st January, 1859, unless he shall have failed to be registered within six months from the passing of the Act, that is, the 2nd February, 1859; but see 22 Vict. c. 21, s. 2, and 23 Vict. c. 7, s. 4, which contains a further provision on the subject. It should be added that by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 41, s. 1, the powers of every body entitled under the Medical Act to grant qualifications for registration, are extended to the granting of any qualification for registration granted by such body to all persons without distinction of sex.

It is, therefore, incumbent upon the Guardians to ascertain that their medical officers are registered under the Act. This they will readily ascertain by reference to the Register published annually by the General Council under sect. 27 of the Act; or they should require the medical officer to produce to them evidence of his being so registered. The Poor Law Board have since (10th December, 1859) issued a General Order (see *post*) on the subject of the qualifications required for the appointment of medical officers, which, however, applies only to appointments made subsequently to the 1st March, 1860.

Art. 168.—3. A diploma or degree as surgeon from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, such person having been in actual practice as an apothecary on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

4. A warrant or commission as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in her Majesty's Navy, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon or pothecary in Her Majesty's Army, *or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company* (*a*) dated previous to the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Art. 169.—Provided always, that if it be impracticable, consistently with the proper attendance on the sick poor, for the Guardians to procure a person residing within the district in which he is to act, and duly qualified in one of the four modes recited in Art. 168, to attend on the poor in such district, or that the only person resident within such district, and so qualified, shall have been dismissed from office by the Commissioners, or shall be unfit or incompetent to hold the office of medical officer, then and in such case the Guardians shall cause a special minute to be made and entered on the usual

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The Consolidated Orders subsequently issued contain, in lieu of Art. 168 in the text of the General Consolidated Order, the following Article on the subject of the qualification of medical officers :—

"Art. 167.—No person shall hold the office of medical officer under this Order, unless he be duly registered under 'The Medical Act of 1858,' and be qualified by law to practise both medicine and surgery in England and Wales, such qualification being established by the production to the Board of Guardians of a diploma, certificate of a degree, licence, or other instrument granted or issued by competent legal authority, in Great Britain or Ireland, testifying to the medical or surgical, or medical and surgical, qualification or qualifications of the candidate for such office :

" Provided that evidence that any candidate was in practice as an apothecary on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be taken to be equivalent to a certificate to practise from the Society of Apothecaries of London :

" Provided also that any person being registered as aforesaid, who shall possess a warrant or commission as surgeon or assistant-surgeon in Her Majesty's Navy, or as surgeon or assistant-surgeon or apothecary in Her Majesty's Army, or as a surgeon or assistant-surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company,* dated previous to the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, shall be qualified to be appointed to the office of medical officer as aforesaid."

(*a*) The passage printed in italics is now obsolete, and perhaps also the whole of sub-section 4.

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* See note to sub-section 4.

record of their proceedings, stating the reasons which, in their opinion, make it necessary to employ a person not qualified as required by Art. 168, and shall forthwith transmit a copy of such minute to the Commissioners for their consideration; and the Commissioners may permit the employment by such Guardians of any person duly licensed to practise as a medical man, although such person be not qualified in one of the four modes required by Art. 168 (*a*).

Art. 170.—Provided also, that the Guardians may, with the consent of the Commissioners, continue in office any medical officer duly licensed to practise as a medical man already employed by any such Guardians, although such medical officer may not be qualified in one of the four modes required by Art. 168 (*b*).

Art. 171.—No person shall hold the office of chaplain under this Order without the consent of the bishop of the diocese to his appointment, signified in writing (*c*).

(*a*) It will be seen that if there be not a person resident *within* the district who possesses a double qualification, the Guardians can now appoint a medical man who is duly qualified to practise as such, and who is resident within the district, though there may be others residing *near to* the district possessing double qualifications. Further with respect to this Article, see Arts. 3 and 4 of the General Order of the 25th May, 1857, *post*.

(*b*) This Article is omitted in the Consolidated Orders issued subsequently to this Order.

If a person possessing only a single qualification altogether ceases to be a medical officer of the union, he cannot be re-appointed to the same or any other district, unless under the provisions of Art. 169.

(*c*) The consent of the Bishop will be obtained by the Guardians, and forwarded by their clerk to the Poor Law Board.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842. If the Bishop simply signifies his consent in writing, it will be sufficient. No formal licence is requisite. The appointment of a chaplain to a union workhouse is not an appointment to a benefice, for which a special licence is required. With reference to the payment of a fee to the secretary of the Bishop for the consent, the Poor Law Commissioners, in 9 O. C. 178, stated that "the consent of the Bishop to the appointment of the chaplain to a union workhouse is a requisite as much for the benefit of the clergyman seeking to obtain that office, as of the Guardians requiring his services therein. When, therefore, the proposed chaplain applies for such consent and obtains it, and a fee is thereupon demanded of him by the Bishop's Secretary, the Board think, that whether the latter could lawfully have insisted upon payment of the fee or not, the chaplain has no legal claim upon the Guardians to be reimbursed the amount."

Where the workhouse is in a peculiar, the Bishop to whose diocese the peculiar belongs, and not the ordinary of the peculiar, will give the consent.—*Instr. Letter*, February, 1842.

If the Bishop should for any cause withdraw his consent, his doing so will have no effect on the chaplain's appointment, which will continue notwithstanding.

A clergyman of the Church of England duly appointed chaplain of a workhouse

Remuneration of the Officers.

Art. 172.—The Guardians shall pay to the several officers and assistants appointed to or holding any office or employment under this Order, such salaries or remuneration as the Commissioners may from time to time direct or approve (*a*).

Provided that the Guardians, with the approval of the Commissioners, may pay to any officer or person employed by such Guardians a reasonable compensation on account of extraordinary services, or other unforeseen circumstances connected with the duties of such officer or person or the necessities of the union.

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may perform the service of the Church of England in a workhouse, without the consent of the incumbent of the parish in which the workhouse is locally situated. (*Molyneux* v. *Bagshaw*, *ante*, p. 153).

A chaplaincy to a union workhouse will be a preferment within the Clerical Disabilities Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 91, s. 3).

(*a*) The power of the Commissioners to determine the salaries of the officers is derived from section 46 of 4 Will. IV. c. 66. See the minute of the Commissioners, dated 31st October, 1840, in their Seventh Annual Report, p. 123. In all cases in which the Commissioners fix the salary or remuneration of an officer, or sanction the salary or remuneration proposed by the Guardians, they understand that no perquisites or extra charges or emoluments are to be allowed over and above such salary or remuneration. Thus the workhouse master should be required to account for the produce of bones, hog-wash, kitchen-stuff, and other refuse sold from, or consumed in, the house. Unless an agreement to that effect be made at the time of the appointment of any workhouse officer, no part of his family is to be maintained within the workhouse. The maintenance of any children or other relations who may stay with him should be paid for by him, and the costs deducted from the charge of establishment maintenance at the end of the quarter. Upon this point, see note to Art. 153. Moreover, the quantity of each article of consumption allowed to each officer daily should be specified by the Guardians, and entered on their minutes. Unless this is done, the auditor will be unable to check the provision accounts of the workhouse master.

The workhouse or other officers of the union are not entitled to call upon the medical officer to attend them when they are sick, as a part of the duty of the latter. If they do so, the medical officer will be entitled to require them to remunerate him for his attendance as private patients. Where, however, the illness is contracted in the discharge of their duties, the Guardians might, under the proviso to this Article and with the consent of the Poor Law Board, pay the bill of the medical attendant. Nevertheless, the principle of providing medical attendance on officers of a workhouse is recognized in the case of training ships provided by the Metropolitan Asylum Board; for by an order of the Local Government Board, dated 14th January, 1878, it is provided that in addition to the duties prescribed by Art. 60 of the Order of 24th April, 1876, it shall be the duty of the medical officer to attend any officer or other person appointed or employed at the ship, whenever he shall be required by the Board of Management or the ship committee to do so, with the consent of such officer or other person.

It must be remembered that the workhouse officers are not entitled to sell their rations or give them away when they do not consume the whole of what is allowed them by the terms of their appointment, nor are they at liberty to make a private

arrangement with the tradesmen who supply the workhouse with provisions, for the supply of a better quality of provisions for the use of the officers than that which is allowed, without the special sanction of the Board of Guardians. The Local Government Board are of opinion that a private arrangement with a tradesman or the receipt of any compensation from such tradesman for a smaller quantity of any article than an officer thinks himself entitled to, is most objectionable; and they will be prepared to deal with any such transaction as an offence approaching fraud. The rations allowed to the master and matron are for their own consumption only, and they are not entitled to supply their friends and other persons calling upon them with refreshments from the workhouse stores.

The half of the salaries of the medical officers, and half the costs of medicines and surgical appliances when provided by the Guardians, and the whole of the salaries of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, will be repaid to the Guardians by Government. The Guardians, however, must, in the first instance, pay these salaries, and the salaries of the two last-mentioned officers should be *exclusive* of board and lodging in the workhouse; otherwise the whole amount will not be repaid to the Guardians by Government. See the circulars of the Poor Law Board on this subject. Gratuities for extraordinary services can only be paid under this Article to officers "appointed to or holding any office or employment under this order," and such gratuities when paid must be charged in the accounts in the same manner as the salaries of the officers. The regulation in Art. 172 does not apply to persons appointed temporarily to an office by the Guardians during a vacancy in the particular office. As to temporary substitutes, see Article 193 (*post*).

The Guardians cannot compel an officer to resign his appointment before he applies for an increase of salary. It cannot be expected that eligible officers would consent to hold their office subject to such a condition; still some Boards of Guardians have tried to enforce it, but, very properly, have failed in doing so.

Even after the approval has been obtained to a gratuity, there is not any obligation on the Guardians to pay, for they may withdraw their approval.

Under the statute law, there is no power to give gratuities out of the rates (*Ex parte Mellish*, 8 L. T. N.S. 47).

Here attention may be directed to 27 & 28 Vict. c. 42; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, ss. 1, 2; 30 Vict. c. 6, s. 76; and 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, ss. 18, 19, 20, which empower Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, to grant superannuation allowance to officers in their service. The allowance shall not exceed in any case two-thirds of the officer's salary on his retirement; and the retiring officer must be at least sixty years of age, and have served as an officer of some union or parish for twenty years at the least. Under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 94, superannuation allowances may be granted to a medical officer, notwithstanding he shall not have devoted his entire time to the service of the union, district, or parish. The superannuation allowance is payable up to the day of the death of the late officer and no longer, and it will be forfeited on a conviction for treason or felony. (33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, s. 2.) If any officer seek a superannuation allowance from the Guardians of any union or parish, or from the overseers of any such parish under any statute applicable to such allowance, his service as a registrar of marriages, or under any of the provisions of the Sanitary Acts as defined by "The Public Health Act, 1875," or of that Act, shall not operate to prevent him from obtaining the same. (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 17).

With regard to the superannuation of Poor Law officers, the following circular of the Local Government Board, dated 14th December, 1880, as to the scale for allowances, is important: they say "that their attention having been drawn to the diversity of practice existing amongst Boards of Guardians with respect to the superannuation allowances proposed to be awarded to Poor Law officers on their ceasing to hold office, the Board have considered it necessary to review the subject generally, in order to lay down, as far as practicable, the rules which should be followed in such cases. As these grants affect not only the present but future ratepayers also, the consent of the Board, as the Guardians are aware, has been made

Art. 173.—The salary of every officer or assistant appointed to, or holding, any office or employment under this Order, shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office or employment, and no longer (*a*).

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essential to their validity, and consequently it is incumbent upon the Board to satisfy themselves that the sums proposed are reasonable and proper.

"The Board have found that, in many instances, pensions have been submitted for their approval which were quite disproportionate to the length of service of the retiring officer, ; and that, in some cases, where the service has been comparatively short, and the officers have been appointed at very advanced ages, amounts have been proposed to be awarded equal to two-thirds of their salary and emoluments, being the largest amount which could have been awarded under the Act after a forty years' service. The refusal of the Board to ratify these grants has not only caused disappointment to the officer, but has sometimes led to lengthened correspondence with the Guardians.

"In order, therefore, to guard against these results, the Board think it right to inform the Guardians of the definite rule which they have considered it necessary to lay down, and by which, under ordinary circumstances, they will in future be guided in dealing with this subject. In arriving at a decision it has been unnecessary for the Board themselves to originate a scale, inasmuch as the Legislature, in the statutes dealing with pensions in the Civil Service, and, in the case of the officers of certain local authorities in the metropolis, has clearly indicated the principle which should be adopted in awarding allowances of this kind.

"Following, then, the scale of allowances prescribed by the statute of the 29th Vict. c. 31, the amount which may, in the opinion of the Board, be properly awarded to an officer who has served with efficiency for ten years or more, and for less than eleven years, will be an annual sum equal to ten-sixtieths of his salary and emoluments at the time of his ceasing to hold office, with an addition of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of service, until a maximum of forty-sixtieths, or two-thirds, be reached, which is the highest amount authorized by the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 42. At the same time, there may be instances where, for the due and efficient discharge of the duties of certain offices, professional or other special qualifications are essential, and where the persons having such qualifications have been appointed when beyond the age of thirty years. In those cases a number of years not exceeding ten, may, for the purposes of the computation, be added to the number of years during which the officers have actually served.

"It is, of course, optional with the Guardians whether, if they make a grant, it shall be on a lower basis than that above indicated, or shall be for a limited term only."

It should be added that under 29 Vict. c. 31, s. 6:—Any Board to which the Act applies may grant to any person who is compelled to quit their service by reason of severe bodily injury occasioned, without his own default, in the discharge of his public duty, or from infirmity of mind or body, before the completion of the period which would entitle him to a superannuation allowance, a gratuity not exceeding three months' pay for every two years of service.

District auditors appointed by the Local Government Board are entitled to reckon an additional five years to their actual years service for the purpose of superannuation; but the limit of 40 years service cannot be exceeded.

(*a*) But see Art. 175 respecting the payment of the salary of an officer who has been suspended from his office, and is afterwards dismissed by the Local Government Board. This Article does not apply to officers appointed to or holding office under any other Order, as, for instance, a collector of poor rates who is appointed under a separate Order (*post.*)

It may be useful here to state, that with regard to Government salaries, the

Art. 174.—If no remuneration or salary be expressly assigned to the treasurer, the profit arising from the use of money from time to time left in his hands shall be deemed to be the payment of his services (*a*).

Art. 175.—An officer who may be suspended, and who may without the previous removal of such suspension be dismissed by the Commissioners, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension (*b*).

Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by a Treasury Minute, dated 1st July, 1837, have directed that in all cases where payment of salary is to be made for a broken period upon annual rates of pay or allowance, the amount due shall be calculated with reference to the number of days in the quarter in which such broken period occurs. The quarter ending

31st March	contains 90 days.
(in leap year)	,, 91 ,,
30th June	,, 92 ,,
30th September	,, 92 ,,
31st December	,, 92 ,,

It seems to be desirable that a like rule should be observed with regard to Poor Law officers' salaries; but of course, if the quarters are made to terminate at different periods from the above, the number of days in each quarter will vary according to the circumstances.

By 33 & 34 Vict. c. 35, s. 2, periodical payments in the nature of income shall, like interest in money lent, be considered as accruing from day to day, and shall be apportionable in respect of time accordingly.

In the Consolidated Orders issued to unions, declared since 1847, in lieu of Art. 173, the following is substituted:—

"The salary of every officer, or assistant, appointed to or holding any office or employment under this Order, shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office or employment, and no longer, and shall be paid at the several quarters ending at the usual feast-days in the year; namely, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, Christmas Day and Lady Day; provided, nevertheless, that in the case of any officer whose duty it is to render accounts to the Board of Guardians, it shall be competent for the Guardians to defer in whole or in part the payment of the salary of any such officer until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance, the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall be forthwith paid.

Further with regard to payment of salaries, see Art. 36 of the Order of Accounts, *post*.

As to the quarterly or other periodical payment of officers, see Arts. 2 and 3 of the General Order of the 19th August, 1867, *post*

(*a*) The Guardians cannot pay interest to their treasurer on sums which they may overdraw, and charge such interest on the poor rates. On this subject see note to Art. 81.

On the other hand, they cannot legally take money out of his hands as treasurer and place it to a deposit account at interest. To do so would be to deprive him of the use of the money to which he is entitled. It would also take the money out of the obligation of his bond of security to the Guardians.

(*b*) But it would seem that, if the officer resigns his office after his suspension, he will be entitled to payment of his salary up to the date of his resignation.

The Consolidated Orders subsequently issued, contain, in lieu of Art. 175, the following:—

Art. 176.—The Guardians shall not pay to any officer bound to account, to be hereafter appointed, who may have been removed, or who may be under suspension from his office, any salary claimed by such officer until his accounts shall have been audited by the auditor.

Art. 177.—No salary of any district medical officer shall include the remuneration for operations and services of the following classes performed by such medical officer in that capacity for any out-door pauper, but such operations and services shall be paid for by the Guardians, according to the rates specified in this Article (*a*).

1. Treatment of compound fractures of the thigh ...			
2. Treatment of compound fractures or compound dislocation of the leg	5	0	0
3. Amputation of leg, arm, foot, or hand			
4. The operation for strangulated hernia			
5. Treatment of simple fractures or simple dislocations of the thigh or leg	3	0	0
6. Amputation of a finger or toe	2	0	0
7. Treatment of dislocations or fractures of the arm...	1	0	0

The above rates shall include the payment for the supply of all kinds of apparatus and splints (*b*).

"An officer who may be suspended, and who may upon such suspension be dismissed by the Poor Law Board, shall not be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension; and no officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office by reason of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension."

As to the time of payment of salaries, see Art. 36 of the General Order for Accounts, and the order of the Local Government Board of the 22nd December, 1871, *post*.

(*a*) The operation of this Article and Articles 179—183, and Art. 178 as amended has been suspended with respect to the medical officers of the Gillingham and Fontwell Districts of the Shaftesbury union by an Order dated 28th July, 1880.

As to payments for two operations at the same time, see Art. 180, *post*.

(*b*) The operations enumerated in Art. 177 are intended to provide for cases of urgency (principally those arising from accident), which cannot be sent to a public hospital with safety and propriety. The payments for operations are limited to operations on out-door poor, and do not include those performed in the workhouse. It appeared to the Commissioners that the continued attendance at the house of the patient in severe surgical cases usually forms the most burdensome part of the extra service of the medical man; whereas the constant visits of the medical officer to the workhouse enable him to attend a patient in the workhouse without always making a visit for that express purpose. Moreover, when a patient can be removed to a workhouse, or when he has long been the subject of

medical treatment in the workhouse, he may in general be removed with safety or propriety to an infirmary or hospital; and the Commissioners think it desirable that, where the distance or other circumstances do not present serious obstacles, paupers should enjoy the practised skill and combined judgment of the medical men usually connected with such establishments. While, therefore, the Commissioners would discourage the performance of important surgical operations in workhouses, they are ready to sanction any reasonable subscription to an hospital or similar establishment by a Board of Guardians on behalf of the union. The payments are intended to cover not only the operation, but also the attendance after the operation, which in severe cases of this sort ought usually to be numerous. Cases in which the patient does not survive the operation thirty-six hours, or in which he does not receive several subsequent attendances, are only to be paid for at the rate of one-half of the amount prescribed by Art. 177 (see Art. 179).—*Instr. Letter.*

Hernia reduced without a surgical operation does not entitle the medical officer to the fee of £5; and, with respect to fractures, it may be here stated, for the information of non-medical readers, that a fracture is called compound when the end or ends of the bone or bones have penetrated the soft parts, so as to come in contact with the air, which alters the whole process set up by Nature for the cure of a simple fracture,—giving rise at the same time to such a degree of constitutional irritation as usually leads to the death of old people. A comminuted fracture is a term applied to a fracture when the bone is broken into several pieces; also to any substance which has been ground into minute particles.

The following are within the regulation in No. 5:—Fracture of the neck, of the thigh bone, or of the malleolus exturnus. And the following are not within it:—Fractures of the knee-cap or patella, or of the tarsus, metatarsus, or toes.

The following are within the regulation No. 7:—Dislocation of the shoulder, elbow, and wrist; fracture of the humerus, ulna (or elbow-joint, which is formed by the bones of the arm), and radius. And the following are not within it:—Fracture of the ribs, clavicle, scapula, and acromion; carpus, metacarpus, and fingers or thumbs. Compound fractures of the *arm* are to be paid for at the same rate as simple fractures.

Compound or simple fractures of the bones of the face do not come within the scope of the regulation, nor does the operation for fistula, lithotomy, lithotrity,—removing a cancer in the breast, tapping for dropsy, or the removal of tumours on any part of the body.

If the attendance and the operation be in consequence of an order given by an overseer in a case of "sudden and urgent necessity," the fees should be paid by the Guardians and charged to the common fund of the union.

Medical men who are not medical officers of the union are not entitled to any fees under this Order for operations formed upon, and services rendered to, paupers; but the Guardians, if they think fit, can nevertheless pay such medical men for their services such a sum as may be fair and reasonable.

The fees are payable in respect to operations performed upon non-settled as well as upon settled paupers; and they must be charged to the same account as that to which the relief of the particular pauper is charged. The same observation applies to extra allowances under Art. 181, *post.*

Reference may here be made to 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 2, which enables Guardians, if they think proper, to pay for any medical or other assistance which shall be rendered to any poor person on the happening of any accident, bodily casualty, or sudden illness, although no order may have been given for the same by them or any of their officers.

As regards the performance of surgical operations and services not specified in Art. 177 (see Art. 181), which allows of an extra payment being made, with the approval of the Poor Law Board, for cases which may have presented peculiar difficulty, or required and received long attendance from the medical officer.

It will be noticed that Art. 177 directs that the specified fees shall be paid by the Guardians; and therefore as in any case where the district medical officer is

Art. 178.—*(By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated June* 10, 1875 (*a*), *Art.* 178 *of the General Consolidated Order and the same proviso in all other similar Orders is rescinded; and by Art.* 2 *of the rescinding Order "the following proviso shall be substituted in place of the proviso so rescinded—*

"*Provided that, except in cases of sudden accident immediately threatening life, no medical officer shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for any amputation unless, before performing it, he shall have obtained, at his own cost, the advice of some person who shall be qualified by law to practice both medicine and surgery in England and Wales, such qualification being established by the production to the Board of Guardians of a diploma, certificate of a degree, license, or other instrument, granted or issued by competent legal authority in Great Britain or Ireland, testifying to the medical or surgical, or medical and surgical, qualification or qualifications of such person, and unless he shall produce to the Guardians a certificate from such person as aforesaid stating that, in his opinion, it was right and proper that such amputation should be then performed* (*b*).

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lawfully ordered by an overseer to attend, and he performs such operations or services as are specified in Art. 177, he acts in the capacity of district medical officer, and the Guardians are to pay him the appropriate fee.

So, also, as regards Arts. 182 and 183 of the Order. If an Order for the attendance of the district medical officer in any case of sudden and urgent necessity be given by an overseer, the Guardians, it is considered, should pay the fee which is due under the Articles above referred to.

If on the other hand the overseers give a medical order in a case in which they cannot lawfully do so, the Guardians are not bound to recognize the claim of the medical officer, but may refer him to the overseers who gave the order.

In some unions, Arts, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, and 183, have been suspended by subsequent Orders of the Poor Law Board.

After the 1st January, 1861, "no certificate required by any Act now in force, or that may hereafter be passed, from any physician, surgeon, licentiate in medicine and surgery, or other medical practitioner, shall be valid, unless the person signing the same be registered under this Act." (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, s. 37; 22 Vict. c. 21, s. 1; 23 Vict. c. 7, s. 3.) By sect. 34 of 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, the words, "legally qualified medical practitioner," or "duly qualified medical practitioner," or any words imputing a person recognized by law as a medical practitioner or member of the medical profession, when used in any Act of Parliament, are to be construed to mean a person registered under that Act.

As a general rule, it is thought not desirable that a medical man who is a Guardian of the union should give certificates under this Article in his own union.

(*a*) This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Friday, the 11th of June, 1875, on which day it came into operation; and it is addressed "To the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions and separate parishes in England and Wales; to the District Medical Officers of the said unions and separate parishes respectively; and to all others whom it may concern."

(*b*) This Article has been repealed by Article 4 of the General Order of 12th February, 1879, *post*, and other provisions made.

"*Art.* 3.—*In any union or separate parish where the operation of the Articles of the said several Orders comprising the provisions for the special remuneration of district medical officers has been suspended with respect to amputations, the operation of the proviso substituted by this Order shall also be suspended to the same extent until further Order is made in that behalf.*")

Art. 179.—Provided also, that if, in any case, the patient has not survived the operation more than thirty-six hours, and has not required and received several attendances after the operation by the medical officer who has performed the same, such medical officer shall be entitled only to one-half of the payments respectively prescribed above.

Art. 180.—Provided also, that if several of the fees specified in Art. 177 become payable with respect to the same person at the

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The regulation hitherto in force required that the certificate in any such case should be that of some member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or of some Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Having regard, however, to the Medical Act, 1858, which was passed long subsequent to the General Orders containing the regulation referred to, the Board are of opinion that the restriction imposed should be removed, and that the qualification should be extended in accordance with the principal of that Act. Hence, the Order now issued substitutes for the proviso on the subject in the previous General and other Orders, one which makes the qualification the same as that prescribed with reference to the appointment of medical officer by the Orders in force in that behalf.—*Circular*, 11th June, 1875.

It is not necessary that the certificate be obtained and produced to the Guardians previously to the operations, but the medical officer must have obtained the advice upon which the certificate is founded before he performs the operation. As regards the medical officer obtaining assistance in performing operations, the following is an extract from a letter of the Poor Law Board, which was published in the *Lancet* of 21st November, 1857:—"As regards the application which you have made for an order for three medical men to assist you in the amputation, I am directed to state that the more regular course under circumstances such as you describe, is, that the medical officer himself (when he deems it needful to do so) should obtain any additional professional aid which may in his judgment be necessary, and after the operation has been performed, submit the facts to the Guardians. It then rests with them to determine whether the case was of such unusual and exceptional character as to warrant them in making a special allowance for the assistance so rendered." The Guardians should pay for the assistance so rendered themselves, and the case would not come within Art. 181, if the payments be not made to the medical officer, but to the persons by whom the assistance was rendered.

It is only in case of "amputation" that a certificate is required under this Article, therefore it is not requisite that a certificate should be obtained with regard to other surgical operations; as, for instance, the operation for strangulated hernia.

According to the opinion of Erle, J., in *Haigh* v. *North Bierley*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 65; 5 Jur. N.S. 512, in a case where any difficulty or dangerous operation is necessary, it is competent for the Guardians to provide assistance for their medical officer and to pay for it themselves

same time, and in consequence of the same cause or injury, the medical officer shall be entitled only to one of such fees, and if they be unequal, to the highest.

Act. 181.—In any surgical case not provided for in Art. 177, which has presented peculiar difficulty, or required and received long attendance from the district medical officer, the Guardians may make to the said medical officer, such reasonable extra allowance as they may think fit, and the Commissioners may approve (*a*).

Art. 182.—In cases in which any medical officer, either for the workhouse or a district, shall be called on by order of a person legally qualified to make such order to attend any woman in or immediately after childbirth, or shall, under circumstances of difficulty or danger, without any order, visit any such woman actually receiving relief, or whom the Guardians may subsequently decide to have been in a destitute condition, such medical officer shall be paid for his attendance and medicines by a sum of not less than ten shillings, nor more than twenty shillings, according as the Guardians may agree with such officer (*b*).

(*a*) Note that it is only surgical cases which fall under this rule. Other cases may be dealt with under Art. 172. See also 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 2, which enables the Guardians to give discretionary compensation in certain cases.

(*b*) This Article has been suspended in the Merthyr Tydvil Union by an Order dated 28th June, 1880. Observe that the medical officer must have an order for his attendance, signed by a person legally qualified to make such an order; further upon this point, see Official Circular 4, p. 102, and 6, pp. 40, 90. When the accouchment takes place without the attendance of the medical officer, and the woman goes on satisfactorily till some time afterwards, and then falls ill, and is attended by the medical officer, it is considered that the case falls within his general contract, and that he is not entitled to a special fee for his attendance; for the words "immediately after childbirth" do not apply to such a case. Those words contemplate attendance within a reasonable time afterwards, and not after the lapse of three or four days. They must be taken to mean so immediately after childbirth that the medical officer may render the patient that medical assistance which is requisite in cases of childbirth as soon as the child is born, or within a short time afterwards. A lengthened attendance *previously* to childbirth, for illness consequent upon the woman's pregnancy, does not entitle the medical officer to a special fee. The attendance must be *at* and *subsequent* to the birth. The term "childbirth," applies only to cases in which the child was or might have been born alive; hence the delivery of a seven months' child comes within the term "childbirth." Attendances in a case of a miscarriage, or in consequence of symptoms of premature labour, or if the woman was only four or five months gone with child, do not entitle the medical officer to an extra fee. This regulation contains no provision for a case in which the woman is delivered by one medical officer and receives subsequent medical attendance from another. It contemplates the delivery and subsequent attendance being paid for to the *same* officer by a

Art. 183.—Provided that in any special case in which great difficulty may have occurred in the delivery, or long subsequent attendance in respect of some puerperal malady or affection may have been requisite, any district medical officer shall receive the sum of two pounds (*a*).

Art. 184.—Every treasurer (*b*), master, matron of a workhouse in which there is no master, collector, or relieving officer, every

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single fee; but it is considered that the medical officer will be entitled to the fee even though, upon his arrival at the house, he finds that the woman has been delivered and has subsequently died. The delivery of a woman of twins does not entitle the medical officer to a double fee for his attendance unless the circumstances attending the delivery be of such a special character as to bring the case within Art. 183.

As regards the duty of the master of the workhouse to give an order or rather to send for the medical officer of the workhouse, see Art. 208, No. 14. By Art. 210, No. 12, the matron is "to take proper care of the sick paupers."

The law empowers overseers of the poor to grant relief only in cases of sudden and urgent necessity—and, therefore, if an overseer should give an order for medical attendance, the medical officer should satisfy himself whether it be a lawful order or not, that is, whether the case be one of "sudden and urgent necessity." If he receives an order which, in the particular case, the overseer is not legally empowered to give, he may act upon it or not, as he may think fit, requiring, if he act upon it, that the overseer giving the order should undertake personally to remunerate him for his services. So again when the medical officer makes his claim upon the Guardians for a fee under Art. 182, having attended, in pursuance of an order given by an overseer, the Guardians must ascertain whether or not the claim is well founded. If they come to the conclusion that the order was not a lawful order, they must then hold that the medical officer was not entitled to claim any fee from them, and they would be bound to withhold payment of it. At the same time, however, they may deal with the case as one justifying such compensation as they in their discretion may think proper to make, in accordance with the terms of 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 2. On the other hand, if the medical officer should act upon an order which has no legal operation so far as concerns the Guardians, and the Guardians should decline to compensate him under the statute, he will have a legal claim upon the overseer by whom the order was signed, provided he expressly or impliedly undertook a personal responsibity in respect of the medical officer's attendance on the case.

(*b*) Note that it is only a *district* medical officer that is entitled to an increased fee under this Article, and it must be read as a proviso to the preceding Art. 182; so that there must be all the incidents required by that Article, accompanied by the circumstances referred to in it, to entitle the medical officer to the increased fee. A case of arm presentation is to be considered as a special case of great difficulty, entitling the medical officer to a fee of two pounds under this Article; so also the delivery by the use of forceps. Long subsequent attendance in respect of a puerperal malady or affection, such as diseased breasts, would entitle the medical officer to the extra fee; but not so if the attendance is merely on account of the general debility of the woman.

This Article does not contemplate the repayment to the medical officer of any fee paid to another medical man whom he may have called to his assistance in a special case.

(*a*) The surety of a union treasurer is not liable if the money is paid into a bank instead of directly to him as treasurer (*Mills* v. *Alderbury*, 18 L. J. Exch. 252; 3 Ex. 590).

person hereafter appointed as clerk, and every other officer whom the Guardians shall require so to do, shall respectively give a bond conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office with two sufficient sureties, not in the case of any security to be hereafter entered into, being officers of the same union; and every officer who shall have entered into any such security shall give immediate notice to the Guardians of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of such sureties, and shall, when required by the Guardians, produce a certificate, signed by two householders, that his sureties are alive, and believed by them to be solvent, and such officer shall supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die or become bankrupt or insolvent (*a*).

(*a*) The Local Government Board state that in some unions it has been customary to forward for their approval the bonds given by officers and the contracts entered into by medical officers. The Board do not consider that this course is necessary, as they have not the information requisite to enable them to give satisfactory advice on the subject. It rests with the Guardians themselves, under the advice *of their own legal adviser*, to see that such instruments are properly prepared and duly executed—*Circular*, 10*th March*, 1874.

This Article requires the Guardians to take proper security from the treasurer, the master of the workhouse, the matron where there is no master, collector, or relieving officer, and every person appointed as clerk, and also every other officer whom the Guardians shall require to give security, and to renew the security from time to time; and Art. 87 renders it necessary that the bonds so taken by the Guardians should be produced once a year for the inspection of the auditor. The latter provision is highly desirable, in order to ensure the preservation of the bonds in the proper hands. As the security is given in pursuance of the regulations of the Commissioners, the instrument by which it is given is exempt from stamp duty (sect. 86 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76). The Article requires that the sureties shall not be officers of the same union, but the prohibition does not extend to an officer of a parish in the union as a collector or assistant overseer, as such officers are not officers of the union. Though it does not prevent the officers naming members of the Boards of Guardians as sureties to their bonds, still it is not desirable if it can be avoided, that individual Guardians should become sureties for their officers; inasmuch as, in the event of proceedings being taken on the bond, the Guardian would be placed in the anomalous position of a member of a body causing proceedings to be taken against himself for the recovery of the penalty named in the bond. There is nothing in the Order which would prevent a person who is security for a paid officer being appointed himself a paid officer of the same union; but in such a case it would be proper that the bond should be cancelled, and a fresh security taken. As to the preparation of officers' bonds, see Art. 202, No. 4, and note. As to the liability of the sureties of a union treasurer for cheques cashed by an officer of the union, see *Lichfield Union* v. *Green*, 1 H. & N. 884; 26 L. J. Exch. 140; 3 Jur. N.S. 247; 21 J. P. 198. That case shows that if payment of an order of the Guardians upon their treasurer be taken in notes of a country bank, and the bank afterwards stops payment, the treasurer and his sureties are discharged.

The giving security by an officer is not a condition precedent to the validity of the appointment, for it is complete without the required security being given. (*Rex* v. *Patteson*, 4 B. & A. 9; 1 N. & M. 612).

Art. 185.—Provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, take the security of any society or company expressly authorized by statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of such officers (*a*).

Art. 186.—Provided also, that the Guardians may, with the consent of the Commissioners, dispense with such security in the case of any banking firm acting as treasurer, or in the case of a treasurer being a banker or partner of such firm (*b*).

The sureties to a bond given to the Guardians cannot be released from their obligations without the Guardians' consent; but if after satisfying themselves as to the state of the accounts of the officer, the Guardians should deem themselves justified in cancelling the bond and taking fresh securities, it is open to them to do so; they ought not, however, to give up the bond unless they are so satisfied and unless a fresh security of at least equal responsibility be provided. (56 O. C. N.S. 69).

Where an officer has resigned, the Guardians are entitled to retain possession of his bond as long as they think proper. They may, however, give it up when a reasonable time has elapsed after the determination of his office, and he has duly accounted for all the money he has received.

The following decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with regard to the liability of sureties is very important in its bearing on the securities of union officers:—

1. That a plea that the respondents were guilty of negligence and want of due care in checking and properly examining the accounts of the person employed, and that the surety was thereby released and discharged from the penalty of the bond, was no defence to the action on the bond.

2. That the mere passive inactivity of the person to whom a guarantee is given, his neglect to call the principal debtor to account in reasonable time, and to enforce payment against him, does not discharge the surety; that there must be some positive act done by him to the prejudice of the surety, or such degree of negligence as to imply connivance amounting to fraud.

3. That the surety guarantees the honesty of the person employed, and is not entitled to be relieved from his obligation because the employer fails to use all the means in his power to guard against the consequences of dishonesty. (*Black* v. *Ottoman Bank*, 8 Jur. N.S. 801; 6 L. T. N.S. 763; 10 W. R. 871).

If an employer discovers the unfaithfulness of his servant, whose honesty has been guaranteed by another, and does not disclose the servant's unfaithfulness, the guarantor will be exonerated from making good any subsequent loss to the employer by the dishonesty of the servant. (*Phillips* v. *Foxhall*, 27 L. T. N.S. 231; L. R. 7 Q. B. 666; 41 L. J. Q. B. 293; 20 W. R. 900).

(*a*) Further with regard to the security of a Guarantee Society, see the General Orders of the Poor Law Board, dated 21st January, 1871, and of the Local Government Board, dated 2nd February, 1872, *post*.

The Poor Law Board recommend, in all cases in which a security of a Guarantee Society is given on behalf of any officer to a Board of Guardians, that the Guardians should take care to have the receipt for the annual premium placed by such officer in their hands as soon as it is paid, and deposited for safe custody with the policy.

(*b*) Circumstances have occurred with respect to local banks in some parts of England which caused the Poor Law Board to decline to consent to security being dispensed with in any case, except when the Bank of England may be appointed treasurer. In the Consolidated Order subsequently issued this Article is omitted.

Continuance in Office and Suspension of Officers. Supply of Vacancies.

Art. 187.—Every officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order, other than a medical officer (*a*) shall continue to hold the same until he die or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners, or be proved to be insane, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners (*b*).

(*a*) As to the medical officer, see the General Order of the 25th May, 1857. And as regards appointments made in certain unions and parishes after 29th September, 1870, see the General Order of 10th August, 1870, *post*; and as to district medical officers in the metropolis, the General Order of 14th July, 1880, *post*.

(*b*) With regard to this Article see the General Order of 12th February, 1879, *post*, by which it is very materially altered.

The Guardians cannot agree with an officer on his appointment that the appointment shall be determined on notice being given by either party, though it is competent for the Guardians to agree with an officer that he shall give a month's notice of his intention to resign his office (see Art. 167). They cannot remove him by giving notice that his services will be discontinued, inasmuch as such a course would be inconsistent with the sect. 46 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, which empowers the Poor Law Board to determine the continuance in office or dismissal of paid officers. By sect. 48 the Board are empowered, as and when they think proper, by order under their hands and seal (either upon or without any suggestion or complaint in that behalf from the Overseers or Guardians of any parish or union), to remove any master of any workhouse, or assistant-overseer, or other paid officer of any parish or union, whom they shall deem unfit or incompetent to discharge the duties of any such office, or who shall at any time refuse or wilfully neglect to obey and carry into effect any of the Rules, Orders, or Regulations of the said Board, and to require from time to time, the persons competent in that behalf to appoint a fit and proper person in his room, and any person so removed is not competent to be appointed to or fill any paid office connected with the relief of the poor in any such parish or union, except with the consent of the Board under their hands and seal."—*Instr. Letter.*

The bankruptcy of an officer does not vacate the office; nor would bankruptcy be a legal disqualification for office, though there may be circumstances which would render a bankrupt an unfit person to be appointed to a paid office under the Guardians.

The exception to this Article, as to the tenure of office by medical officers, has been overruled by the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 25th May, 1857, *post*.

In the Orders subsequently issued, this Article, after the words "or resign," is as follows:—"Or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Board shall deem sufficient, or shall become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the Poor Law Board."

The Poor Law Board have the power to remove the chaplain of a union workhouse, he being an officer under the 46th and 48th sects. of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, as interpreted by sect. 109 of that Act. (*Ex parte Molyneux*, 27 J. P. 56; 7 L. T. N.S. 599; 11 W. R. 233).

As regards a conviction for treason or felony, see 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23, s. 2, *ante*.

This Order, as regards the superintendence of labour, has been amended in some instances by special orders providing that if at any time the number of able-bodied male paupers requiring relief shall be so small as to render the services of such an officer unnecessary, the Guardians may suspend him from the performance of his duties until a further occasion shall arise.

Art. 188.—Provided always, that every porter, nurse, assistant, or servant may be dismissed by the Guardians without the consent of the Commissioners; but every such dismissal, and the grounds thereof, shall be reported to the Commissioners (*a*).

Art. 189.—If any master or matron hereafter appointed be husband and wife, and one of them should be dismissed by Order of the Commissioners, or should otherwise vacate his or her office, or should die, the other or survivor shall, at the expiration of the then current quarter, cease to hold his or her office of master or matron, as the case may be (*b*).

Art. 190.—No officer of a workhouse who may have been dismissed by any Order of the Commissioners, shall, after such dismissal, remain upon the workhouse premises, or enter therein for the pur-

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The Local Government Board have a discretionary power of removing an officer whom they may deem unfit for his office, without giving him notice of their intention to do so, or hearing what he has to say in his defence (*Re Feather*, 19 L. J. M. C. 70, 15 J. P. 36); and a medical officer has no freehold interest in his office, but holds it only *durante vene placito* (*Donahoo* v. *Local Government Board*, 46 L. T. N.S. 300; 30 W. R. 334).

(*a*) The regulation requiring that the dismissals of the porter, nurse, and assistants, and the grounds of them, should be reported to the Local Government Board, is inserted in order to enable the Board to judge if a person so dismissed from one union should be allowed to be appointed in another union. As regards assistants or servants in the workhouse, see, however, the Order of 19th August, 1867, *post*.

The Local Government Board have been advised that the Guardians of a union are not legally authorized even with the consent of the Board to reduce the salary of an officer who is permanently appointed without the assent of such officer, Local Gov. Chron., 20th February, 1886, p. 150.

The 41st Art. of the Regulations of 19th January, 1852 (Ireland), under the Poor Law Acts, provides that "every officer appointed or holding any office under these regulations shall continue to hold the same until he die or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners, and every porter or assistant may be dismissed by the Board of Guardians without the consent of the Commissioners."

The Guardians of the Poor of the Belfast Union having dismissed an assistant-schoolmaster without any previous notice, he brought a civil-bill process against them for one month's wages, and the value of rations and residence for the same period of time. Upon a case stated by the going judge of assize for the opinion of the Queen's Bench Division: Held, that the Guardians had an absolute power of dismissal vested in them in respect of assistant-officers, which power they could exercise without any previous notice to the person to be dismissed (*McGuigan* v. *The Guardians of the Poor of the Belfast Union*, 18 L. R. Ir. 89).

May, C.J. "It must, I think, be presumed that they will not exercise the power of dismissal except on public and sufficient grounds; and if such is their motive and reason, it seems that it would be inconvenient to provide that any particular period should be assigned up to the termination of which the officers should continue in the employment."

(*b*) With regard to this Article, see Art. 1 (2) of the General Order of 12th February, 1879, by which it is materially altered. It is obviously desirable that in every case where practicable, the master and matron should be man and wife, and that they should be without incumbrance. See note to Art. 153, *ante*.

pose of interfering with the management of such workhouse, unless the Commissioners have consented to his subsequent appointment to an office in such workhouse, under the provisions of the said first-recited Act, or to his temporary employment therein.

Art. 191.—Every medical officer duly appointed shall, unless the period for which he is appointed be entered on the Minutes of the Guardians at the time of making such appointment, or be acknowledged in writing by such medical officer, continue in office until he may die or resign, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed therefrom by the Commissioners (*a*).

Art. 192.—The Guardians may at their discretion suspend from the discharge of his or her duties any master, matron, schoolmaster, schoolmistress, medical officer, relieving officer, or superintendent of out-door labour; and the Guardians shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof to the Commissioners; and if the Commissioners remove the suspension of such officer by the Guardians, he or she shall forthwith resume the performance of his or her duties (*b*).

Art. 193.—If any officer, or assistant, appointed to or holding any

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(*a*) This Article was rescinded by a General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 15th February, 1855, which made new provisions with respect to the medical officer's tenure of office; and that Order has been again rescinded, except as to appointments made prior to the 24th June, 1857, by a General Order, dated 25th May, 1857 (*post*). The Consolidated Orders subsequently issued contain the following provision with reference to the tenure of the office of medical officer:—

"Every medical officer duly appointed shall hold his office according to the provisions contained in the General Order of this Board bearing date the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven."

(*b*) Respecting the salaries of officers suspended or dismissed, see Art. 157, *ante*.

The Guardians cannot under this Article suspend either their clerk or their treasurer from office. The proper course for them to adopt in a case of any misconduct on the part of these officers is to report the fact of their misconduct to the Local Government Board, who, if they think fit, can suspend them from the performance of their duties, previously to causing the matter of complaint to be investigated by an inspector. The bankruptcy of the treasurer does not vacate the office. In such case he must tender his resignation to the Guardians before they can proceed to another election. The Guardians, if they suspend an officer, may at any time remove the suspension without the intervention of the Local Government Board.

By an Order, dated 9th January, 1878, it is provided that if at any time the number of able-bodied male paupers requiring relief shall be so small as to render the services of such a superintendent of out-door labour unnecessary, the Guardians may suspend him from the performance of his duties until a further occasion shall arise.

office or employment under this Order be at any time prevented by sickness or accident or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment shall be reported to the Commissioners as soon as the same shall have been made (*a*).

Art. 194.—The vice-chairman, or some Guardian to be appointed by the Guardians, may perform any of the duties assigned to the clerk until any vacancy in the office shall have been filled, or until a substitute be appointed in the case of the sickness, accident, or absence of the clerk (*b*).

Art. 195.—When any officer may die, resign, or become legally disqualified to perform the duties of his office, the Guardians shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such death, resignation, or disqualification, give notice thereof to the Commissioners, and proceed to make a new appointment to the office so vacant in the manner prescribed by the above regulations (*c*).

(*a*) If any of the officers who reside in the workhouse should be temporarily incapable of performing their duties, the Guardians may under this Article employ a temporary substitute, and pay him for his services. It is not necessary that they should obtain the sanction of the Local Government Board before they make the payment. It will be understood that if the chaplain keep a curate, he will not be entitled to perform his duties in the workhouse by his curate without the consent of the Guardians."—*Instr. Letter*, 5th February, 1842. The Guardians can grant temporary leave of absence to any officer; and, in general, no workhouse officer should absent himself from his duties without the permission of the Guardians. The officers ought not to be absent singly, and still less simultaneously, from the workhouse, without sufficient cause. The master ought always to sleep in the workhouse.—*Ib.* This Article is not applicable to the case in which the clerk may be occasionally prevented from attending personally to his duties at the Board for a single day. Such a case may be properly met by the appointment of the Vice-Chairman, or some other Guardian, to perform the duties of the clerk for the particular occasion under Art. 194. Such occasional absence on the part of the clerk ought not, however, to take place except for sufficient cause. But it applies to a relieving officer who may obtain leave of absence from his duties; unless a substitute be appointed to act for him, there will be no one legally responsible for the discharge of his duties during his absence.

As regards the substitute of a medical officer, see Art. 200, *post*.

(*b*) See the preceding note as to the absence of the clerk from the meetings of the Board. If a Guardian be appointed a paid substitute for an officer under this Article, he will be a paid officer engaged in the administration of the Poor Laws within the meaning of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 14, and as such will be incapable of acting as a Guardian.

It will be noticed that Art. 194 is permissive only. If the office of clerk be vacant a person may be employed temporarily by the Guardians to discharge the duties, and paid for his services, if the duties cannot otherwise be provided for.

(*c*) Respecting the mode of appointment, see Arts. 155, 156.

Art. 196.—If any officer give notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, the Guardians may elect a successor to such officer, in conformity with the above regulations, at any time subsequent to such notice.

Art. 197.—In the case of any medical officer who holds his office for a specified term, the Guardians may provide for the continuance of such office, or appoint his successor, within the three calendar months next before the expiration of such term (*a*).

Personal Discharge of Duties.

Art. 198.—In every case not otherwise provided for by this Order, every officer shall perform his duties in person, and shall not intrust the same to a deputy, except with the special permission of the Commissioners on the application of the Guardians (*b*).

Art. 199.—Every medical officer shall be bound to visit and attend personally, as far as may be practicable, the poor persons intrusted to his care, and shall be responsible for the attendance on them (*c*).

Art. 200.—Every medical officer shall, as soon as may be after his appointment, name to the Guardians some legally qualified medical practitioner to whom application for medicines or attendance may be made, in the case of his absence from home, or other hindrance to his personal attendance, and who will supply the same at the cost of such medical officer, and the name and residence of every medical practitioner so named shall be forwarded by the clerk to each relieving officer, and to the overseers of every parish in the district of such medical officer (*d*).

(*a*) Further provision as to the tenure of a medical officer's office is made by the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 25th May, 1857, *post*.

(*b*) As regards the clerk, see note to Art. 193; and as regards the medical officer, see Art. 200, and note.

(*c*) The medical officer cannot expressly delegate to his assistant in his general practice the duties of his office, however well qualified, legally or otherwise, such assistant may be. Though an assistant may visit a patient or aid his principal in the performance of his duties, no diminution or sub-division of the duty of personal attendance and personal responsibility on the part of the medical officer will be recognized on that account.

(*d*) It is not necessary that the substitute should possess one of the double qualifications named in Art. 168; and if any medical officer has a partner or

Duties of the Officers.

Art. 201.—And we do hereby define and specify the duties of the several officers appointed to or holding their offices under this Order, and direct the execution thereof to be as follows (*a*) :—

Duties of the Clerk.

Art. 202.—The following shall be the duties of the clerk (*b*) :—

No. 1. To attend all meetings of the Board of Guardians, and to keep punctually minutes of the proceedings at every meeting,

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assistant who is a duly qualified medica man, he may name such partner or assistant as his substitute under this Article, or indeed any medical officer of the union may be appointed the substitute for another medical officer under this Article. The substitute of a medical officer ought, however, to be duly registered under "The Medical Act" (21 & 22 Vict. c. 90). The medical officer will be considered by the Local Government Board as responsible for the skill and diligence of the person named by him as his substitute. Though the appointment is not by this Article made subject to the approval of the Guardians, they have the power to object to the appointment of any person of whom they may not approve; and it is certainly expedient that the provision which the medical officer may make for the discharge of his duties in his unavoidable absence from home or other hindrance, should be such as to secure the confidence of the Guardians. The medical officer can at any time rescind his nomination of a substitute, and name some other medical practitioner in his stead. A Guardian of the union may be the appointed substitute of a medical officer. (56 O. C. N.S. 80). As to a Guardian who is a medical man giving certificates under Art. 178, see note to that Article, page 136.

(*a*) The duties of the officers are defined with so much minuteness in the Articles, that the latter do not appear to require a detailed explanation. The Commissioners, however, remark that every officer is presumed to know his own duties, and that his ignorance of them cannot be allowed as any excuse for neglect or error. The officers will be bound to learn their duties from the regulations of the Commissioners, a copy of which they can obtain by application to the Guardians; and if they should desire to obtain further information they can apply to the Guardians or the Local Government Board, who will always be ready to afford it. The Commissioners also caution the officers against supposing that they will be held responsible only for *intentional* breaches of duty, and that mere negligence will be considered as a venial offence. The officers are bound to perform the duties prescribed by the regulations, and a culpable omission to perform those duties is equally mischievous with intentional breaches of the regulations, and will be visited with equally severe punishment.—*Instr. Letter.*

(*b*) Other duties than are here described will have to be discharged by the clerk, under the Union Assessment Committee Acts (25 & 26 Vict. c. 103; 27 & 28 Vict. c. 39), for which reference must be made to the several provisions of those Acts.

As regards the remuneration of the clerk to the Assessment Committee, the Local Government Board adopt one uniform plan—they say that,—

"As it rests with the committee to state, in the first place, the amount of remuneration which the clerk should be allowed, they think that the committee should wait until near the end of their year of office before coming to any decision on the subject. They will then with their knowledge of the extent of the labour which has devolved upon the clerk, and of the time which he has given to the

to enter the said minutes in a book, and to submit the same so entered to the presiding chairman at the succeeding meeting for his signature (*a*).

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duties, be in a position to form an opinion as to the amount which should be awarded to him. The Board consider that this should be done by the committee each year before quitting office, leaving the committee for the following year to adopt a similar course."

By 6 & 7 Vict. c. 109, s. 6, the clerk to a Board of Guardians is exempt from serving the office of parish constable; but not under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 77, as a juryman, unless he be an attorney or solicitor.

(*a*) The clerk cannot delegate his duty of attending the meetings of the Board of Guardians to another person; but if his absence should be sanctioned by the Guardians on any occasion, they can, if they think fit, accept the services of a substitute; or the chairman or some other Guardian may act as clerk during the absence of that officer.

With respect to the minutes of the Guardians, it may be remarked that they are intended to be a true record of the proceedings of the Board, and the confirmation or affirmation of them by the succeeding Board will merely authenticate the accuracy of the record, without affecting the acts of the previous meeting, which in general require no subsequent confirmation or affirmation. Every discussion of any subject at a meeting of the Board, followed by a resolution, whether such resolution be for adopting, rejecting, or postponing the consideration of the matter submitted to the Board, should be placed on record in the minutes of the day, and also every complaint made by a pauper against any officer of the union, together with the decision of the Guardians upon it, and notes of the evidence of the witnesses who may have been examined. And generally every occurrence, whether an *ex parte* statement or otherwise, and whether finally disposed of or not, should be placed on the minutes of the meeting at which it came under the notice of the Guardians. Mere discussions, opinions expressed, and remarks made by individual Guardians on any matter, ought to be excluded from the minutes; so also unseconded motions, which are not to be entered as a matter of right (2 Off. Cir. 178), but which may nevertheless be entered, if the Guardians so direct. A motion duly made and seconded ought to be entered in the minutes if the Guardians divide upon it, whatever the result of the division may be. If, however, the motion, after being seconded, be withdrawn without a division upon it, it ought not to appear on the minutes. The minutes are the official record of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians; and as the protest of an individual Guardian against any resolution of the Board does not form a part of such proceedings, the Guardian protesting cannot require his protest or the reasons of his dissent to be entered on the minutes. But even if his protest were so entered, it would have no legal effect, so as to control any resolution which a majority of the Guardians may have passed. The reading of a letter by an individual Guardian is not such a proceeding of the Board of Guardians as to warrant its insertion on the minutes, unless by a special vote the Board of Guardians should direct it to be so entered.

The minutes should include all proceedings under the Nuisances Removal Acts, or any other Acts which impose upon the Guardians duties beyond the scope of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76.

Rough minutes of the proceedings of the Guardians should not be made on loose sheets of paper; but where it is the practice to make rough minutes, a book should be used for the purpose, and a fair copy be made in a fair minute book before the next meeting, in order that the minutes may be read over from such a book and be signed by the chairman at the commencement of the proceedings of the next meeting, agreeably to Art. 41.

As regards the minute book of the Assessment Committee, required to be kept under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, s. 11, it should be borne in mind that the object of the Legislature was to secure a full and complete account of the proceedings of

Art. 202.—No. 2. To keep, check, and examine all accounts, books of accounts, minutes, books, and other documents as required of him by the regulations of the Commissioners, or relating to the business of the Guardians, and from time to time to produce all such books and documents, together with the necessary vouchers, and the bonds of any officers, with any certificates relating thereto, which may be in his custody, to the auditor of the union, at the place of audit, and at the time and in such manner as may be required by the regulations of the Commissioners (*a*).

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the committee, so that any ratepayer might ascertain by an inspection and perusal of the minute book, what steps had been taken by the committee in matters which might come before them in which the ratepayer was interested. Every case of objection to a valuation list, and the decision upon it, should therefore be entered in the minutes of the committee, as well as the receipt of every letter addressed to the committee, and the answer to it. The letters addressed to the committee need not be copied on the minutes verbatim, and the letters of the committee may be copied into a special letter book.

With regard to the presence of the clerk at the meetings of the Guardians, see 9 O. C. 23. If there should be any special reason for requiring the clerk to retire whilst the Guardians are deliberating upon any business before them, there is nothing to prevent the Guardians from requiring him to retire. In such a case, however, the Guardians cannot require the clerk to record on their minutes anything that has been done by the Guardians during his absence, and not within his own knowledge. As a rule, however, the clerk, as a responsible officer, should always be present at the meetings of the Guardians, in order that he may enter upon the minutes a faithful record of the proceedings of the Guardians. No individual Guardian possesses by virtue of his office any right to take copies or make extracts from the minutes; but the Board can authorize any individual Guardian to make a copy or extract from any document in their custody: neither can a Guardian claim as of right to search or inspect the minute book of the Guardians. The usual practice is to allow copies or extracts to be taken by individual Guardians without express authority. If an individual Guardian cannot, as of right, demand a copy or extract from the minutes, still less can any ratepayer in the union who is not a Guardian.

(*a*) With respect to the books of accounts alluded to in this section, see the General Order of Accounts of 14th January, 1867, *post*, and with respect to the production of officers' bonds, see Arts. 86 and 87 of this Order. See also Art. 203, No. 5, with respect to the duty of the treasurer to produce any bonds which may be in his possession to the auditor for his inspection. The inspection contemplated by Art. 25 of the Order of Accounts may be general in its character, but it should be such an inspection as will enable the clerk not only to ascertain that the books are all kept and in the proper form, but also to detect any errors which may appear on the face of the book or account inspected. The arithmetical examination of the masters' books is not a duty the performance of which is required from the clerk; it is incumbent upon the auditor to make such examination. (7 O. C. 290.)

With respect to the clerk's attendance at the audit of the accounts, it may be observed here that he is not bound to attend the audit of the parish officers' accounts, unless he is specially summoned by the auditor. It may also be observed in this place, that the Guardians cannot retain possession of any parish books or

Art. 202.—No. 3. To peruse and conduct the correspondence of the Guardians according to their directions and to preserve the same, as well as all Orders of the Commissioners, and letters received, together with copies of all letters sent, and all letters, books, papers, and documents belonging to the union, or intrusted to him by the Guardians, and to make all necessary copies thereof (*a*).

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documents contrary to the wish of the parish, as 58 Geo. III. c. 69, s. 6, directs that all such books, accounts, and documents shall be kept by such person or persons, and deposited in such place and manner as the inhabitants in vestry assembled shall direct. But where there is a vestry clerk appointed under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57, it is the duty of that officer to keep the parish books, deeds, and documents. With respect to the supply of the books of account for the officers of the union, it may be stated that the Guardians are only to provide the books required by the officers of the union. The parish officers must provide the books required for the parish accounts. See Art. 56 of the General Order for Accounts, of 14th January, 1867, *post*.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue consider that the clerk to the Guardians is the "proper officer" to make a return of the salaries of the paid officers of the union for the purpose of the Income Tax assessment, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, s. 154. They say that under "sections 50 and 55 of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 35, and the definition in sect. 192, the Board of Guardians and their clerk are bound to prepare and deliver a list containing the *names* and *residences* of the persons employed in their service, but that the clerk cannot, in the Board's opinion, be compelled to give the *salaries* of the officers employed. It would however be a great convenience to all concerned if he would do so, and the Board would feel obliged if this additional information could be given."

Workhouses are not chargeable to the Property Tax, and ought not to be assessed thereto. And the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have instructed their surveyors of taxes not to raise charges against the Guardians for Income Tax in respect of profits derived from the cultivation of land occupied for workhouse purposes.

(*a*) The clerk is not required to wait for the special direction of the Board of Guardians to answer official letters involving the transaction of mere routine business, but if the reply he may have to give depend upon any decision to which the Guardians may come on the matter to which the latter relates being submitted to them, in that case he should take the special directions of the Board of Guardians before answering the letter. In any case he should be prepared to submit to the Guardians at each ordinary meeting all letters he may have received since their last meeting, and copies of the answers he may have given to them. Every letter written by the clerk on any matter connected with his office, however unimportant the subject of it may be, should be copied into the letter-book of the Guardians in a legible hand. The following directions should be implicity attended to in conducting official correspondence with the Local Government Board, not only on the part of the clerk, but on the part of all other persons. A departure from any of them not only causes great inconvenience in the transaction of the business of the Board, but prevents a prompt reply being given to the particular communication in respect of the transmission of which the directions have not been observed :—1. No document, except returns signed by the clerk, should be transmitted to the Board, unaccompanied by a letter authenticating it. 2. Every distinct subject of communication, whether relating to the union or to any separate parish in it, should form a distinct letter on a separate sheet of foolscap paper. 3. Where previous communications have taken place on the same subject, the official number and

date of the last communication should be quoted. 4. The name of the union and the day of meeting of the Guardians, and, where the meetings are held otherwise than weekly, the date of the meeting next following the communication should be placed at the head of all communications from the Guardians to the Local Government Board. 5. All communications and packages from the country which are directed to the office of the Local Government Board, as far as the arrangements of the Post Office will permit, should be transmitted through the post, and be directed under cover, "To the Local Government Board, Whitehall, London."

When a Board of Guardians or clerk of one union wishes to communicate with a relieving officer of another union, or where a relieving officer of one union wishes to communicate with a Board of Guardians or with the clerk of another union, the letter should pass through the clerks of both unions.

Moreover, no other officer than the clerk should write letters in the name of or on behalf of the Guardians, as that officer is the only authorized organ of communication on the business of the Guardians.

The clerk has no authority to destroy any of the union papers which he may consider useless without the direction of the Guardians. As a general rule all orders of and correspondence with the Local Government Board should be preserved, and no books or papers should be destroyed which in any reasonable probability may be required hereafter in proof of any matter to which they may relate.

By 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 4, every notice, statement, demand, or other document required to be given by the Guardians in respect of any order of removal, shall be deemed to be sufficiently authenticated if signed by their clerk in their name, and shall be deemed to be duly served upon the Guardians to whom it shall be addressed, if it be delivered to their clerk personally, or be left at his office, or be sent through the post addressed to him at such office.

The clerk, having the legal custody of the accounts and books of the union, if he be served with a subpœna *ducas tecum* as a witness on any matter relating to the settlement of a pauper, or other business affecting the union, must attend and produce all books, documents, and papers in his possession, which may be required of him. See *Reg.* v. *Greenaway* and *Reg.* v. *Carey*, 14 L. J. M. C. 190; 2 New Sess. Cas. 103; 7 Q. B. 126; 9 Jur. 1,009. In these cases which referred to the overseer of a parish the court held that an attachment would lie against an overseer, and also against the solicitor of a parish, for refusing to produce the rate books of such parish at Petty Sessions, in obedience to a Crown Office subpœna, in an inquiry touching the settlement of a pauper. The clerk will not, however, be justified in allowing any strangers to inspect the books of the union, or to make extracts from them, without the authority of the Board of Guardians. It is no part of the duty of the clerk, or of any other officer of the union, to attend, when called upon by the officers of any parish in the union, before the magistrates in Petty Sessions, as witnesses in any matter which has reference solely to the business of the particular parish, and not to their duties as officers of the union. If they receive a subpœna they will, of course, be bound to attend, as in the case of any other person who is not an officer of the union; but ordinarily the relieving officer should attend without putting the parish officers to the expense and trouble of a subpœna, if they can do so without materially interfering with the discharge of their duties. But it seems that, as a relieving officer is required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office (see Art. 164), he cannot claim to be paid for his attendance before the justices on any parish matter. He can, however, claim his reasonable expenses; further on this point, see 39 O. C. N.S. 112.

All union books which are closed should be in such custody as the Guardians direct under Art. 58 of the Accounts Order of 14th January, 1867, *post*. It may also be here stated that no person, whether he be a Guardian or an officer of the union, has an absolute right to inspect any document belonging to the union in the custody of the clerk; and that the proper course is to apply to the Guardians to grant permission, which should be expressed by a resolution entered on the minutes.

Art. 202.—No. 4. To prepare all written contracts and agreements to be entered into by any parties with the Guardians, and to see that the same are duly executed, and to prepare all bonds or other securities to be given by any of the officers of the union, and to see that the same are duly executed by such officers and their sureties (*a*).

No. 5. To receive all requisitions of Guardians for extraordinary meetings, and to summon such meetings accordingly; and to make, sign, and send all notices required to be given to the Guardians, by this or any other Order of the Commissioners (*b*).

No. 6. To countersign all orders legally made by the Guardians on overseers for the payment of money, and all orders legally drawn by the Guardians upon the Treasurer (*c*).

No. 7. To ascertain before every ordinary meeting of the Board, the balance due to or from the union, in account

(*a*) In most cases the clerk will merely have to fill up the blanks, in the printed forms of contracts and bonds, which may be procured from the publishers of such documents. The clerk is not bound to leave his residence to witness the execution of bonds and contracts. When the parties to them, whether principals or sureties, do not attend the Board of Guardians for the purpose, some special direction should be given by the clerk or by the Guardians respecting the execution, and information should be supplied as to the addresses of the attesting witnesses. If, owing to the sureties residing at a distance, it be necessary to incur any expense in obtaining their signatures, it would seem that the officer, and not the Guardians, must be at the expense; but it is different if the expense be incurred merely in satisfying the Guardians of the sufficiency of the surety. If it be necessary to incur any such expenses, they must be borne by the Guardians, and not by the officer, unless there be a previous stipulation to the contrary. The clerk is to prepare only such bonds and securities as are given by the officers of the union; therefore it is not his duty to prepare bonds of assistant overseers appointed under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7, given under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 61, unless indeed such bonds can be considered as "written contracts" within the meaning of the first part of this regulation, and the clerk is required by the Guardians to prepare them; but see note to Art. 87, *ante*.

(*b*) See Arts. 34 and 35, *ante*.

(*c*) See Arts. 82—84. If a cheque or order be drawn for an illegal purpose (*i.e.* for a purpose for which the poor rates are not legally applicable), the clerk, although the cheque or order may be signed by the chairman and two other Guardians, and he may be directed by the Board of Guardians to affix his signature, is not bound to do so. It should be remembered that Guardians who sign an order, drawn to defray expenditure which is illegal, will be personally liable for the amount of the order upon the auditor's surcharge. The countersignature of the clerk should be written on the order after the signature by the Guardians. By countersigning the order, the clerk attests the correctness of the document. (54 O. C. N.S. 43). The orders of the Guardians upon the treasurer for payment of money, ought not to be countersigned by any other than the clerk; if they be not properly countersigned by him, the treasurer will not be bound to pay them, and if he does pay them it will be at his own risk.

with the treasurer, and to enter the same in the minute-book (*a*).

Art. 202.—No. 8. At the first meeting of the Guardians in each quarter, to lay before the Guardians, or some committee appointed by them, the non-settled poor account, and the non-resident poor account, posted in his ledger to the end of the preceding quarter; and to take the directions of the Guardians respecting the remittance of cheques or post-office orders to the Guardians of any other union or parish, or the transmission of accounts due from other unions or parishes, and requests for payment.

No. 9. Within fourteen days from the close of each quarter, to transmit by post all accounts of relief administered in the course of the preceding quarter to non-settled poor to the Guardians of the unions and parishes on account of which such relief was given: and to state in every account so transmitted the names and classes of the several paupers to whom the relief in question has been administered (*b*).

No. 10. To communicate to the several officers and persons engaged in the administration of relief within the union all orders and directions of the Commissioners, or of the Guardians, and, so far as may be, to give the instructions requisite for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and to report to the Guardians any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge (*c*).

No. 11. (*This Article is rescinded by the Order of the Poor Law Board of 26th of February, 1866, post*).

(*a*) This information will be ascertained from the treasurer's book. See Art. 18 of the Order for Accounts, *post*.

(*b*) See Arts. 77—80, which will relate to the relief of non-settled and non-resident poor. It is of great importance that the above regulations (8 and 9) should be attended to; for (from *Wycombe* v. *Eton*, 1 H. and N. 687; 26 L. J. M. C. 97), it must be taken that where Boards of Guardians do not send quarterly the account of relief granted to non-settled paupers, the account cannot be recovered in a court of law from the union wherein the paupers are settled.

(*c*) This rule renders it the duty of the clerk to convey to the overseers the contribution orders of the Guardians, and any unavoidable expenses which he may incur in personally serving the orders should be defrayed out of the common fund; but there is no objection to the relieving officers delivering such orders if they are willing to do so, and if the delivery of them does not interfere with their ordinary duties. But now see Art. 4, No. 2, of the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 7th October, 1865, *post*.

Art. 202.—No. 12. To prepare and transmit all reports, answers, or returns as to any question or matter connected with or relating to the administration of the laws for the relief of the poor in the union, or to any other business of the union, which are required by the regulations of the Commissioners, or which the Commissioners, or any Assistant Commissioner may lawfully require from him (*a*).

No. 13. To conduct duly and impartially, and in strict conformity with the regulations in force at the time, the annual or any other election of Guardians (*b*).

No. 14. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians applicable to his office (*c*).

(*a*) The clerk by this rule is bound to answer all inquiries made of him by the Local Government Board relating to the business of the union. With respect to the weekly returns of the pauperism of the union with which he is required to furnish the Board and the inspector of the district, see the Circular Letters of the Poor Law Board, dated respectively 10th November, 1855, and 15th March, 1856. See also 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64, as to the duty of the clerk to make the annual return of lunatics chargeable on the 1st of January. Those insane persons only who are actually chargeable on the 1st January should be included in the return. The time limited by the statute (1st February) for sending the return should not be exceeded.

(*b*) As to the election of Guardians, see the General Order of the Local Government Board, Art. 5. *ante*, p. 10, which appears to supersede this provision.

(*c*) The regulations do not make it the duty of the clerk to attend committees of the Guardians, and to take minutes of their proceedings; but Art. 202, No. 14, prescribes that the clerk shall observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians applicable to his office. The Guardians may, if they think fit, direct the clerk to attend a committee of their number legally appointed, and take minutes of their proceedings. And again, though it forms no part of the prescribed duty of the clerk to the Guardians acting as the Rural Sanitary Authority, to attend the meetings of the parochial committees under the Public Health Act, 1875, if the Guardians direct him to do so, it would be incumbent on the clerk to attend accordingly. The clerk, under this rule, will be bound to prepare statistical returns and calculations on any matter relating to the relief of the poor of his union, when ordered so to do by the Board of Guardians; but he is not bound to obey any order or directions which the Guardians cannot legally give. The office of the clerk does not of itself confer upon him any power to interfere with the management or discipline of the workhouse, or to admit persons to see paupers maintained in the house; but as the officer or agent of the Guardians, he may interfere to see that their orders as regards the management of the house are carried out, if authorized by the Guardians to do so. The clerk cannot order, of his own authority, relief to be given to a destitute person; it has, however, been held that the clerk is an officer having authority (*i.e.* when acting under the directions of the Guardians in the particular matter) to order the giving of relief, so as to establish a settlement by admission in a township within the union. (*Reg.* v. *Wigan*, 19 L. J. M. C. 18; 14 Q. B. 287; 3 New Sess. Cas. 670; 13 Jur. 1,052).

The clerk is the confidential officer of the Guardians, representing them in regard to the general business of the union in the intervals of their meetings, and

Art. 203.—The following shall be the duties of the treasurer of the union :—

No. 1. To receive all moneys tendered to be paid to the Guardians, and to place the same to their credit (*a*).

No. 2 (*b*). To pay out of any moneys for the time being in his hands belonging to the Guardians, all orders for money which shall be drawn upon him, in conformity with Art. 84, when the same shall be presented at the house or usual place of business of the treasurer, and within the usual hours of business (*c*).

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as such it is his duty to bring under their notice any neglect of duty on the part of any officer which may come within his knowledge.

It seems that the Board now invariably decline to assent to the appointment as vaccination officer of a gentleman holding the office of "Clerk to the Guardians." (50 J. P. 119).

(*a*) If the full amount of a contribution order, or the full amount of an instalment thereof, be not tendered to him, the treasurer, under ordinary circumstances, should not refuse to receive the money. As a general rule, however, he should require the calls to be made in full, according to the exigency of the Contribution Orders of the Guardians. In such case he should give a receipt for a payment on account, and place the amount of it to the credit of the union. If, however, the overseers make payments by instalments other than those authorized by the Contribution Order, they would be guilty of a wilful disobedience of the orders of the Guardians, and be liable to the penalties provided by 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 98. The co-relative Article in the Consolidated Order of 8th December, 1847, does not apply to the Parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell. If cheques on bankers be tendered by overseers to the treasurer instead of "money" (cash), he will not be bound to accept such cheques in payment of a Contribution Order ; but if he do so, it will be at his own risk ; and he may properly refuse to sign a receipt for payment until the cheques are cashed.

As regards moneys tendered to him by the collector of the Guardians, see Art. 4, No. 6, of the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 7th October, 1865, *post*.

The treasurer is also to receive any money certified by the district auditor to be due under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 32, which enacts that "the person to whom any money is certified to be due shall, within seven days, pay or cause to be paid such money to the treasurer to the Guardians of the union or parish, if there be any such treasurer."

(*b*) As to the form in which these orders are to be drawn, see the General Order of 7th April, 1857, *post*. That Order restrains the treasurer from paying any order of the Guardians not drawn in conformity therewith.

(*c*) With regard to the liability of a union treasurer for frauds owing to the negligent drawing of orders made upon him by the Guardians for the payment of money, see *Halifax Union* v. *Wheelwright*, L. R. 10 Exch. 183 ; 44 L. J. Exch. 121 ; 32 L. T. N.S. 802 ; 23 W. R. 704.

The treasurer is not the banker of the Guardians, but simply their officer, and as such he is bound to obey the orders of the Guardians for the payment of money ; but by 34 & 35 Vict. c. 17, s. 3, it is provided that :—"No person shall be compelled to make any payment or to do any act upon such bank holidays which he would not be compellable to do or make on Christmas Day or Good Friday ; and the obligation to make such payment and to do such act shall apply to the day following such bank holiday ; and the making of such payment and doing such

Art. 203.—No. 3. To keep an account, under the proper dates, of all moneys received and paid by him as such treasurer, to balance the same at Lady-Day and Michaelmas in every year, and to render an account of such moneys to the Guardians when required by them to do so (*a*).

No. 4. Whenever there are not funds belonging to the Guardians in his hands as treasurer of the union, to report in writing the fact of such deficiency to the Commissioners (*b*).

No. 5. To submit a proper account, together with the bonds of any officers which may be in his custody, to the auditor at the place of audit, and at the time and in such manner as may be required by the regulations of the Commissioners (*c*).

No. 6. To receive the moneys payable to him as treasurer of the union under any Act of Parliament or other authority of law (*d*).

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act on such following day shall be equivalent to payment of the money or performance of the Act on the holiday." It must, therefore, be considered that on the bank holidays there are now no usual hours of business, and that consequently payment of the order could not be enforced on any of the days mentioned in the Act. The Guardians should, therefore, provide for the contingency by making their previous orders of sufficient amount to enable their officers to have money to provide the necessary relief during the period for which they can obtain no money from the treasurer.

(*a*) With regard to this regulation, see Art. 18 of the General Order for Accounts of 14th January, 1867, *post*.

(*b*) The Poor Law Board find that this regulation has been frequently overlooked by treasurers, and in some instances they have been informed that it had not been brought to the notice of these officers. The Board attach much importance to the regulations, and trust that it may be carefully attended to in future.—*Letter of Poor Law Board to Union Treasurers*, 7th April, 1857.

(*c*) See Art. 87 as to the production of officers' bonds to the auditor. The 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 47, requires the treasurer to submit to the auditor a full and distinct account of all moneys received, held, or expended by him on account of the union. This account may be the Treasurer's Book, if the entries are made in such a manner as to show with preciseness for whom and to whom thet reasurer received and paid the money of the Guardians. Further, with regard to the audit of the treasurer's account, see Art. 18 of the Order for Accounts of 14th January, 1867, *post*.

(*d*) The treasurer ought not to allow his account with the Guardians to be overdrawn; and if he advances money to them, he does so at his own risk, as the Guardians cannot legally borrow money for their current expenses upon the security of the rates, or pay interest upon money so borrowed. See note to Arts. 1 and 2 of Order of 26th February, 1866, *post*. The regulation in No. 4 is introduced for the purpose of enabling the Commissioners to warn the Guardians of their duty, in case they should have failed to obtain the requisite supplies of money from the overseers. It is also desirable when the funds in the treasurer's hands are low, that he should communicate the fact to the Guardians.—*Instr. Letter.*

When any parish of a union has an account with the treasurer, independent of

Art. 204.—Provided that the regulations in Art. 203 shall not be applicable to cases in which the Governor and Company of the Bank of England may act as treasurer of the union or bankers to the Guardians (*a*).

Duties of a Medical Officer.

Art. 205.—The following shall be the duties of every medical officer appointed by the Guardians, whether he be the medical officer for a workhouse or for a district (*b*) :—

No. 1. To give to the Guardians, when required, any reasonable information respecting the case of any pauper who is or has been under his care; to make any such written report relative to any sickness prevailing among the paupers under his care, as the Guardians or the Commissioners may require of him; and to attend any meeting of the Board of Guardians when requested by them to do so (*c*).

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the union account, the treasurer ought not to transfer money from the former to the latter without an order of the overseers.—*Ib.* Money in the treasurer's hands, arising from the sale of parish property, ought not to be appropriated without an order under the seal of the Local Government Board. See 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 69, s. 3.—*Ib.* The Orders issued by the Board for the sale of parish property expressly require the proceeds of the sale to be paid to the treasurer to abide the further order of the Board. The Poor Law Board having had occasion to communicate with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the subject of the liability to stamp duty of receipts given by the treasurers of Boards of Guardians, on the payment to them by overseers of contributions ordered by the Guardians, the Board were informed that it was the opinion of the Commissioners that such receipts are exempt from stamp duty by virtue of the provisions of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 86, the treasurer being an officer appointed in pursuance of that Act, and the contributions paid to him by the overseers being likewise made in pursuance of the same statute.—*Instr. Letter*, 24th March, 1854. On this point see also the notes to Art. 84, *ante*.

(*a*) The Bank of England "*act*" as treasurer, and are in reality only the bankers of the Guardians; so that the regulations applicable to a treasurer do not apply to the authorities of the bank.

This Article is omitted in the Orders issued subsequently to the present Order, when it is inapplicable to the particular union.

(*b*) Further with regard to the duties of a medical officer with respect to pauper patients suffering under infectious diseases, see Art. 3 of the General Order of 12th February, 1879, *post*.

(*c*) Concerning information to be given by the medical officer to the relieving officer, see Art. 215, No. 4. The Guardians, when they require the attendance of a medical officer at any meeting, must make a special request for his attendance, as a general notice to attend all the meetings of the Guardians will not come within this regulation.

The following may here be noted :—A. was the clerk to a Board of Guardians of a union of which B. was medical officer, and C. relieving officer. A pauper was to be removed to another district, and had previously to be examined by B. A., in

Art. 205.—No. 2. To give a certificate respecting children whom it is proposed to apprentice, in conformity with Arts. 59 and 61.

No. 3. To give a certificate under his hand in every case to the Guardians, or the relieving officer, or the pauper on whom he is attending, of the sickness of such pauper or other cause of his attendance, when required to do so (*a*).

No. 4. In keeping the books prescribed by this Order, to employ, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar-General; and also to show when the visit or attendance made or given to any pauper was made or given by any person employed by himself (*b*).

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pursuance of directions from the Board of Guardians, called twice on B. for the purpose of getting him to see the pauper, but could not get him to do so. A. then went to C., and asked him to try and get B. to examine the pauper, telling C. at the same time that when he, A., saw B. on the preceding evening, B. "was not sober," whereupon C. served B. with a final order to examine the pauper, and B. did so. In an action by B. against A. for slander, it was held that the communication between A. and C. was privileged, and that B. must be nonsuited. (*Sutton* v. *Plumridge*, 16 L. T. N.S. 741).

(*a*) That is, when required to give such certificate by the Guardians of the union of which he is an officer. It is optional with him to give the certificate to Boards of Guardians or relieving officers of other unions. The certificate need not be in any particular form. It will suffice if it be in the form in which ordinary medical certificates are usually given. This Article will include a certificate as to a lunatic pauper discharged from a lunatic asylum upon trial, under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 79, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 38, if the Guardians or relieving officer require the medical officer to give a certificate in such a case; but the case would be different if the request to visit the lunatic came from any other person than the Board of Guardians, in which case the claim for remuneration should be on such person. If the Medical Officer be summoned to attend a justice when he makes an order for the removal of a lunatic to an asylum under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 77, the case will not be within this regulation. Apparently, the regulation will include a certificate of illness in the case of a member of a benefit club, where the medical officer may attend in sickness on a pauper, if such a certificate be required of him by the Guardians, or the relieving officer, or the pauper. It forms no part of the official duty of a medical officer to attend the justices to prove that the sickness or disability of a pauper is likely to produce permanent disability, so as to render such pauper removable to the parish or union of his settlement under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 4; 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79. He must be summoned or subpœnaed to attend before the justices the same as any other witness whose evidence is necessary, and he will be entitled to be recompensed accordingly for his atttendance.

Under Art. 205, No. 3, it will be the duty of a medical officer of a union or parish in the Metropolis to give certificates for the admission of paupers into the Leavesden and Caterham Asylums. See Art. 5, of the regulations issued to these asylums on the 6th Oct., 1870, *post.*

(*b*) See the statistical nosology of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Duties of a District Medical Officer.

Art. 206.—The following shall be the duties of a district medical officer (*a*):—

No. 1. To attend duly and punctually upon all poor persons requiring medical attendance within the district of the union assigned to him, and according to his agreement (*b*) to supply the requisite medicines (*c*) to such persons, whenever he may be lawfully required to furnish such attendance or medicines by a written or printed Order of the Guardians, or of a relieving officer of the union, or of an overseer (*d*).

(*a*) See Art. 10 of the General Orders of the 22nd April, 1871, and 27th June, 1871, *post*, which as regards certain unions and parishes in the Metropolis rescinds so much of the duties of a district medical officer as are inconsistent therewith.

(*b*) Though the appointment of a medical officer may be permanent his contract may be open to change in its terms, and therefore a contract is still necessary in such case.

(*c*) Questions have arisen as to the propriety of using methylated spirits in the preparation of medical tinctures and extracts supplied by medical officers to their pauper patients, instead of pure spirits; it may therefore be useful to state that the Royal College of Physicians, by a minute dated the 25th November, 1857, have publicly expressed their disapproval of the practice. The permission of the Inland Revenue Commissioners to use methylated spirit, it is stated by those Commissioners, in a circular letter, dated February, 1858, does not countenance the use of such spirits in any manner not countenanced by the Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin. As to the definition of the word "medicines," see Art. 227, *post*.

The Inland Revenue Board do not consider the supply in the same way as medicines by the medical officer of a workhouse of wines, spirits, etc., for sick patients in the workhouse to be a selling of such liquors for which Excise licenses would be required.

(*d*) The medical officer is bound, if a domiciliary visit be necessary, to visit his patients at their own homes; and if serious inconvenience is likely to be caused to any pauper by coming to the medical officer, the visits should be so made. It does not follow, however, that the medical officer is to visit every sick pauper, when the pauper can himself, without injury or danger to his health, attend at the medical officer's surgery; but if the medical officer refuses or neglects to visit, he must be prepared to show that he was justified in the particular case.

Matters in relation to dental surgery fall within the scope of the duties of a medical officer. Thus if a destitute person be suffering from a diseased tooth, the medical officer, if required by proper authority, must render the requisite assistance. If the demand be made for any purpose other than that of treatment of the diseased tooth, it does not come within the scope of his duty.

In cases of midwifery the medical officer is not permitted to employ a midwife as his substitute. If a midwife be employed, she must be employed by and paid by the Guardians, and not by the medical officer. In cases of childbirth, the practice of employing only female midwives in place of the medical officer, is one which, if adopted by the Guardians, should be exercised with due caution; and the Guardians should direct their officers in all cases of difficulty or danger at once to authorize the attendance of the medical officer. (57 O. C. N.S. 88.) Further with regard to Midwifery Orders, the Board say (54 O. C. N.S. 44), that "Medical assistance only forms a part of relief to the destitute poor, and that the same rules

and principles apply to it as those which are applicable to any other kind of relief. Neither the Guardians of the union nor the relieving officer are bound to relieve; nor, indeed, are they justified in relieving any person whose circumstances they have ascertained to be such as not to require relief. In cases in which there is good reason to believe that the applicant is able to pay for medical assistance himself, the Board usually recommend the Guardians, as the midwifery fee allowed to medical officers is an extra one, to cause it to be understood that relief of the nature in question will be granted by way of loan; and that the repayment of the whole, or of such part of the fee as the Guardians might determine, would be rigidly enforced by them; and to direct the relieving officer to notify the fact to every one who may apply to him for an order. The Board of Guardians may certainly notify that they require to have a fortnight or three weeks' previous notice of the intended application for the medical order; but if it have been omitted, and any case of udden or urgent necessity arise, and aid is required by a person in a state of destitution, the relieving officer will not be justified in refusing to supply the requisite relief."

An overseer may grant a midwifery order when the confinement is imminent, but he is not to do so in anticipation of the confinement taking place days or weeks subsequently to the application for the order. In such a case the proper course is to refer the applicant to the relieving officer, whose duty it would then be to report the case to the Guardians and take their directions upon it.

It is immaterial whether the poor person is in the receipt of other relief when a medical order is given; the fact of the person applying for such order and its being granted constitutes him *de facto* a pauper, and the medical officer is bound to attend. If he thinks that he is able to procure medical aid in his illness from his own resources, he should, nevertheless, continue his attendance till the next meeting of the Guardians, to whom he should report the circumstances, and take their future directions upon the case. The obligation upon those who have the administration of relief to supply necessary medical assistance to a person labouring under dangerous illness, though such person may not have received or have stood in need of relief previously to his illness, is established by the decision in *R.* v. *Warren*, Russ. & R. Crown Cases, 48 n. (See also *Hays* v. *Bryant*, 1 H. Bl. 253; and *Rex* v. *Saunders*, 7 C. & P. 277). It may also be observed, that a medical officer is bound to attend members of sick clubs, if he receives a regular order from a relieving officer or overseer, or from the Board of Guardians, and that the Guardians, and not the medical officer, are the persons who have to decide whether a person is in such destitute circumstances as to entitle him to medical aid at the cost of the poor rate.

It not unfrequently happens that servants hired for a term fall sick whilst in service and apply for medical aid or other necessaries at the cost of the poor rates. In reference to such cases it may be observed, that as in the absence of any special agreement the master is not legally bound to provide his servant with medical or surgical aid in sickness, the case must be treated as one of ordinary destitution, and such relief, medical or otherwise, as may be necessary, supplied by the Guardians or their officers, as the case may require. (See O. C. No. 20, pp. 297—298). The Guardians can advance no claim on the master in respect of the giving of such relief to his servant; but they might give the relief by way of loan, and then, under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 59, attach in the hands of the master any wages which may be due or which may be subsequently earned, and so repay the cost of the relief. See *Sellen* v. *Norman*, 4 Car. & P. 80; *Newby* v. *Wiltshire*; Cald. 527; 4 Dough, 284; 2 Esp. 739. In *Reg.* v. *Smith*, 8 Car. & P. 153, Patteson, J. in summing up told the jury that a master is not by the general law bound to provide medical advice for his servant; but that the case is different with respect to an apprentice, and a master is bound, during the illness of his apprentice, to provide him with proper medicines. See also *Wennall* v. *Adney*, 2 B. & P. 247; but see *Rex* v. *Wintersett*, Cald. 298; *Sellen* v. *Norman* and *Newby* v. *Wiltshire*, *supra*. Further on this subject, see 48 O. C. p. 93.

If by the terms of the medical officer's appointment he is required to supply

medicines to the sick poor, it is his duty to supply the medicines which he prescribes, in such a state that they admit of being conveyed to his pauper patients. If the medicine is fluid, he must supply a bottle or some other vessel; if solid, a box, etc. He may, however, require the paupers to preserve them, and return them when done with. Medical officers are not bound by any regulation in this Order to forward, or cause to be forwarded, to the residences of the sick paupers the medicines which they may prescribe. If the paupers are able to go themselves for the medicine, or if they can send any member of their family or any other person, they may reasonably be expected to do so. In general, the medical officers co-operate in forwarding the medicines, so far as the means of sending medicine in their general practice may be available, without incurring additional expense. But if the paupers themselves are unable to go or send for the medicines, and if the medical officers cannot forward them without employing special messengers for the purpose, it becomes the duty of the relieving officers to provide for the conveyance of the medicine to the paupers, who must in no case be left without the medicine prescribed for them by the medical officer.

As regards the supply of expensive medicines to the sick poor, see note to Art. 227, *post*.

A medical officer is not bound to attend any case without a regular order, but if he be sent for and attends the case without an order, or treats the patients as being under his care, he will be held responsible for any neglect which may occur, and will not be permitted to plead in justification the want of an order.

An overseer of the poor is bound to administer relief in cases of "sudden and urgent necessity;" his order to the medical officer to attend a case of sickness which is of "sudden and urgent necessity," is therefore of equal force with the order of the relieving officer. If the medical officer should refuse to attend, upon the order of an overseer, on the plea that the case is not one of "sudden and urgent necessity," he must be prepared to justify the refusal on that ground. If an overseer gives an order for medical attendance the medical officer should satisfy himself whether it be a lawful order or not, *i.e.*, whether the case be one of "sudden and urgent necessity," and if he receive an order requiring his attendance in a case which is not sudden and urgent he may act upon it or not as he may think fit, requiring, if he act upon it, that the overseer giving the order should undertake personally to remunerate him for his services; but in general it would be advisable for him to attend the case, and afterwards represent the facts to the Board of Guardians, and take their directions as to his further attendance.

As regards the liability of an overseer when he gives an order for medical attendance in a case in which he was not justified in doing so, it has been held, upon an action brought in the County Court at Crewkerne (*Wills* v. *Smith*), that the overseer incurred no personal liability. The following is a copy of the judgment in that case: "Mr. Smith was overseer of North Perrot, and Mr. G. F. Wills was one of the surgeons of the Yeovil Union, acting in the parish of North Perrot, and the action had been brought to recover six shillings and sixpence for medical charges and attendance on a boy, for whom the defendant, in his official capacity, had ordered relief. The questions were, whether it was a case of emergency, and whether the boy was a pauper, in which case the overseer would be justified in ordering relief. These questions had been gone into at the hearing of the case at the former Court, and the result was, that the defendant had ordered the relief believing it to be a case of necessity, and also believing the boy to be a pauper. But although these positions had not been made out, yet it was clear that no fraud was intended, and that the defendant had acted in what he considered to be the strict discharge of his duty. The relief, too, would have been gratuitous if rendered under the proper orders of the overseer, and therefore the plaintiff had sustained no loss. No claim, therefore, after all that had transpired, should be founded upon the personal liability of the defendant; and, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the verdict must be in his favour."

A medical officer is not empowered by the Orders of the Local Government Board to order food or articles of diet, as meat, milk, wine, or porter, for his

pauper patients. Any direction that he may give to that effect will only amount to an expression of opinion on his part, that relief in food or other necessaries is required. The power of granting relief rests with the Guardians, and in case of sudden and urgent necessity with the relieving officer, and any certificate given by the medical officer for the allowance of extra nourishment to any of his patients can only be regarded as a recommendation or statement of his opinion as to what is required. If the certificate were to be taken in any other sense, it would have the effect of constituting the medical officer the absolute judge, not only of the kind of relief to be afforded, but also of the ability of the patient to provide it out of his own resources, which is entirely for the Guardians' consideration, in whom the discretion of giving or withholding relief of every kind is vested by law. The Guardians ought, of course, to be very guarded in the exercise of their discretion in this respect, and they should caution their officers also to be on their guard if any case should occur in which, acting on a sense of duty, they may deem it right to disregard either wholly or in part the medical officer's certificate, for, by so doing, they would incur responsibility which could only be justified by a knowledge that the circumstances of the individual were really such as to make the particular relief, certified as being necessary by the medical officer, improper to be given at the cost of the union. If in any instance the relieving officer should, from his knowledge of the circumstances of the particular case, deem it to be his duty not to carry the directions of the medical officer into full effect, he ought with the least possible delay, to report the facts to the Board of Guardians, and state to them his reasons for so acting, in order that they may decide whether he has exercised a sound discretion in the matter, and give directions accordingly.

The following are the observations of an eminent medical authority on the due supply of extra nourishment to the sick poor :—

"The well-doing of the sick poor and the interests of all who are concerned in their recovery, depend far more upon an adequate and well-regulated provision for *diet in sickness*, than upon the best and most liberal supply of drugs.

"A dietetic provision for the sick need not be inconsistent with the circumstances and habits of the class and place to which they belong ; but it should be sufficient to restore them to health, to lift them out of the weakness and helplessness which attend a protracted convalescence, and to fit them as speedily as possible for work.

"The miserable want of proper sick-diet in some cases, and the injudicious supply of proper articles by private charity in other cases, while interfering seriously with the object and the success of medical treatment, lead to an immense amount of chronic disease, infirmity, and mendicancy among that numerous class which is always hovering on the confines of pauperism."

An interesting correspondence on the subject of the discontinuance of the use of stimulants in workhouses and the substitution in lieu thereof of milk and beef tea for the sick is contained in the Parliamentary Sessional Paper of the year 1876, No. 202.

The medical officer of the workhouse does not possess any authority to order rations or extra nourishment for the officers of the workhouse beyond the allowance assigned to them by the Guardians

If any pauper refuses to adopt the remedies prescribed for his disease, the medical officer should report such fact to the Board of Guardians, and continue his attendance on the pauper, or at all events watch the case till he obtains the directions of the Guardians for his future guidance in regard to it.

By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 66, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 21, every pauper lunatic not in an asylum, registered hospital, or licensed house, is required to be visited by the medical officer of or for the parish or union, or district of a parish or union, in which such lunatic is resident, who is entitled to a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each visit to a pauper not in a workhouse. Within seven days after the end of every quarter, the medical officer is to prepare and sign a list, in the form prescribed by the latter Act, of the lunatics he shall have visited, and deliver such list to the clerk of the Guardians. If at any time during the quarter the lunatic is chargeable to the poor rates, the medical officer is bound to visit and

Art. 206.—No. 2. On the exhibition to him of a ticket, according to Art. 76, and on application made on behalf of the party to whom such ticket was given, to afford such medical attendance and medicines as he would be bound to supply if he had received in each case an Order from the Guardians to afford such attendance and medicines.

No. 3. To inform the relieving officer of any poor person whom he may attend without an order (*a*).

No. 4. To make a return to the Guardians at each ordinary meet-

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report the case, and is entitled to his fee, for so doing. If the lunatic be not so chargeable, no duty is cast upon the medical officer, and of course he cannot claim a fee if he visit in such case.

If an order for the attendance of the medical officer on a pauper lunatic or idiot be given, indefinite as to time, and the medical officer continues his attendance and regularly enters the case in his out-door medical relief list the case will come within the section. If, however, the medical officer does not make any entry of the case in his medical relief list he will be estopped from saying that the visitation and certificate came within the section.

A pauper lunatic settled in and relieved by the Guardians of one union, but who resides in another union, should, under section 66 of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, be visited quarterly by the medical officer of the district in which the lunatic is residing; that officer should include the case so visited in his return, which is to be delivered to the clerk of the union for which he acts as medical officer. The fee of two shillings and sixpence must, however, be paid by the Guardians by whom the relief is granted to the lunatic, as the statute provides that such sum shall be paid by the same persons and charged to the same account as the relief of the lunatic.

The 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 13, enacts that the word "lunatic" shall mean and include any person of unsound mind and any person being an idiot; and "pauper," every person maintained wholly or in part by or chargeable to any parish, borough, or city. The medical officer will decide generally whether any particular pauper s or is not a lunatic within the above definition, but the Guardians may in any case call upon him for a statement of the grounds for his treating the pauper as a unatic or idiot.

With regard to the calling in of another medical man to attend upon a pauper under the care of the medical officer, see the observations of Erle, C.J., in *Haigh* v. *North Bierley*, 5 Jur. N.S. 511; 21 L. J. N.S. Q. B. 65. "Suppose," he said, 'the Guardians were dissatisfied with the opinion pronounced by their medical officer, might they not call in another medical man?"

If the relief be given to parents for themselves and for their children, the latter are paupers, whom, according to 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 66, the medical officer is to visit; but if the relief be given for the parents alone, the children are not paupers, and if lunatics, need not be visited and returned in the list of lunatics.

The Poor Law Board, in a circular dated 2nd April, 1868, with reference to Arts. 199, 200, *ante*, request the co-operation of the Guardians in discouraging altogether the employment by medical officers of unqualified assistants.

By the Vaccination Act, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 98, s. 13, when the medical officer is in attendance as such upon a person sick of small-pox, and vaccinates any person who is resident in the same house with the sick person and has never been vaccinated or had the small-pox, or re-vaccinates any such resident person he will be entitled to the same fee as the public vaccinator would in the like case be entitled to on application to the Guardians.

(*a*) See Art. 215, No. 4.

ing, in a book prepared according to the Form marked (P.) hereunto annexed (*a*), and to insert therein the date of every attendance, and the other particulars required by such Form, in conformity with Art. 205, No. 4.

Provided, however, that the medical officer may, with the consent of the Guardians, but not otherwise, make the entries which he is directed to make in such book on detached sheets of paper, according to the same Form, and cause the same to be laid before the Guardians at every ordinary meeting, instead of such book; and the Guardians shall, in that case, cause such sheets to be bound up at the end of the year.

Duties of the Medical Officer for the Workhouse.

Art. 207.—The following shall be the duties of the medical officer for the workhouse (*b*):—

No. 1. To attend at the workhouse at the periods fixed by the Guardians, and also when sent for by the master or matron.

No. 2. To attend duly and punctually upon all poor persons in the workhouse requiring medical attendance, and according to his agreement to supply the requisite medicines to such persons (*c*).

No. 3. To examine the state of the paupers on their admission into the workhouse, and to give the requisite directions to the master according to Arts. 91 and 92.

(*a*) See the substituted form in the Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 26th February, 1866, *post*.

(*b*) The Poor Law Board by a General Order, dated 4th April, 1868, *post*, prescribed certain additional duties as regards workhouse medical officers.

(*c*) See the notes on Art. 206, No. 1, *ante*.

In answer to a question whether the medical officer would be justified in using force in order to perform an operation which he considered necessary for the recovery of a diseased pauper inmate of the workhouse, such pauper refusing to submit to the operation, the Commissioners have stated that the question appeared to them to turn upon the point whether the pauper was competent to exercise a discretion of his own; and that if any medical practitioner could certify that the pauper was not of sound mind, they thought that the Guardians would be justified in authorizing those means to be used which they were informed could alone save his life. On the other hand, they stated that if the patient was of sound mind, he must be allowed to judge for himself in the matter.

Art. 207.—No. 4. To give directions and make suggestions as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the sick paupers, and paupers of unsound mind, and to report to the Guardians any pauper of unsound mind in the workhouse whom he may deem to be dangerous, or fit to be sent to a lunatic asylum (*a*).

(*a*) As regards the diet of the paupers, see Art. 108, which empowers the medical officers of the workhouse to direct in writing such diet for any individual pauper as he may deem necessary. And as regards the duty of the medical officer in the cases of paupers suffering from mental disease or bodily disease of an infectious or contagious character, see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 22, *ante*.

"Favus" is not, medical authorities say, a disease within 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 22.

In regard to a lunatic pauper in a workhouse, the Commissioners in Lunacy have stated that it appeared to them, that so far as the medical officer of the workhouse is concerned, he must give notice in writing of the lunacy of the pauper, under the 48th sect. of 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126 (now 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67), to the relieving officer of the union in which the parish to which the pauper may be chargeable is comprised, and that such relieving officer must take the requisite proceedings. They consider that no entry by the medical officer in his books, nor any notice by him to the master, would suffice as a substitution for the notice to the relieving officer. The notice should be given to the relieving officer of the district in which the workhouse is situate. (See note to Art. 101.) With respect to dangerous lunatics in the workhouse, see note to Art. 101, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 20.

The Poor Law Board have said that their attention had been drawn to the practice of removing female lunatics from workhouses to asylums without any companion of their own sex; and therefore requested that the Guardians would take the necessary steps for ensuring that a female may accompany the female lunatics on their removal to an asylum.—*Circular Letter of Poor Law Board*, 21st March, 1870.

The Commissioners in Lunacy suggested to the Poor Law Board that the persons of all pauper lunatics should, upon their admission into the workhouse, and upon their departure from it, be carefully examined by the medical officer; and that Board being most anxious that every available protection should be afforded to this unfortunate class, concurred in the suggestion, and requested the Guardians to give the necessary directions for insuring such examination, and for preserving a record of it in each case.—*Circular Letter of Poor Law Board*, 1st August, 1870.

The attention of the Local Government Board has, from time to time, been directed to cases in which paupers have been removed to lunatic and other asylums, to workhouses, or to infirmaries, when physically unable to endure the fatigue of the journey. The Board, therefore, think it desirable to bring the matter under the special notice of the Guardians, and to impress upon them the expediency of issuing directions to their officers that every person about to be so removed, should, on the day of removal, be carefully examined by the medical officer in charge of the case, in order that he may satisfy himself, and may certify that the removal may, in his opinion be effected with safety. It is, moreover, important that as little time as possible should be allowed to elapse between the examination by the medical officer and the actual removal of the pauper, as, otherwise, the condition of the patient may, in the meantime materially change. Further, the Board would recommend that if the removal should from any cause be delayed until the day following that upon which the medical examination is made, the patient should be again seen by the medical officer prior to his being removed.—*Circular of Local Government Board*, 23rd May, 1879, 9th Annual Report, p. 92.

The Local Government Board, in a printed letter dated 7th December, 1872, say that they observe from the reports of their inspectors that outbreaks of conta-

gious diseases, especially of Ophthalmia, have been of not unfrequent occurrence in the large district and separate pauper schools, and have been a source of much anxiety to the Boards of Managers and the Boards of Guardians under whose care those schools are placed. They say that of the various remedial and preventive measures which may be taken in the earliest stage of these diseases the immediate removal of any children affected from the body of the school to the infirmary is among the most important; and that, as the early symptoms of disease—especially in the first cases of an epidemic—are those which most easily escape detection, it appears to the Board desirable that frequent and regular inspection of the children in the body of the school should be made by the medical officer, for the purpose of securing the removal of such cases of sickness as the superintendent or matron may, even with the greatest diligence have failed to observe. The Board consider that it would add greatly to the efficiency of such inspections if the medical officer examined the children weekly, and recorded concisely the result of his examination, in writing, for the information of the managers or Guardians as the case might be. As the children are all collected together such an examination would not occupy much time, and the Board feel assured that the medical officer would willingly make it if requested to do so. The Board add that they also think that, whenever epidemic disease is present in the school, a daily inspection of the children should be made.

Section 38 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, contains the following provisions in reference to the pauper lunatics under confinement:—Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy, as regards any hospital or licensed house, and two of the committee of governors of any hospital, and two of the visitors of any licensed house, as regards any licensed house within their jurisdiction, may permit any pauper patient therein to be absent therefrom upon trial, for such period as they may think fit, and may make, or order to be made, an allowance to him not exceeding his charge in such hospital or house which shall be charged for him, and be payable as if he were actually therein, but shall be paid to him or for his benefit, as they may direct. If he do not return at the expiration of the time, and a medical certificate that his detention as a lunatic is no longer necessary, be not sent to the proprietor or superintendent, he may at any time within fourteen days after the expiration of the period be retaken. This corresponds with the provision contained in 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 79, in regard to pauper lunatics in asylums.

The 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67, imposes upon the relieving officers the duty of causing lunatics to be removed to asylums; and such duty therefore forms part of their ordinary duty within the terms of their appointment. With reference to unions and parishes in the metropolis, the Poor Law Board in a circular letter dated the 26th Nov., 1867, urge upon the consideration of the Guardians the propriety of endeavouring to provide that some justice, having proper jurisdiction, should attend at the place where the lunatic may be living, whether at his own place of abode or at the workhouse, to hear and investigate the case, and make the proper order of removal. Should this be found impracticable, the Board say that they do not doubt that the magistrates sitting at police courts will, so far as may be possible, arrange that the examination may be taken in a private room; they add that where a justice cannot be found conveniently to attend, the clergyman of the parish and the relieving officer may be applied to for this purpose, though they consider it undesirable that the latter course should be resorted to, except there be a very strong necessity; and that due care must be taken that the proper medical assistance is rendered in these cases, and that the investigation, while free from the excitement of an open court, is so conducted as that no doubts may arise as to the order having been issued after full deliberation, and with all necessary regularity. Under sect. 30 of the same statute, the relieving officer, on receiving notice from the visitors of any asylum of the discharge of a pauper lunatic therefrom, is to cause such lunatic to be removed to the workhouse of the union. If he should incur any expense in conveying to or removing pauper lunatics from an asylum, his proper course is to enter the amount in his receipt and payment book and submit the charge to the auditor at the audit, who must determine as to its

Art. 207.—No. 5. To give all necessary instructions as to the diet or treatment of children, and women suckling children, and to vaccinate such of the children as may require vaccination (*a*).

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lawfulness and reasonableness; and this because the duty is cast upon the relieving officer by statute, and not by any order or direction of the Guardians.

By 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 68, every relieving officer who shall have knowledge that a person wandering at large (whether or not such person be a pauper) is deemed to be a lunatic, shall immediately apprehend and take or cause such person to be apprehended and taken before a justice to be dealt with as in the section is provided; but see 48 & 49 Vict. c. 52, *post*.

It is not expedient that the relieving officer should himself accompany the lunatic to the asylum when it is at a distance, as by so doing he must leave his relief district, which he ought not to do without special leave from the Guardians.

Section 19 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, directs so much of statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 67, as requires the relieving officer, who shall have knowledge that any pauper resident in a parish, is or is deemed to be a lunatic, *and a proper person to be sent to an asylum*, to give notice thereof to a Justice of the Peace, to be construed as if the words in italics had been omitted. It will therefore suffice for the relieving officer to have knowledge that there is a pauper resident in the parish who is a lunatic; and it will not be necessary that he should have knowledge that the lunatic is a proper person to be sent to an asylum. The same clause in statute 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, requires the justices to be satisfied that the lunatic is a proper person to be sent to an asylum; and this provision remains unaltered.

It will be the duty of the medical officer of the workhouse under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 21, to make the quarterly returns required by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 66, in regard to lunatic paupers in the workhouse; but no provision is made for payment of a fee in such a case. Sect. 21 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, makes an addition to the form for the quarterly list of lunatic paupers made out by the medical officers, by providing for a return of those who may be in the workhouse, as to whom the medical officer is to certify whether the workhouse is or is not sufficient for the accommodation of the lunatics detained therein, and whether or not the lunatics detained therein are proper persons to be kept in a workhouse.

With regard to the duty of the medical officer in respect of the bathing of idiots or persons of unsound mind in the workhouse, see the regulations on the subject for the guidance of the attendants on such persons, *post* p. 206.

If under sect. 67 the relieving officer and officiating clergyman are required to call in a medical man to their assistance, it is considered that the authority of the relieving officer to pay the medical man his fee is implied by the statute.

(*a*) Section 6 of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, now provides for the payment of a fee for vaccination performed in the workhouse, provided a contract has been duly entered into. It not unfrequently arises that the parents of children in a workhouse will not allow the medical officers to vaccinate their children, and in answer to an inquiry as to whether the Guardians had power to cause such children to be vaccinated without the consent of the parents in such a case, the Commissioners have stated that they are of opinion that the Guardians have, without the permission of the parent, the right to vaccinate any child in their custody, during any danger of contagion from the small-pox.

The following is extracted from the *Times* newspaper of 13th May, 1881:—

VACCINATION.

Mr. Hopwood asked the President of the Local Government Board whether it was the fact that one of the medical inspectors appointed by the department at the Board of Guardians for St. Saviour's, Southwark, recently suggested that in future all children born in the workhouse should be vaccinated before they were allowed to leave, however young they might be; and in answer to questions, was clearly of

Art. 207.—No. 6. To report in writing to the Guardians any defect in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the workhouse, or any excess in the number of any class of inmates, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates (*a*).

No. 7. To report in writing to the Guardians any defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the infirmary, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick (*a*).

No. 8. To make a return to the Guardians, at each ordinary meeting, in a book prepared according to the Form (Q.) hereunto annexed, and to insert therein the date of every attendance, in conformity with Art. 205, and the other particulars required by such Form to be inserted by the medical officers, and to enter in such return the death of every pauper who shall die in the workhouse, together with the apparent cause thereof (*b*).

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opinion that the Guardians had the power to enforce this, even without the consent of the mother upon admission. It was pointed out to him that, in the opinion of some medical men, this would be injurious to the mother by causing much mental anxiety, and that fatal cases of this kind had been known; but he replied that it would cause the mother still greater anxiety were the child to have small-pox; and whether such a course of proceeding was justifiable by any and what law; and, if not, whether he would not at once express disapproval of it.

The President: I find that the inspector did suggest that children born in the workhouse should be vaccinated before leaving, and that subject to the opinion of the medical officer in any particular case, this should be done on the sixth day after birth. He did not express any opinion of his own as to whether the Guardians could enforce this without the consent of the mother, but he did refer to an opinion of the Poor Law Board to the effect that they could. This opinion seems to have been given so far back as 1848.

Mr. Hopwood asked whether the order was a legal one.

The President: The hon. member asks my opinion on a point of law. My own opinion is that vaccination cannot be enforced in the circumstances if the mother objects.

(*a*) See also Art. 1 of the Order of 4th April, 1868, *post*.

(*b*) Compliance with the latter part of this rule will not supersede the necessity for giving a certificate of the apparent cause of the death of a pauper to the Registrar of Births and Deaths. It is only required that a statement of the apparent cause of the death should be inserted in the return. In no case do the Commissioners desire a *post-mortem* examination to take place solely for the purpose of satisfying this rule. Excepting by the direction of a coroner when holding an inquest, or of the Board of Guardians for any special, urgent, and peculiar reason which they may deem of sufficient importance to render such an examination necessary, or at the request of the nearest relatives of the deceased, the Commissioners deem that the medical officer would not be justified in making a *post-mortem* examination. They add, that they think that the Guardians would hardly be justified in directing in any particular case that a *post-mortem* examination should take place if the nearest relatives of the deceased objected clearly and decisively to that course.

Art. 207.—No. 9. To enter in the commencement of such book, according to the Form (R.) hereunto annexed, the proper dietary for the sick paupers in the house in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient (*a*).

Allowances of tobacco or snuff recommended for paupers should be entered in the proper columns of the Workhouse Medical Relief Book, and the period over which the allowance is to extend should be specified. When the entry has been once made, it need not be repeated every week.

It has been held that a register of attendances, &c., kept by the medical officer of a Poor Law union, and laid before the Board of Guardians weekly for inspection, in obedience to rules made by the Poor Law Commissioners under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 15, is not receivable in evidence for the party making it, as a public official book (*Merrick* v. *Wakley*, 8 A. & E. 170; 3 N. & P. 284; 1 W. W. & H. 268; 2 Jur. 838.

(*a*) A copy of the Dietary so framed should be hung up in the infirmaries or sick wards of the workhouse.

The following Memorandum has been issued by the Local Government Board, regarding returns of deaths and pauper sickness, together with a circular in which the Local Government Board request that the Guardians, both in their Poor Law capacity and as the Rural Sanitary Authority, will, if they have not already done so, take such steps in the matter as may be requisite.

MEMORANDUM.

Returns of Deaths from Registrars.

Returns of Pauper Sickness from District Medical Officers.

Under Articles 14 and 15 of section 4 of the General Order of the 11th November, 1872, every medical officer of health whose appointment has been approved by the Board is required to prepare an annual report comprising, amongst other things, tabular statements of the mortality and of the pauper sickness in his district. Information as to mortality and sickness is required by the medical officer of health not only in preparing these statements, but also in discharging the duties of his office, and this memorandum is intended to indicate the arrangements which should be made for furnishing him with such information.

I. The Sanitary Authority should, under section 28 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, require the registrars of births and deaths to supply returns of the deaths registered within their respective districts. These returns should be made weekly as regards all deaths registered as having occurred within the registrar's district during the preceding week; but an immediate notice should be given of all deaths of infectious disease in fresh localities, and of all groups of deaths from such disease, or from diarrhœa, in any localities. The Registrar-General has prepared for the use of registrars a form in which the weekly returns may be conveniently made. A fee of twopence for each entry is payable by the Sanitary Authority.

II. The medical officer of health should be regularly supplied with information of the new cases of pauper sickness in his district. This information is valuable to him, not only as an index to the prevalence of non-fatal disease among all classes in the sanitary district, but as giving him occasion to exercise useful and immediate sanitary supervision over localities which are most apt to require such supervision. It is requisite for this object, as well as to enable him to complete the annual returns, that (except where the medical officer of health is himself the Poor Law medical officer for the whole sanitary area under his superintendence, in which case he will of course possess this information) the Guardians should instruct

Duties of the Master.

Art. 208.—The following shall be the duties of the master (*a*) :—

No. 1.—To admit paupers into the workhouse, in obedience to the Orders specified in Art. 88, and also every person applying

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their clerk to copy from the district medical officers' relief lists the new cases which are reported at each meeting of the Guardians, and to forward the same promptly and regularly to the medical officer or officers of health within the union. Arrangements should be made for the regular transmission of the copies referred to as early as practicable after each meeting. It is competent to the Sanitary Authority, whether rural or urban, to pay a reasonable sum to the clerk to the Guardians for the supply of this information.

III. The Guardians should request the Poor Law medical officers to give to the medical officer of health (or to the inspector of nuisances, for the information of the medical officer of health) acting within their respective districts, the earliest possible information of cases of dangerous infectious disease under their charge; as it is evident that unless such information is given as soon as the cases occur, the action of the Sanitary Authority in regard to the prevention of infection may often fail in its effect.

IV. Under the Board's General Order of the 12th February, 1879 (see *post*), it is incumbent upon all district and workhouse medical officers appointed since the 28th February, 1879, to furnish the medical officer of health with returns of pauper sickness and deaths, as well as to notify the outbreak of dangerous infectious disease A similar obligation has been imposed by the Board's Order of the 14th June, 1879, upon medical officers of district schools appointed after the 24th June, 1879.

(*a*) The master of a workhouse is answerable for the general order of the whole establishment; and minute personal attention on his part can alone detect and remedy defects in the discipline and cleanliness of the house. At the same time, decency requires that much of the detailed management of the female inmates and of the children should devolve on the matron and her assistants. The close and accurate inspection of sleeping apartments actually occupied by women, and the treatment of the infants and younger children, ought to be performed by a female. If the authority of the master be required to enforce obedience, he should at once be appealed to; but the Commissioners are desirous that all his duties should be discharged with the strictest regard to propriety. The habits of many of the inmates of a workhouse will often be coarse and depraved, but the conduct of every officer of such an establishment should correspond with what those habits ought to be, rather than that with what they actually are.—*Instr. Letter.*

The temper and discretion required for the judicious discharge of the duties of a workhouse master, and the confidence necessarily placed in his integrity, make it essential that the greatest care should be exercised in the choice of that officer. The master, too, is in some degree dependent on the aid afforded him by the other officers of the establishment, and the appointment of an honest and efficient porter is of the utmost importance. With this view the Commissioners advise the Guardians, whenever the workhouse is not of very small dimensions, to appoint a paid porter, and not to be satisfied with directing one of the paupers of the house to perform the functions allotted to that officer. The Commissioners believe it to be of rare occurrence that a pauper can be safely trusted to exercise the powers, and perform the duties of the porter, under the regulations of the Commissioners. For large workhouses, and particularly workhouses in towns (where applications for relief are frequently made by persons in urgent necessity at all hours of the day and night), the Commissioners always require the Guardians to appoint a paid officer to perform the duties of porter.—*Instr. Letter.*

for admission who may appear to him to require relief through any sudden or urgent necessity, and to cause every pauper, upon admission, to be examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Art. 91 (*a*).

The Commissioners likewise strongly disapprove of the practice of having recourse to a pauper as the instructor of either the male or female children. In no department of the workhouse is a careful selection of the person employed of greater importance than in the offices of schoolmaster or schoolmistress. Their incompetence, and those habits which are generally the cause or consequence of pauperism, affect not only the present comfort and conduct of the children entrusted to their care, but exercise a most pernicious influence on the subsequent welfare of those children, and on the likelihood of their permanent chargeability.—*Ibid.*

With respect to the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, the Commissioners remark, that in many instances differences have arisen between these officers and the master or matron; and as a want of harmony between the principal officers of the establishment cannot fail to impair their efficiency, and disturb the general discipline of the house, the Commissioners are desirous of inculcating upon all these officers the necessity of the utmost forbearance and command of temper in their mutual relations.—*Ibid.*

By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 109, s. 6, the master of a workhouse is exempt from serving the office of parish constable; and by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101, s. 6, from serving the office of overseer or any other parochial office; but not by 33 & 34 Vict. c. 77, from serving on juries.

(*a*) See notes to Art. 88. In discharging the duty imposed upon him by this Article, the master is bound to exercise a sound and careful judgment, to the best of his ability, with reference to the condition of the applicant, as disclosed to him at the time. It would, however, be right that he should give due weight to any communication which he shall be satisfied has been sent to him by an inspector of police with reference to the case of any applicant for relief. Further, the fact of a person having been refused relief by the relieving officer would not of itself justify the master of the workhouse in declining to admit the applicant. Before refusing admission, in any case, it will be the duty of the master to satisfy himself that the person applying does not, at the time of application, require relief through any sudden or urgent necessity. (55 O. C. N.S. 64).

Having once admitted a pauper into the workhouse, the master cannot afterwards refer the case to the relieving officer, but should report it to the Guardians at their next meeting, and take their directions for his future guidance.

As regards orders given by overseers, the Poor Law Board said that an overseer is only entitled to give orders for admission to the workhouse in cases of sudden and urgent necessity; and such an order is only operative until the next meeting of the Guardians, with whom it then rests to decide on the propriety of the pauper's continuing in the workhouse, or otherwise. (Art. 90, *ante*.) The Board, moreover, think it right to point out, that the workhouse is only provided for the reception of paupers. The Guardians of the union, or, in their absence, the master of the workhouse, must determine what applicants for relief are paupers (that is, persons actually destitute) who should be admitted therein. It is true that the master is, by the effect of Art. 88 of the General Consolidated Order, relieved from the consequences of improperly admitting persons who are not paupers when they produce an order from an overseer; but the Board do not think that the terms of the Order conclude him, or prevent the exercise of his judgment as to the fact of the applicant being a pauper. If, therefore, the master, in the fulfilment of his duty, take upon himself the responsibility of deciding in any case of suspected or simulated destitution, the Board are of opinion that he may properly refuse admission to a person under such circum-

Art. 208.—No. 2. To cause every male pauper above the age of seven years, upon admission, to be searched, cleansed, and clothed, and to be placed in the proper ward (*a*).

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stances, who produces an order from an overseer. Of course, in refusing to admit a person producing such an order the master must be prepared to justify his conduct should any question afterwards arise upon it. In such a case as that of Hannah B——— appears from your statement to have been, the Board do not hesitate to express their opinion that the master would have been justified in so exercising his undoubted discretion. (36 O. C. N.S. 54).

The Local Government Board say that the Guardians may authorize the master of a workhouse, when he admits a pauper under Art. 208, No. 1, to declare that the relief is given by way of loan.

(*a*) The master has no authority to detain or open letters addressed to pauper inmates of the workhouse, unless indeed he should have reason to believe that the communication is of an improper tendency; nor can he prevent paupers from receiving presents of money; he should, however, report the fact of a pauper being in possession of money to the Board of Guardians. The master is to decide, in the first instance, to which class a pauper on his admission to the workhouse shall be assigned; but in the event of a doubt arising as to a pauper's proper class, he should be guided by the opinion of the medical officer, until the case is laid before the Guardians for their decision.

The following regulations have been framed by the Commissioners in Lunacy for the guidance of the attendants in the bathing of idiots or persons of unsound mind in workhouses, and are recommended by the Poor Law Board for adoption so far as the circumstances and arrangements of the workhouse will permit. See the circular of Poor Law Board of the 21st March, 1870.

1. Every patient to be bathed immediately after admission, and once a week afterwards, unless exempted by medical order. Should there be the slightest doubt as to the advisability of bathing any patient owing to sickness, feebleness, or excitement, immediate reference to be made to the medical officer.

2. The name of every patient not having the customary bath to be reported to the medical officer.

3. In preparing a bath, *the* COLD *water is always to be turned on first.*

4. Before the patient enters the bath the temperature is to be ascertained by the thermometer, and is not to be less than 88 degrees, nor above 98 degrees. In case of the thermometer becoming inefficient from injury, &c., all bathing operations to be suspended until another be obtained.

5. Not more than one patient to be bathed in the same water.

6. *Under no circumstances whatever* are two patients to occupy the bath at the same time.

7. During the employment of the bath the room is never to be left without an attendant. At all other times the door is to remain locked, and the floor to be kept dry.

8. *Under no pretence whatever* is the patient's head to be put under water.

9. In the bath the body of each patient is to be well cleansed with soap. After coming out of the bath especial care must be taken to dry those patients who are feeble and helpless, and to clothe them as rapidly as possible.

10. The keys are never to remain on the bath taps, nor are they to be employed by patients. When not in use they are to be locked in the attendants' room.

11. Any marks, bruises, wounds, sores, local pain, evidence of disease of any kind, complained of by the patients, or noticed by the attendant during any of the bathing operations, to be immediately reported to the medical officer.

12. Any deficiency in the supply of warm water, soap, towels, &c., to be reported to the medical officer.

13. The attendants are to bear in mind that, except under medical order, the baths are to be employed solely for the purposes of cleanliness,

Art. 208.—No. 3. To enforce industry, order, punctuality, and cleanliness, and the observance of all regulations for the government of the workhouse by the paupers, and by the several officers, assistants, and servants therein (*a*).

No. 4. To read prayers to the paupers before breakfast, and after supper, every day, or cause prayers to be read, according to Art. 124 (*b*).

No. 5. To cause the paupers to be inspected and their names called over in conformity with Art. 103, in order that it may be seen that each individual is clean and in a proper state.

No. 6. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able bodied adult paupers, during the hours of labour; to assist in training the youths in such employment as will best fit them for gaining their own living; to keep the partially disabled paupers occupied to the extent of their ability; and to allow none who are capable of employment to be idle at any time (*c*).

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14. Neither the cold nor the shower bath is ever to be employed, except under medical order, and then only in presence of one of the officers. When not in use the door of the latter is to remain locked, and the key to be kept in the attendants' room.

15. It is the duty of the head attendant to be present at all baths employed under medical order, and to take care that the duration does not exceed the time specified in such order. He is also to supervise the whole of the ordinary bathing operations to ascertain that the rules are rigidly carried out and to report to the medical superintendent every infringement that may come to his knowledge.

(*a*) With reference to this Article, it may be observed that the master can, without any special authority from the Board of Guardians, in regard to each case, take proceedings before the justices for the punishment of disorderly paupers in the workhouse; but when the circumstances allow of delay, it will be proper for him to take the directions of the Guardians before instituting the proceedings. If the offender will not go voluntarily before the justices, a summons or warrant, as the case may require, must be obtained; and until it can be executed, the offender may be detained in the workhouse. See 54 Geo. III. c. 170, s. 7, and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 93.

As to the duty of the master to take disorderly paupers before justices, see 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, s. 88, *ante*.

(*b*) When the master is unable to read prayers himself, it will be proper for the schoolmaster to read them; and where there is no schoolmaster, for the porter or one of the best conducted paupers.

(*c*) Particular attention should be paid to enforcing a task of work, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 5, or 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, s. 6, from vagrants and tramps relieved in the workhouse with a night's lodging and supper or breakfast. See note to Art. 99, No 9, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 15, *ante*, and the minute of the Poor Law Board on Vagrancy, First Annual Report, p. 29, and the Circular Letter of the Poor Law Board of the 28th November, 1868. As to the employment of the inmates of the workhouse generally, see Arts. 102 and 112, and notes; see also note to Art. 112, and Arts. 114 and 210, No. 3.

Art. 208.—No. 7. To visit the sleeping wards of the male paupers at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of every day, and see that such wards have been all duly cleansed and are properly ventilated (*a*).

No. 8. To see that the meals of the paupers are duly provided, dressed, and served, according to the directions in Arts. 104 and 107, and to superintend the distribution of the fund (*b*).

No. 9. To say, or cause to be said, grace before and after meals (*c*).

No. 10. To visit all the wards of the male paupers before nine o'clock every night in winter, and ten o'clock in summer, and see that all the male paupers are in bed, and that all fires and lights therein are extinguished, except so far as may be necessary for the sick (*d*).

(*a*) The master must also see that the beds are all made up and in proper order.

(*b*) See note to Art. 41, No. 4, *ante*, p. 74, as to supplying food to paupers waiting to see the Board of Guardians at the workhouse.

(*c*) See note to Art. 208, No. 4, which is also applicable to this regulation.

(*d*) *Danger from fire in workhouses.*—In regard to this, the Local Government Board say that :—

"It is desirable that the Guardians should require a frequent inspection of the premises to be made by the master, superintendent, or other responsible officer for the special purpose of seeing that no collections of paper, chopped wood, rags, straw, or other combustible substances are allowed in dangerous positions, such as in cupboards, closets, or cellars, or under stairs, or in close proximity to buildings; to ascertain that the various chimney flues are duly swept, and that no accumulations of soot take place in them, and that the flues themselves are not likely to become overheated so as to endanger the building; also to see that the various appliances are in their proper places, and that the tanks and cisterns are kept supplied with water, and that the means of communication between the wards occupied by the inmates and the apartments of the chief officers are in working order. A report of this inspection should be made to the Guardians at their first meeting in each month, or such other regular period as may be convenient.

"For the purpose of giving notice of an outbreak of fire, it is important that every distinct part of the building, whether detached or not, should have proper means of communication, either directly or indirectly, with the chief officer's apartments, and for this object efficient bell communication should be supplied.

"With reference to the appliances for extinguishing fire, it is of the utmost importance that at every workhouse and Poor Law Institution each distinct building occupied by inmates should possess some handy fire-extinguishing apparatus. The most simple means for this object is to have several buckets kept, for the sole purpose, always charged with water on each floor and ready for instant application. These buckets may further be most usefully supplemented by a small hand pump, such as is used by the Metropolitan and other Fire Brigades. It is very portable, and can be worked by one man or woman without previous training; it occupies but little space, is inexpensive, and effectual.

"Portable chemical fire engines or extincteurs would be found useful in large institutions, where they could be placed under the charge of responsible paid officers, who should be fully instructed as to their use, and they should be kept in some conspicuous position easily accessible by the officers trained to use them.

Art. 208.—No. 11. To receive from the porter the keys of the workhouse at nine o'clock every night, and to deliver them to him again at six o'clock every morning, or at such hours as shall from time to time be fixed by the Guardians.

No. 12. To see that the male paupers are properly clothed, and that their clothes are kept in proper repair (*a*).

No. 13. To cause the birth of every child born in the workhouse to be registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths within the space of one week after such child shall have been born; and also to enter such birth in a register kept according to Form (S) hereunto annexed (*b*).

"In large buildings, and where the supply of water is sufficient, a system of main pipes and hydrants may with advantage be provided and arranged so that hose pipes fitted with nozzles may be fixed in a few moments, thus allowing a powerful jet of water to be thrown on to any part of the interior or exterior of each of the blocks of buildings. Where there is not a sufficient head of water to give the required pressure, a small manual fire engine drawing its supply from a well, tank, or stream would be useful.

"With reference to the means of exit for the inmates in case of fire or of alarm of fire, the buildings should be carefully examined with a view to ascertain the best way of rapidly removing the inmates of each block or ward should the necessity arise.

"Amongst the various appliances for aiding persons to escape from a building when on fire, and the ordinary means of exit are cut off, the following may be referred to:—

The usual fire-escape or ladder, with wire and canvas shoot behind it, the whole being mounted on a carriage and wheels.

Ladders in short lengths fitting into each other, which should be kept in convenient and accessible places.

Jumping sheets. When these are resorted to a specially-made stout canvas sheet, 10 feet square, bound with strong rope and fitted with handles of the same material at intervals of one foot apart and all round it, and strengthened by strips of canvas or webbing underneath, would be found most valuable, and might be used with considerable safety if held tightly by ten or a dozen men, and a bed, truss of hay, or other soft substance be placed beneath it.

Stout knotted lines. These if kept on each floor or landing may also be the means of saving life.

"Whatever form of apparatus is supplied to any building for fire prevention, or for fire extinguishing, or for aiding the escape of inmates of a building on fire, it is requisite that constant care should be taken to have the apparatus preserved in order, so as to be fit for immediate use."—*Circular*, 14th March, 1882.

(*a*) As regards clothing the paupers, see Art. 95 and note thereon.

(*b*) See the substituted form in the Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 26th February, 1866, *post*. The births of still-born children must be entered in this register, as well as the births of children born alive. The Registration Act is silent as to still-born children. In the "Regulations for Registrars of Births and Deaths," as approved by the Secretary of State, the following direction is given (p. 11.)—"Still-born children must not be registered; but if a child is born alive, and dies how soon soever after birth, both the birth and the death must be registered separately in the proper form."

Art. 208.—No. 14. To send for the medical officer in case any pauper is taken ill or becomes insane, and to take care that all sick and insane paupers are duly visited by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet, and other necessaries as the medical officer or the Guardians may direct; and to apprise the nearest relation in the workhouse of the sickness of any pauper, and, in the case of dangerous sickness, to send for the chaplain, and any relative or friend of the pauper, resident within a reasonable distance, whom the pauper may desire to see (*a*)

No. 15. To take care that no pauper at the approach of death shall be left unattended either during the day or the night (*b*).

No. 16. To give immediate information of the death of any pauper in the workhouse to the medical officer, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and who may reside within a reasonable distance; and if the body be not removed within a reasonable time, to provide for the interment thereof (*c*).

(*a*) If the illness be of a dangerous nature, care should be taken to send a *written* communication to the medical officer, and not a verbal message merely. But generally the master will act advisedly when he sends written communications in every case, as verbal messages are liable to be misunderstood. As to orders in midwifery cases, see Art. 182. As to the removal of dangerous lunatics to an asylum, see 16 & 17 Vict. c. 67, s. 67, which makes it the duty of the relieving officer to whom the justices' order for the removal of any pauper lunatic to a lunatic asylum is addressed, to convey, or cause the lunatic to be conveyed to the asylum. See also 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 20, on the same point.

(*b*) If a pauper be seriously and dangerously ill, the master will of course take care that one sits up in attendance during the night, notwithstanding that the death of the pauper may not be immediately expected.

(*c*) It does not appear in what manner this notice is to be given, and whether he is expected to send the notice by post. If the pauper's friends all reside at a distance, it would seem but proper that the master should send them notice of the death by post, if their addresses be known to him.

The following remarks from the Instructional Letter of the Poor Law Commissioners respecting the burial of paupers dying in the workhouse may be here inserted:—With respect to the place of burial of a pauper, it is to be observed that for the purposes of burial the question of settlement is wholly immaterial, the obligation to bury having existed long before the statute which created the present form of pauper settlement. The 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, gives a full and complete right to the Guardians to bury the body of a pauper dying in the workhouse in the churchyard of the parish in which the workhouse is situate, unless the deceased person, or the husband or wife, or next of kin shall have otherwise desired; and it is incumbent upon the Guardians under that statute, when the burial of a poor person takes place under their direction, to pay the burial fee to the

persons entitled to the fee or fees which by the custom of the parish in which the burial takes place can be legally claimed. But the Commissioners advise that, with a view of consulting the prevalent wishes of the poor on this subject, the body of every pauper of the union dying in the workhouse should in general be interred in the churchyard of *his own parish, unless the incumbent of that parish should object* (but now see 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 10, *infra*). The Commissioners think that the most convenient course is to remove the body in a hearse; but they said it seems that any male inmates of the workhouse, of suitable age and strength, may be required by the Guardians to assist in carrying a coffin from the workhouse to a neighbouring burial-ground.—*Instr. Letter.* This, however, seems very doubtful.

Further, with regard to the notices required to be given on the burial of the bodies of poor persons dying in the workhouse, see the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 41, s. 2) in Glen's Burial Board Acts, fourth edition.

The Local Government Board, in a circular dated the 22nd May, 1882 (12th Annual Report, p. 10), drew the attention of the Guardians to the subject of the arrangements for the disposition and burial of the bodies of poor persons dying in workhouses. They say that "Cases have recently been brought under the notice of the Board where, in consequence of the defective nature of these arrangements and of the want of proper supervision on the part of the workhouse officers, unfortunate mistakes have occurred, resulting in the burial of a pauper under a wrong name, in the interment taking place elsewhere than in the appropriate cemetery, or in the performance of a burial service over a coffin not containing a body.

"It is scarcely necessary to point out that mistakes, such as these, are calculated not only to wound the feelings of the relatives of the deceased, but to occasion public scandal, and the Board are extremely desirous that all necessary precautions should be taken to prevent their recurrence.

"In the first place the dead-house or mortuary, in which the bodies of persons dying in the workhouse or infirmary are deposited previously to interment, should be devoted exclusively to the purpose for which it is designed, and it should never be placed under the care of pauper inmates, without frequent and systematic supervision. It appears to the Board that the proper disposition of the bodies, as well as the necessary arrangements for their decent interment in the churchyard or cemetery, should be under the immediate direction of the master of the workhouse. Moreover, it is desirable that shells should be provided for the bodies until coffins are ready for their reception.

"In order that there may be no mistake as to identity, there should be affixed to the shroud, immediately after the laying out of the body, two legibly written tickets, each bearing the name of the deceased, the one to be placed on the outside of the coffin and the other to remain attached to the shroud. Moreover, the Board are of opinion that each body after it is placed in the coffin, but before the coffin is closed, should be inspected by the master of the workhouse, accompanied by the nurse or other subordinate officer who knew the deceased person when living, and who should be able to identify the body. If the master be prevented by unavoidable circumstances from doing this, the duty would devolve upon the assistant master or other responsible officer of the workhouse.

"Further, care should be taken that a proper coffin plate, giving the names, age, and date of the death of the deceased, is affixed to the lid of each coffin before it is closed, and this plate ought not under any circumstances to be removed. When a proper coffin plate cannot be conveniently provided, the particulars referred to may be inscribed in suitable letters on the coffin itself.

"Whilst the above precautions seem proper in all cases, they are especially needful in workhouses of considerable size, where it frequently happens that several bodies are in the mortuary at the same time awaiting interment, and where therefore unless due care is taken confusion is liable to occur.

"The Board have thought it right to offer these suggestions in preference to prescribing regulations upon this subject; and they trust that should any other safeguards against mistakes occur to the Guardians they may at once be adopted.

"It will doubtless appear to the Guardians desirable that the visiting committee

should from time to time ascertain by inquiry whether the arrangements contemplated by this circular are duly observed.

"In conclusion, the Board would remind the Guardians of unions from whence the unclaimed bodies of paupers dying in the workhouse are sent to a hospital or medical school that the provisions of the Anatomy Act should in all such cases be most strictly complied with."

By 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 56, the workhouse is constructively situated in the parishes to which the paupers are respectively chargeable, but now by the Union Chargeability Act, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 10) for the purposes of the burial of any poor person dying in the workhouse of any union, such workhouse shall be considered as situated in the parish in the union where such poor person resided last, previously to his removal to the workhouse; therefore only the fees payable by custom on the burial of a parishioner can be claimed when the dead body of a pauper is removed from the workhouse to the parish of chargeability for burial. With regard to the payment of burial fees under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, the rule is that where the burial takes place under the direction of the Guardians or any of their officers duly authorized, the fee or fees payable by the custom of the parish "shall be paid out of the poor rates" for the burial, to the person or persons entitled by the custom to receive any fee.

Under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, the Guardians are the persons empowered to take the requisite proceedings in regard to the burial of a poor person, and neither the friends of the deceased nor the Guardians of the individual parish nor the overseers, have any authority to give directions for a burial under the provisions of the Act. As during the intervals of the meetings of the Guardians their officers have no authority to interfere in the burial of paupers without the express instructions of the Guardians, it is recommended that precise and definite regulations, prescribing the course to be taken by their officers as regards the burial of poor persons, should be drawn up by the Guardians and entered on their minutes. If in any case the master of the workhouse being duly authorized should pay the cost of the burial of a pauper dying therein, he should charge the cost in his accounts.

The Commissioners on Inland Revenue say that a licence is required for a horse kept by the Guardians; that they will not require a licence to be taken out for a hearse used to convey the bodies of paupers for burial if it be not used for hire or profit in any form; but a licence is necessary for a carriage used to convey sick paupers. They will not charge duty as for a groom in respect of a pauper who grooms the horse kept by the Guardians, if such pauper does not receive any wages as groom, but a licence must be taken out for the man who drives the horse and carriage; lastly, they will not insist upon a licence being taken out for a common cart, used for drawing stones and other things required at the workhouse, if it be used solely for such purposes. The Guardians are not required to take out licences for any of the officers of the workhouse. If the Guardians use armorial bearings they must take out a licence.

As to the place of burial, see also 18 & 19 Vict. c. 79, s. 2, which enables Boards of Guardians to enter into agreements with cemetery companies or burial boards for the burial of paupers, and 20 & 21 Vict. c. 81, s. 6, as to the consecration of land to be set apart especially for the burial of paupers.

The prohibition in the 31st section of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, does not apply to the chaplain of a workhouse so as to prevent his receiving fees to which he may be legally entitled as minister of the parish for the burial of paupers taking place in his parish.

The Poor Law Commissioners said in their Official Circular the effect of the whole provision in 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, appears to them to be as follows: 1. As a general rule, all bodies buried by Guardians are to be buried in a churchyard or in a consecrated burial-ground, and this in the parish, or township, of the death. 2. But the burial in such churchyard or consecrated burial-ground may be dispensed with by the desire of the deceased, or husband, wife, or next of kin. 3. If the burial in the churchyard or consecrated burial-ground be

dispensed with in compliance with such desire, the Guardians may apparently authorize the burial anywhere, *i.e.*, in unconsecrated ground, or in ground out of the parish of the death. 4. Also the Guardians may authoritatively direct the burial to take place in the parish where the deceased was chargeable. But this is a departure from the general law, and is in this clause made the exception. It is only authorized when the deceased or his relatives have desired it, or the Guardians see particular cause for it. This case may arise when there is an objection of the deceased or his friends to burial in the churchyard or consecrated burial-ground of the parish. And if there be any burial-ground of the parish or township (*i.e.*, belonging to the township) which is not consecrated, the Guardians may bury the body in such burial-ground. (10 O. C. N.S. 142).

The Guardians should not compulsorily require the inmates of their workhouses to act as bearers on the occasion of the burial of the bodies of deceased paupers, but if any inmate should wish to attend the funeral of another inmate, or should voluntarily offer to assist at the funeral, there could be no objection in his doing so.

Boards of Guardians are now allowed to pay the customary fee for tolling the bell on the funeral taking place at the cost of the poor rates. See *Local Government Chronicle*, 2nd August, 1884, p. 613.

There is no provision of the law which makes it the duty of a master of a workhouse to admit the corpse of a person, who has not died therein, into the workhouse. Such corpse must remain in the custody of the persons who have possession of it until some proper place of deposit can be found for its reception. The workhouse is not necessarily a place for its deposit, and in some cases it might be improper that it should be received therein. But in many cases there may be no objection to its reception, especially in cases where the Guardians take upon themselves the charge of the burial, and where they have provided a proper mortuary.

There is nothing in 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, which would prevent the Guardians from paying a portion only of the funeral expenses according to the necessities of the case—but they should see that the customary burial fee is paid whenever they give directions for the burial.

Sums paid to dissenting ministers in respect of the interment of paupers are not properly termed "fees." Burial fees are payments either established by immemorial usage, or by statute; and neither description applies to payments which are made to dissenting ministers. What these payments should amount to must be a matter of contract and bargain between the Guardians and the minister. If the minister demand more than the Guardians are willing to pay, they can refuse to engage his services, and may seek some other person with whom to arrange, so as to meet the exigencies of the case. See also 47 J. P. 427.

If the unclaimed bodies of paupers who die in the workhouse be given up for the purposes of anatomical examination, the regulations contained in the Schools of Anatomy Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 75), must be strictly adhered to by the master, otherwise he will subject himself to the penalties provided by that Act—namely, imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding £50; but see *Reg.* v. *Feist*, Dears & B. C. C. 59; 8 Cox C. C. 18; 4 Jur. 541; 27 L. J. R. N.S. M. C. 164; 31 L. T. O.S. 267, on this point.

With respect to the holding of coroners' inquests in workhouses, the Commissioners have stated that there may be particular cases in which the Guardians would be justified in allowing an inquest to be held in the workhouse on the body of a person found dead not within its walls—as where the inconvenience of a refusal would be great. In such cases the Guardians would no doubt think it their duty to allow the inquest being so held; but whenever they do so it will be proper that they should give the permission as a voluntary act, and not as the admission of a right. Whether the medical officer is entitled to claim the usual remuneration for his services, irrespective of his office of medical officer where he is required by the coroner to perform the *post-mortem* examination appears doubtful, having regard to the provisions of 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 89, s. 5, which enacts "that when any inquest shall be holden on the body of any person who has died in any public hospital or infirmary, or in any building or

Art. 208.—No. 17. When requisite, to cause the death of every pauper dying in the workhouse to be duly registered by the Registrar of Births and Deaths within five days after the day of such death; and also to enter such death in a register kept according to Form (T.) hereunto annexed (*a*).

No. 18. To deliver an inventory of the clothes and other property of any pauper who may have died in the workhouse, to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting (*b*).

No. 19. To keep such portion of the Workhouse Medical Relief

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place belonging thereto; or used for the reception of the patients thereof, or who has died in any county or other lunatic asylum, or in any public infirmary or other public medical institution, whether the same be supported by endowments or by voluntary subscriptions, then and in such case nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle the medical officer, whose duty it may have been to attend the deceased person as a medical officer of such institution as aforesaid, to the fees or remuneration herein provided." It may be added that s. 6, imposes a penalty on medical officers neglecting to attend an inquest. The coroner by the law of England has an absolute right to enter with the inquest any house in which a dead body may be on which he proposes to hold an inquest, and it is an indictable misdemeanor wilfully to prevent the holding of an inquest of which a coroner has given notice, see *Reg.* v. *Stephenson*, 15 Cox C. C. 679; he should therefore not be denied admission to the workhouse for such a purpose. If he supplies the names of the inquest, they should be entered by the porter in his book. If he do not give their names, the porter should enter in the book the name of the coroner, and specify that he was accompanied by the inquest.

Coroners should wait until they are sent for by the peace officers of the place to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication. If therefore any such death should occur in a workhouse, the Guardians or their officers should give notice to a constable of its occurrence, and not to the coroner direct.

With respect to money found in the possession of any pauper dying in the workhouse, it is enacted by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 16, that the Guardians of the union or parish wherein such pauper shall die, may reimburse themselves the expenses incurred by them in and about the burial of such pauper, and in and about the maintenance of such pauper at any time during the twelve months previous to the decease. If there be any overplus, and the relief has not been advanced by way of loan, the Guardians are bound to return the amount of such overplus to any executor or administrator legally appointed. Money found on the body of a pauper who has died in the workhouse, and on whose body a coroner's inquest has been holden, cannot be applied to defraying the expenses of the inquest, which are payable out of the county rates.

It may be further added that the Guardians of a union are not under any legal obligation to bury the dead bodies of persons dying in public hospitals. (*Reg.* v. *Stewart*, 12 A. & E. 773; 4 P. & D. 349). The exercise of the power given by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, is discretionary on the part of the Guardians, who may decline to undertake the burial of any dead body not being in the workhouse, if they think fit so to do.

(*a*) See the substituted form in the Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 26th February, 1866, *post*.

As regards the registration of deaths occurring in workhouses, see 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88, s. 10, in Glen's Registration Laws, 2nd edition. By sect. 26 of the same Act a list of registers of births and deaths in the union with their residences shall be kept at the workhouse of such union.

(*b*) As to the appropriation of the effects of a deceased pauper, see note to No. 16;

Book prescribed in this Order as is assigned to him in the Form marked (Q.), and to keep all books or accounts which he is, or hereafter may be, by any Order of the Commissioners, directed and required to keep; to allow the same to be constantly open to the inspection of any of the Guardians of the union, and to submit the same to the Guardians at their ordinary meeting (*a*).

Art. 208.—No. 20. To submit to the Guardians, at every ordinary meeting, an estimate of such provisions and other articles as are required for the use of the workhouse, and to receive and execute the directions of the Guardians thereupon.

No. 21. To receive all provisions and other articles purchased or procured for the use of the workhouse, and before placing them in store to examine and compare them with the bills of parcels or invoices severally relating thereto: and after having proved the accuracy of such bills or invoices, to authenticate the same with his signature, and submit them to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting (*b*).

No. 22. To receive and take charge of all provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to the workhouse, or confided to his care by the Guardians, and issue the same to the matron or other persons as may be required (*c*).

No. 23. To report to the Guardians from time to time the names of such children as the schoolmaster may recommend as fit to be put out to service, or other employment, and to take the necessary steps for carrying into effect the directions of the Guardians thereon (*d*).

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and as to the disposal of the clothing of deceased pauper, see note to 7 O. C. p. 167.

(*a*) See Art. 19 of General Order for Accounts, *post*, for the books required to be kept by the master of a workhouse.

(*b*) With reference to this regulation, see also Art. 19, No. 5, of the Accounts Order, *post*, and note thereon.

A Board of Guardians, like any other purchasers of goods, may avail themselves of the services of the Public Analyst appointed under 38 & 39 Vict. c. 63, and pay out of their funds for the analysis of any goods or provisions supplied for use in the workhouse or the relief of the poor, see the Guardians of the *Enniskillen Union* v. *Hilliard*, 15 Cox. C. C. 643.

(*c*) The refuse of the workhouse must be sold and brought to account for the benefit of the establishment. In no case will the master be justified in appropriating the produce of the sale of such refuse, or of old unserviceable stores, to his own use. See note to Art. 172, *ante*, p. 164.

(*d*) The master must make this report, whether or not the parents of the children be in the workhouse.

Art. 208.—No. 24. To take care that the wards, rooms, larder, kitchen, and all other offices of the workhouse, and all the utensils and furniture thereof be kept clean and in good order ; and as often as any defect in the same, or in the state of the workhouse, shall occur, to report the same in writing to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting (*a*).

No. 25. To submit to the Guardians, at every ordinary meeting, a report of the number of the inmates in the workhouse, according to the Form (U.) hereunto annexed.

The 14 & 15 Vict. c. 11, for the better protection of persons who are under the care and control of others as apprentices or servants, by sect. 3 requires the Guardians to keep a register, wherein shall be entered the name of every young person under the age of 16, hired or taken as a servant from the workhouse, together with other particulars. By sect. 4 the Guardians are required, so long as the young person shall be under 16, and known to them to reside as a servant or apprentice *in the same service* into which such young person went from the workhouse within the union or five miles from any part thereof, to cause the relieving officer to visit the person at least *twice* in every year, and to report to them in writing whether he has found reason to believe that such person is not supplied with necessary food, or is subjected to cruel or illegal treatment in any respect. With reference to this Act generally, see the Circular of the Poor Law Board of 26th June, 1851, and the Circular of the Local Government Board, dated 31st July, 1880, requiring a register of visits to boys and girls to be kept.

The Local Government Board say that it has been brought under their notice that some difficulty has been felt with respect to the nature and extent of the inquiries which the relieving officer is entitled to make as above mentioned. It may happen that the master or mistress, instead of paying the servant the stipulated wages in money, may supply clothing which is old, or useless, or unsuitable, or valued at an exorbitant rate. In such a case a doubt may sometimes arise as to how far the relieving officer ought to make inquiry as to the particular circumstances referred to ; but whenever the effect of the proceeding in question appears to be in point of fact so far injurious to the personal condition of the child as to amount to "cruel or illegal treatment in any respect" the Board are clearly of opinion that the relieving officer ought to make it the subject of special inquiry, and of written report to the Guardians accordingly.—*Circular Letter*, 31st May, 1873.

Any young person who goes out to service from the workhouse ceases to be chargeable or under the control of the Guardians, who have no authority to take the wages or interfere with the service in such a case. The Guardians in such cases should confine themselves to the duties of supervision as pointed out in the above circular.

Now by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 33, the Guardians of any union or parish, or the managers of any district school, may appoint and pay any officer or other competent person to visit and report upon the condition, treatment, and conduct of any poor child under the age of 16 who shall have gone into service from the workhouse of such union or parish or from such district school.

If a child over ten years of age leave the workhouse to take employment, such child cannot be employed unless the requirements of sect. 5 and sub-sect. 2, of the Elementary Education Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 79), have been complied with.

(*a*) See note to Art. 41 (fifthly), *ante*, p. 76.

Art. 208.—No. 26. To bring before the Visiting Committee or the Guardians any pauper inmate desirous of making a complaint or application to the Guardians.

No. 27. To report forthwith to the Medical Officer and to the Guardians, in writing, all cases in which any restraint or compulsion may have been used towards any pauper inmate of unsound mind in the workhouse (*a*).

No. 28. To keep a book in which he shall enter all his written reports to the Guardians or to the medical officer, and to lay the same before the Guardians at every ordinary meeting.

No. 29. To inform the Visiting Committee and the Guardians of the state of the workhouse in every department, and to report in writing to the Guardians any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the subordinate officers or servants of the establishment; and generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians suitable to his office.

Art. 209.—The master shall not, except in case of necessity, purchase or procure any articles for the use of the workhouse, nor order any alterations or repairs of any part of the premises, or of the furniture or other articles belonging thereto, nor pay any moneys on account of the workhouse, or of the union, without the authority of the Guardians, nor apply any articles belonging to the Guardians to purposes other than those authorized or approved of by such Guardians (*b*).

Duties of the Matron.

Art. 210.—The following shall be the duties of the matron:—

No. 1. In the absence of the master, or during his inability to act, to act as his substitute in the admission of paupers into

(*a*) No pauper who requires habitual or frequent restraint, and is consequently dangerous to himself or others, is to be retained in the workhouse for a longer period than fourteen days. See Art. 101.

The Local Government Board recommend that strait waistcoats be not used in the case of any workhouse inmates without the sanction of the medical officer of the workhouse. But if he be absent, and the master require to take immediate steps to restrain a violent inmate, and if he finds it necessary to make use of a strait waistcoat, the Board think he will not be acting illegally in so doing.

(*b*) See note to Art. 41 (fifthly), *ante*, p. 76.

the workhouse, according to Arts. 88 and 208, Nos. 1 and 2, and to cause every pauper upon such admission to be examined by the medical officer, as is directed in Art. 91.

Art. 210.—No. 2. To cause the pauper children under the age of seven years, and the female paupers, to be seached, cleansed, and clothed upon their admission, and to be placed in their proper wards.

No. 3. To provide for and enforce the employment of the able-bodied female paupers during the hours of labour, and to keep the partially disabled female paupers occupied to the extent of their ability, and to assist the schoolmistress in training up the children so as to best fit them for service (*a*).

No. 4. To call over the names of the paupers, as is directed in Art. 103, to inspect their persons, and see that each individual is clean.

No. 5. To visit the sleeping wards of the female paupers at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of every day, and to see that such wards have been all duly cleansed, and are properly ventilated.

No. 6. To visit all the wards of the females and children (*b*) every night before nine o'clock, and to ascertain that all the paupers in such wards are in bed, and all fires and lights not necessary for the sick or for women suckling their children, therein extinguished (*c*).

No. 7. To pay particular attention to the moral conduct and orderly behaviour of the females and children, and to see that they are clean and decent in their dress and persons.

No. 8. To superintend and give the necessary directions for making and mending the linen and clothing supplied to the male paupers, and all the clothing supplied to the female paupers and children, and to take care that all such clothing be properly numbered and marked on the inside with the name of the union.

(*a*) See note to Art. 112, and Arts. 114 and 208, No. 6. With regard to the employment of female paupers in picking oakum, references may be made to a letter of the Local Government Board, published in the *Local Government Chronicle* of the 4th January, 1879, in support of such employment for females.

(*b*) The word "children" includes only those in class 7, specified in Art. 98, *ante*.

(*c*) See *ante*, p. 208, as to danger from fire in workhouses.

Art. 210.—No. 9. To see that every pauper in the workhouse has clean linen and stockings once a week, and that all the beds and bedding be kept in a clean and wholesome state.

No. 10. To take charge of the linen and stockings for the use of the paupers, and the other linen in use in the workhouse, and to apply the same to such purposes as shall be authorized or approved of by the Guardians, and to no other.

No. 11. To superintend and give the necessary directions concerning the washing, drying, and getting up of the linen, stockings, and blankets, and to see that the same be not dried in the sleeping wards or in the sick wards.

No. 12. To take proper care of the children and sick paupers, and to provide the proper diet for the same, and for women suckling infants, and to furnish them with such changes of clothes and linen as may be necessary.

No. 13. To assist the master in the general managment and superintendence of the workhouse, and especially in—

Enforcing the observance of good order, cleanliness, punctuality, industry, and decency of demeanour among the paupers:

Cleansing and ventilating the sleeping wards and the dining-hall, and all other parts of the premises;

Placing in store and taking charge of the provisions, clothing, linen, and other articles belonging to the union.

No. 14. When requested by the porter, in pursuance of Art. 214, No. 5, to search any female entering or leaving the workhouse under the circumstances described in that Article.

No. 15. To report to the master any negligence or other misconduct on the part of any of the female officers or servants of the establishment, or any case in which restraint or compulsion may have been used towards any female inmate of unsound mind.

No. 16. And generally to observe and fulfil all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians suitable to her office.

Duties of the Chaplain.

Art. 211.—The following shall be the duties of the chaplain (*a*) :—

No. 1. To read prayers and preach a sermon to the paupers and other inmates of the workhouse on every Sunday, and on Good Friday and Christmas Day, unless the Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners, may otherwise direct (*b*).

(*a*) With respect to religious ministrations in workhouses, by dissenting ministers, see Art. 122 and note thereon. In former editions of this work, it was said that to "read prayers" meant to read without change or mutilation the whole morning service or the afternoon service, as commonly read in churches, with the litany and commandments, etc., as usual on Sunday mornings, and that every clergyman's engagements at his ordination bind him to a strict observance of this rule. The Queen's Advocate, Sir J. D. Harding, has, however, it is understood, advised that the words "to read prayers" do not compel the chaplain to read verbatim on every Sunday the whole order for morning prayer, as commonly read in churches.

The chaplain is not required to baptize children in the workhouse, except under circumstances which would justify the administration of baptism in a private house; nor is he required to church women who may be confined in the workhouse. The children should be baptized in the parish church, and the mothers should be churched there also. It is necessary that the particulars of baptisms in the workhouse should be entered in the registry in the custody of the rector or vicar of the parish in which the workhouse is situated, see 52 Geo. III. c. 146, s. 7; but apparently no fee can be demanded for making such entry.

The pauper inmates should be allowed to receive the Holy Communion at the parish church; and where there is no workhouse chapel used exclusively for the purpose of divine worship, this rite should not be administered in the workhouse, except to the sick and disabled. Where there is a chapel, the communion may be celebrated in it, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese; but even in that case those inmates who desire it should be allowed to attend the parish church at Easter and Christmas. See also note to Art. 124, *ante*, p. 134.

In some unions the workhouse chapel is licensed by the bishop of the diocese, but the bishop's authority in that respect is not very clear. The licence, it seems, should be granted to the minister to officiate either generally in the "———— Union Workhouse at ————," or "in such apartment in the ———— Union Workhouse at ————" as may be found most convenient. Such a chapel cannot be consecrated by the bishop unless the freehold be conveyed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and this the Guardians have no power to do. Further upon these points see the case and opinion of Dr. Adams in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners on the further amendment of the Poor Law, p. 112.

The chaplain of the workhouse has no duty to perform under 52 Geo. III. c. 146, s. 7, in transmitting an account of the baptisms performed in the workhouse to the Registrar of the diocese. (4 O. C. 84).

But as the chaplain is not subject to the control of the incumbent of the parish in which the workhouse is situate, it is a question for himself to decide how far he will exercise his functions as to the baptism of the children born in the workhouse. See also p. 133, *ante*.

(*b*) The following opinion of Dr. Adams may here be quoted from the "Report of the Poor Law Commissioners on the Amendment of the Law," p. 112: "I think that, with the bishop's licence, it is not requisite that any part of the workhouse should be consecrated to sanction a clergyman of the establishment in the performance of any of the duties required of the chaplain of the workhouse by the Poor Law Commissioners."

Art. 211.—No. 2. To examine the children (*a*), and to catechize such as belong to the Church of England, at least once in every month, and to make a record of the same, and state the dates of his attendance, the general progress and condition of the children, and the moral and religious state of the inmates generally, in a book to be kept for that purpose, to be laid before the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting, and to be termed "THE CHAPLAIN'S REPORT" (*b*).

No. 3. To visit the sick paupers, and to administer religious consolation to them in the workhouse, at such periods as the Guardians may appoint, and when applied to for that purpose by the master or matron.

DUTIES OF THE SCHOOLMASTER AND SCHOOLMISTRESS.

Art. 212.—The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress for the workhouse, or either of them (*c*):

No. 1. To instruct the boys and girls according to the directions in Art. 114.

It is usual for the Guardians to provide a surplice for the chaplain of the workhouse to be used in his ministrations at the workhouse; and the Poor Law Board deemed this a proper course with a view to the due performance of divine service in accordance with the ritual of the Church of England.

There is no authority which requires the Guardians to provide any instrument to accompany the congregation of a workhouse chapel, where, according to the rubric, they are required to sing at divine service; still the Guardians may expend a reasonable sum in providing an organ for the workhouse chapel.

(*a*) This applies to the general as well as to the religious examination of the workhouse children. See 53 Off. Cir. N.S. 21.

(*b*) The chaplain's report book should be kept in the custody of the workhouse master, unless the Guardians should give directions to the contrary. But no individual Guardian is entitled to inspect it without the express authority of the Board of Guardians, unless he is a member of the Visiting Committee.

(*c*) With a view to encouraging the appointment of competent persons to these offices, the repayment of their salaries to the union is made conditional upon their obtaining certificates of efficiency, competency, probation, or permission, as the case may be.

The following are the regulations on this subject:—

Poor Law Schools are periodically visited by inspectors, who report thereon to the Board, who thereupon issue to the schoolmaster or schoolmistress a certificate in the various grades and divisions, according to the proficiency exhibited by the teacher.

The amount to be repaid to the union from the Parliamentary Grant is regulated by the grade of the certificate which the teacher obtains, and by the number of children in the school, according to the following scale:—

Grades and Divisions of Certificates for Service in Poor Law Schools.	MASTERS.		MISTRESSES.		Sum to be allowed in respect of each Scholar in addition to the Minimum Allowance.
	Minimum Allowance from the Grant.	Maximum Allowance from the Grant.	Minimum Allowance from the Grant.	Maximum Allowance from the Grant.	
	£	£	£	£	s.
First Grade 1	30	60	24	48	12
First Grade 2	30	55	24	44	11
First Grade 3	30	50	24	40	10
Second Grade 1	25	45	20	36	7
Second Grade 2	25	40	20	32	6
Second Grade 3	25	35	20	28	5
Third Grade 1	20	30	16	24	4
Third Grade 2	20	25	16	20	3
Third Grade 3	20	20	16	16	—
Fourth Grade .	15	15	12	12	—

The Poor Law Board laid down the following conditions of payment :—

The whole amount issued to each union from the treasury must be paid by the Guardians to the teacher.

If the salary at which the Guardians have engaged the teacher exceeds the amount issued from the treasury, the difference must continue to be paid to the teacher out of the poor rate, until the Poor Law Board has agreed to the engagement of the same or another teacher at a reduced salary.

If the teacher does not reside in the workhouse, and is not provided with rations, the Guardians must allow the teacher the sum of £15 a year in lieu thereof out of the poor rate.

The teacher must have convenient and respectably furnished apartments; rations, the same in kind and quality as are supplied to the master of a workhouse; must be subjected to no menial offices; must have proper assistance in the management of the children when not in school.

If the inspectors report that any Poor Law School is not furnished with the necessary books and school apparatus, the Guardians must provide them.

Industrial instructors' as well as schoolmasters' and schoolmistresses' salaries, are, under certain conditions, repaid to the Guardians upon the special report of the school inspectors.

In cases in which the schoolmaster or schoolmistress has the assistance of one or more assistant teachers the Local Government Board have determined that in future the following rules shall be adopted in these cases :—

1. That when the number of children in the boys' or girls' or infants' department of a school is not larger than is sufficient to admit of the payment in respect of the head-teacher of the maximum allowance according to the grade of his or her certificate no payment shall be made on account of an assistant-teacher beyond the maximum allowance payable under the certificate of such assistant-teacher.

2. That when the number of children in the boys' or girls' or infants' department of a school exceeds that which is required for the payment in respect of the head-teacher of the maximum allowance according to his or her certificate the children in excess of that number shall be taken into account for the purpose of an allowance in respect of an assistant-teacher according to the usual scale in addition

to the maximum sum payable under the certificate awarded to such assistant-teacher.

3. That when there are two or more assistant-teachers in the boys' or girls' or infants' department of a school no payment other than the minimum allowance under the certificate awarded to the officer shall be made in respect of any assistant-teacher other than the first unless the number of children in the department is more than sufficient to admit of the payment in respect of the head-teacher and the first assistant-teacher of the maximum allowances which are payable under their certificates, and that when the children are in excess of that number, the number in excess shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of an allowance in respect of a second, and if the number is such as to admit of it of a third or fourth assistant-teacher in addition to the maximum allowance payable under the certificates of such assistant-teachers.

These arrangements will not apply to assistant-teachers now in office, but only to such as may be appointed after the date of this communication, *i.e.* 9th August, 1884.—14th Annual Report Local Government Board, p. 31.

The Poor Law Board, in a Circular dated the 12th March, 1867, stated that they are of opinion that the following scale would be a simple, and at the same time a fair and proper one :—

That when the Guardians provide board and lodging, two-thirds of the officer's salary should be allowed from the grant. When they do not provide board and lodging, one-half of the salary should be so allowed.

Thus in either case about one-half of the salary, inclusive of board and lodging, would be borne by the Guardians, and one-half be repaid to them out of the fund provided by Parliament. If, however, the services of the officer are given solely for the instruction of the children, as in the case of a band master or drill master, the whole salary may properly be allowed from the Parliamentary grant. As regards the number of officers for whom the payments should be made, the Board are of opinion that an industrial teacher should not be allowed for less than about thirty children, unless in schools in which such a teacher is employed instead of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress. There should also be not less than six children under instruction to entitle the Guardians to a payment on account of the teacher's salary. The inspectors in reporting on the industrial teachers will ascertain that they do not merely employ the boys and girls in assisting them in their work, but that they give them *bonâ fide* instruction, and that the children exhibit a satisfactory proficiency or skill in the trade taught.

The following regulations of the Committee of Council on Education relative to teachers in district or workhouse schools have been promulgated by the Local Government Board, who have directed that they may be mounted and hung up in the school rooms for the information of the teachers :—

1. The teachers in district and workhouse schools may be admitted to examination for the certificates issued by the Education Department, at the examinations held at the training schools in December in each year :

(i.) Who satisfy Art. 47 (A) of the Code 1873 :—that is, who have resided as students for one year in training schools under inspection ; or,

(ii.) Who are 21 years of age ; have served with credit for a least two years in a district or workhouse school ; are recommended by the Local Government Board ; and hold at the date of examination certificates of efficiency, or certificates of competency of the first class.

2. If a student, on leaving a training college, is appointed to a situation as teacher in a workhouse or district school, his service in that school (if not less than two years) will be taken into account if he subsequently removes to a public elementary school. If he does so, their lordships will be prepared to issue his parchment certificate on receiving a favourable report on his practical skill as a teacher from one of Her Majesty's inspectors, after his visit to a school in which the said teacher has been employed for a period of not less than three months before the date of the inspector's visit.

The period of a teacher's service in a workhouse or district school will also be

Art. 212.—No. 2. To regulate the discipline and arrangements of the school, and the industrial and moral training of the children, subject to the direction of the Guardians (*a*).

No. 3. To accompany the children when they quit the workhouse for exercise, or for attendance at public worship, unless the Guardians shall otherwise direct.

No. 4. To keep the children clean in their persons, and orderly and decorous in their conduct (*b*).

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taken into account in subsequently revising his certificate, under Art. 55 of the code.

The teacher must then produce and deliver to Her Majesty's inspector, for transmission to this office, certificates of good conduct and good service from the Inspector of the Local Government Board charged with the supervision of the schools in which he has been employed, and showing the dates and duration of his employment in such schools.

These rules will also apply to female teachers.

In the event of any teacher duly qualified according to Regulation No. 1 (i. and ii.) desiring to sit for examination for a certificate at one of the examinations held in December at the several training schools, an application to that effect should be made by the teacher to the inspector of workhouse or district schools in the district, prior to the 1st of September in each year. See Circular Letter of the Local Government Board, dated 13th March, 1876.

(*a*) With regard to this regulation, reference should be made to the General Orders of 27th October, 1877, and the 3rd April, 1878, *post.* Under this regulation it is the duty of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress to superintend the children out of school-hours, as well as during the periods when they are actually under instruction. As to granting leave of absence to children attending workhouse schools, see note to Art. 116.

The schoolmistress is not required by the regulations either to give notice to the master of her intention to be absent temporarily from the workhouse, or to ask his permission when quitting it. It is, however, competent to the Guardians, under Art. 152, to frame a regulation upon the subject if they consider it expedient to do so. (57 O. C. N.S. p. 94.)

(*b*) The master and matron respectively must see that the boys and girls are properly clothed (Art. 208, No. 12; Art. 210, No. 8); but if the schoolmaster or schoolmistress should observe that the children's clothing requires repairing or washing, they should direct the attention of the master or matron to the matter.

It is the duty of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress to superintend and take charge of boys and girls respectively who are attending school out of school hours, as well as when they are under instruction.

By Art. 210, No. 7, it is the duty of the matron to see that the children are clean and decent in their persons; and under Art. 212, No. 4, the duty of the schoolmistress in this respect is limited to the children in her school; that of the matron extends to all the children in the workhouse. The matron should make the requisite arrangements for the actual washing, etc., of the children, in which duty some respectable inmate of the workhouse might be employed. The schoolmistress should not be required personally to assist, beyond giving a general superintendence as regards the children under her care; but blame would attach to her as well as to the matron, if any just ground of complaint as to cleanliness should exist. Generally, it may be added that in any details in which the regulations do not contain specific directions, the Guardians may themselves lay down such rules as may appear to them advisable, provided they are not inconsistent with the regulations.

Art. 212.—No. 5. To assist the master and matron respectively in maintaining due subordination in the workhouse.

Duties of a Nurse.

Art. 213.—The following shall be the duties of a nurse for the workhouse (*a*):—

No. 1. To attend upon the sick in the sick and lying-in wards, and to administer to them all medicines and medical applications, according to the directions of the medical officer.

No. 2. To inform the medical officer of any defects which may be observed in the arrangements of the sick or lying-in ward.

No. 3. To take care that a light is kept at night in the sick ward.

(*a*) The Poor Law Board referring to these duties say that it is obvious that they require, in any workhouse where there are many sick patients, great care and attention on the part of the nurse. The office is one of very serious responsibility and labour, and requires to be filled by a person of experience in the treatment of the sick, of great respectability of character, and of diligent and decorous habits. Such person cannot discharge the duties of the office singly, but must have the assistance of others of both sexes; and there is scarcely less need of the same qualities in the persons who are to be the assistants than of those required for the chief officer. Hence the Board say it is necessary that the nurses should be adequately remunerated, and that they should be appointed after a strict investigation of their qualifications for the office. But the Board consider it of the highest importance that the assistants to the nurse should also be paid officers. By appointing paid assistants the Guardians will have an opportunity of selecting persons whose qualifications for the office can be properly ascertained, and they will also be able to hold such officers responsible for negligence or misconduct, as in the case of the superior officers of the workhouse. The Board recommend the Guardians, as far as possible, to discontinue the practice of appointing pauper inmates of the workhouse to act as assistant nurses in the infirmary or sick ward. Where the arrangements of the workhouse will permit, it is very desirable that special accommodation should be provided for the nurse and the paid assistants, so that they may be always ready to attend upon the patients, and be removed as much as possible from the distraction which the proceedings in a large workhouse are calculated to produce.—*Instr. Letter*, 5th May, 1865. See also note to Art. 98, *ante*.

General reference may also be made in this place to the report of the medical officer of the Poor Law Board on the sufficiency of the arrangements for the care and treatment of the sick in various workhouses in different parts of England, dated 15th April, 1867, and to the Order of 4th April, 1868, *post*.

As to the duties of a relieving officer under the Dispensaries Orders, see those Orders, *post*.

SUGGESTED RULES FOR NURSES AND ASSISTANTS IN WORKHOUSE INFIRMARIES.

A. It shall be the duty of every Nurse—

1. To take care that her wards are duly warmed and ventilated, to maintain

quiet and order therein, and report to the medical officer any misconduct of the patients or visitors.

2. To attend to the comfort of the patients, and to see that they are in every way kept clean and tidy, and to inform the medical officer immediately if any patient becomes worse.

3. To personally administer all medicines, stimulants, and applications, according to the directions of the medical officer, keeping them at other times safely in her room. To keep all poisons in a cupboard, locked up.

4. To allow no article of food or liquor to be brought into the wards, except what is ordered by the medical officer, and not to permit the patients to alter in any way their prescribed diet.

5. To remain in her wards during visiting hours, seeing that the rules for patients' friends are strictly observed, and to allow no visitors to enter at other times unless provided with a pass from the medical officer or matron.

6. To accept no presents from patients or patients' visitors.

7. To take to the steward any money or valuables found on a patient.

8. To allow no patient to interfere with the windows, fires, or gas, nor any smoking, except in the balconies and garden, nor any needlework to be done which has not been approved of by the matron.

9. To allow no article of clothing, bandage, &c., to be washed, dried, or ironed in or about the wards; nor any cooking to take place, except eggs, which may be cooked in the adjoining kitchen.

10. To direct and control the assistants, and see that the scrubbers do not carry parcels or messages into or out of the infirmary.

11. Not to leave her wards while on duty, except when required by the regulations of the infirmary, nor absent herself from sickness, without at once acquainting the matron.

12. To wear in the infirmary the uniform provided, no jewellery, coloured ribbons, &c., being allowed, and observe such orders as the matron may issue with regard to the observance of this rule.

13. To have her meals in the mess-room, and only carry away from it such food as is specially allowed. No food of any kind is to be taken to the bed-rooms, except after permission from the matron.

14. To take whatever duty the medical officer requires.

15. To readily and punctually obey all orders of the matron and medical officer.

B. It shall be the duty of every Day Nurse—

16. On commencing duty in the wards at 7.30 a.m., to receive the night nurses' report, and send down dirty linen to the laundry by the lift.

17. To see that the patients have been washed, the beds made, and the breakfast properly served.

18. To superintend the cleaning and scouring of the wards, and report to the matron any neglect on the part of the scrubbers.

19. To make a report in the book provided for the purpose of any repairs, &c., required in her wards.

20. To carve and serve out the food to the patients under her care, rendering assistance to those who need it; and to have the dinner things cleared away by 1 p.m.

21. To be careful to remain at her wards during the temporary absence of her assistant, and see that the assistant does not leave in her absence.

22. To keep an inventory of all the articles in her ward, and submit it to the matron, for entries of articles supplied or condemned.

23. To see that the remains of each meal are promptly removed by the assistants out of the building, and to return to the steward any beer or stimulants not consumed by the patient for whom it was issued.

24. Personally to deliver to the night nurse written instructions as to particular patients in a book kept in the day-room for the purpose, and to give similar instructions to the nurse or assistant left in charge on going out on leave.

25. To read prayers every night in her wards before 7.50 p.m., all patients being previously in bed, and to see that all fires are made up, scuttles filled, and gas lowered before going off duty.

26. To leave the wards and day-rooms at 8.0 p.m., and not return to them till next morning. This does not apply to the midwife, nor to the lunatic attendant.

27. Each day nurse is expected to attend the afternoon service in the Guardian's Chapel on alternate Sundays.

C. It shall be the duty of every Night Nurse—

28. To commence duty in the wards at 7.45 p.m., and receive and carry out the instructions of the day nurse as to the treatment of particular patients, taking care that a moderate light is kept burning through the night.

29. To remain in the wards assigned to her, and see that her assistants do the same.

30. To allow no talking in the wards after the gas is lowered at 8.0 p.m.

31. To see that the breakfasts are served at 7.0 a.m., all patients being previously washed, and all beds made.

32. Personally to make a verbal report to the day nurse before going off duty at 8.0 a.m.

33. To leave at the matron's office at 8.0 a.m. a signed and dated report of the hours of arrival of the scrubbers, and of any unpunctuality of the day assistants, or of breakfast coming up.

34. All night nurses are expected to attend the afternoon service in the Guardians' Chapel every Sunday.

D. Every Nurse will if possible be allowed—

35. (*a*) Fourteen days' holiday annually, on application to the Guardians through the medical officer.
(*b*) *When on day duty*, a fixed half-day each week, and three hours to attend church on alternate Sundays with those they attend the Guardians' Chapel.
(*c*) *When on night duty*, a whole day once a month, and 2½ hours daily.
(*d*) And such other leave as may be thought convenient.

36. In no case whatever shall a nurse leave the infirmary without a pass, specifying the hour of return ; and before or punctually at the hour named, she must report herself at the matron's office.

37. With regard to taking meals and rest, the nurses will observe the following hours—half an hour being allowed for each meal, in the mess-room :

When on day duty, to rise at 6.30 a.m., have breakfast at 7.0 a.m. ; dinner at 1.0 p.m. ; supper at 8.0 p.m. ; and go to bed at 10.0 p.m. No lights allowed after 10.30 p.m.

When on night duty, to leave their bed-rooms at 4.30 p.m., have evening meal at 7.15 p.m. ; morning meal at 8.15 a.m. ; and go to bed at 9.0 a.m.

E. The following rules have been framed by the Guardians respecting Visitors to the Nurses—

38. That friends be allowed to visit the nurses on Sunday and Thursday, and that the visits be limited to one hours' duration, between 2 and 8 p.m., except on express permission from the medical officer or matron.

39. That all persons who desire to see the nurses be shown into the mess-room, after permission of the matron, and there seen by them, and that *female* friends be allowed to go to the nurses' private rooms at the discretion of the matron.

40. That no visitor be admitted before 2 p.m., or be allowed to remain after 8 p.m ; and that no visitor to the night nurses be admitted during the hours allotted to their rest, viz., before 4 p.m.

Duties of the Porter.

Art. 214.—The following shall be the duties of the porter of the workhouse :—

No. 1. To keep the gate and to prevent any person, not being an officer of the workhouse, or of the union, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, or any person authorized by law, or by the Commissioners or Guardians, from entering into or going out of the house without the leave of the master or matron.

No. 2. To keep a book in which he shall enter the name and business of every officer or other person who shall go into the workhouse, and the name of every officer or other person who shall go out thereof, together with the time of such officer's or person's going in or out (*a*).

F. It shall be the duty of every Assistant—

41. To attend on the patients under the direction of the nurse in charge ; to keep clean all utensils, crockery, &c. ; and assist in maintaining the cleanliness of the wards in whatever way is required ; to lay the tables, and remove out of the building the remains of each meal ; to take the cards and baskets to the steward's office and dispensary, and fetch them at the appointed hours ; to remain in her wards during the temporary absence of the nurse ; to take charge of the wards when the nurse is away, and perform all her duties ; to have her meals in the mess-room ; to take whatever duty the medical officer requires ; and to observe the general rules for nurses in section A.

42. *Day assistants* rise at 5.30 a.m. ; breakfast at 6.0 a.m. ; go on duty at 6.30 a.m. ; dine at 1.30 p.m. ; have tea at 5.0 p.m. ; go off duty, and have supper at 8.0 p.m. ; go to bed at 10.0 p.m. No lights allowed after 10.30 p.m.

Night assistants observe the same hours as night nurses.

Half-an-hour is allowed for each of the above meals in the mess-room.

43. Leave will be granted the assistants, and visitors allowed, under the same regulations as to the nurses.

44. The Guardians forbid any nurse or subordinate officer to introduce into the infirmary wine, beer, spirits, or any fermented liquor, either for their own or other person's use.

(*a*) The names of the workhouse and all other union officers must be entered in the porter's book every time they leave the workhouse and return, however frequently that may be in the course of the day. The porter is to enter the ingress and egress of the following persons :—The Guardians on board and other days ; the clerk and those having business at his office; the relieving officer ; the master, matron, and other officers, with their friends visiting them ; persons coming in with goods, fuel, &c. ; paupers admitted into the house ; paupers discharged therefrom ; mendicants admitted and discharged ; persons attending funerals ; applicants on board days ; the chaplain ; the medical officer ; all persons going to church or chapel, and returning therefrom ; and also the visits of the Poor Law inspectors ; school inspectors ; Commissioners in Lunacy ; and all other persons having a statutory right to visit the workhouse.

So also if the register office be within the walls of the workhouse, the porter

Art. 214.—No. 3. To receive all paupers who apply or present themselves for admission in conformity with Art. 88, and, if the master and matron be both absent, to place such paupers in the receiving ward until the master or matron return (*a*).

No. 4. To examine all parcels and goods before they are received into the workhouse, and prevent the admission of any spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles contrary to any of the regulations contained in this Order, or otherwise contrary to law (*b*).

No. 5. To search any male pauper entering or leaving the workhouse whom he may suspect of having possession of any spirits or other prohibited articles, and to require any other person entering the workhouse whom he may suspect of having possession of any such spirits or prohibited articles to satisfy him to the contrary before he permit such person to be admitted; and, in the case of any female, to cause the matron to be called, for the purpose of searching her, if necessary (*c*).

No. 6. To examine all parcels taken by any pauper out of the workhouse, and to prevent the undue removal of any article from the premises.

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must enter in his book the names of all persons resorting to the office for registration or other purposes.

With regard to the entry of the name of the coroner when he enters the workhouse with the inquest, see note to Art. 208, No. 16, p. 214.

(*a*) It is considered that the latter part of this Article applies to all paupers who present themselves for admission, whether with or without an order, and whether their case be of "sudden or urgent necessity," or not. When the Master returns, it will be for him to decide whether they shall be allowed to remain in the house.

(*b*) If the register office be within the walls of the workhouse, the porter is not required to examine parcels relating to registration business which may be sent there addressed to or intended for the superintendent registrar.

(*c*) The following are examples of prohibited articles: spirituous or fermented liquors; letters or printed papers, as books, pamphlets, &c., being of an improper tendency; cards or dice; matches or other highly combustible articles. The porter cannot take from paupers money or trinkets which he may find in their possession; but he ought to report the finding of any such upon a pauper to the master, who should then make his report to the Guardians, as the circumstances of the case may require. This rule does not authorize the detaining or opening letters addressed to pauper inmates of the house; neither does it require the porter to search the workhouse officers for prohibited articles, these officers being entitled to introduce spirituous liquors into the workhouse for their own use; nor does it authorize the porter to search persons who present themselves as visitors to the inmates of the workhouse. See also Art. 210, No. 14.

Art. 214.—No. 7. To lock all the outer doors, and take the keys to the master, at nine o'clock every night, and to receive them back from him every morning at six o'clock, or at such hours as shall from time to time be fixed by the Guardians; and if any application for admission to the workhouse be made after the keys shall have been so taken to the master, to apprise the master forthwith of such application (*a*).

No. 8. To assist the master and matron in preserving order, and in enforcing obedience and due subordination in the workhouse (*b*).

No. 9. To inform the master of all things affecting the security and order of the workhouse, and to obey all lawful directions of the master or matron, and of the Guardians, suitable to his office.

Duties of a Relieving Officer.

Art. 215.—The following shall be the duties of a relieving officer (*c*):—

(*a*) It is only the keys of the doors leading immediately to the street, for which Art. 208, No. 11, and Art. 214, No. 7, provide. The Guardians can give any directions they think fit as to the keys of the doors of the workhouse yards or other keys of the workhouse, and the master of the workhouse will be bound by those directions.

(*b*) As to the porter's duty to take refractory paupers before justices, see 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108, s. 8, *ante*.

It is considered that the duty of the porter "to assist the master in enforcing obedience" applies to the regulations for vagrants, including their bathing.

(*c*) A relieving officer should never be absent from his district without the express permission of the Guardians, and without leaving some one in charge. It is considered undesirable that relieving officers should be employed by the Guardians in the transaction of any business which requires them to be absent from their district. They have no duty to discharge in respect to obtaining orders of removal of poor persons to the places of their settlement in England, and they therefore should abstain from all interference in such cases. As regards the removal of Irish and Scotch paupers to Ireland and Scotland, see the statutes 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117; 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76; 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 89. With regard to the duty of a relieving officer in respect of the removal of lunatic paupers to and from lunatic asylums, see note to Art. 207, No. 4, *ante*, p. 200.

Having regard to 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 2, it is not competent for a relieving officer to execute a warrant for the apprehension of a person charged with deserting his family.

By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 109, s. 6, a relieving officer is exempt from serving as parish constable, and by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101, s. 6, from serving as overseer or any other parochial office, but not as a juror. See further 33 & 34 Vict. c. 77, as to the qualifications of special and common jurors.

Art. 215.—No. 1. To attend all ordinary meetings of the Guardians, and to attend all other meetings when summoned by the clerk.

No. 2. To receive all applications for relief made to him within his district, or relating to any parish situated within his district, and forthwith to examine into the circumstances of every case by visiting the house of the applicant (if situated within his district), and by making all necessary inquiries into the state of health, the ability to work, the condition and family, and the means of such applicant, and to report the result of such inquiries in the prescribed form to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting; and also to visit from time to time, as requisite, all paupers receiving relief, and to report concerning the same as the Guardians may direct (*a*).

(*a*) It is important for the relieving officer to observe that it is his duty to visit at their dwellings all persons who have applied for relief as soon as possible after he has received the application. The relieving officer should moreover observe that he is responsible for all persons who apply for or receive relief in his district, and that he cannot discharge himself of this responsibility by any agreement or understanding between himself or the Guardians, and the Guardians or relieving officer of another union. (See the minute of the Commissioners on the relief of non-resident paupers, in their Seventh Annual Report, and also the provisions of this Order relating to the relief of non-settled and non-resident poor, Arts. 77—80).

The Guardians may require that the visits of the relieving officer to the residences of the paupers shall be made at such frequent intervals as they may see fit, having regard to the extent of the district of the officer and his duties generally.

It is encumbent upon the relieving officer to report to the Guardians in his Application and Report Book every application for relief made to him by or on behalf of a poor person however often repeated, and though previous applications have been refused by the Guardians.

The relieving officer is not bound to attend the case of an applicant for relief unless the person be actually destitute in some parish or place in his district. He is not required to relieve a pauper settled in a parish in his district, when such pauper resides in a parish in another relieving officer's district, even though such parish be in the same union; but it is considered that if they live within so short a distance, as to enable the relieving officer, without interference with the duties which he has to discharge within his district to visit them, it is his duty to do so, and relieve them himself. As regards the relief of poor persons residing in places which were extra parochial, see 20 Vict. c. 19, under which such places are now constituted parishes, and all of them added to unions, or have become absorbed in unions by virtue of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 27.

With reference to the above, the Local Government Board, referring to this work, state, "That it is not an official publication, and that they are in no way responsible for it, but they point out that the above passage quoted refers to the duty of the relieving officer, and not to the action of the Guardians, and that although it may be the relieving officer's duty to proceed as stated, if directed by the Guardians to do so, the Guardians are under no obligation to give him such directions, and it is certainly not his duty so to act without such directions."

If an application be made to the relieving officer on behalf of a poor person at the

Art. 215.—No. 3. In any case of sickness or accident requiring relief by medical attendance, to procure such attendance by giving an order on the district medical officer, in the Form (V.) hereunto annexed, or by such other means as the urgency of the case may require (*a*).

No. 4. To ascertain from time to time, from the district medical officer, the names of any poor persons whom such medical officer may have attended or supplied with medicines

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time the Board are sitting, he should forthwith report the case to the Guardians, and take their directions upon it, and this notwithstanding that he may not have had time to inquire into the case; and he must report to the Guardians every fresh application he receives, though in any particular case they may have already refused to allow relief to the applicant. The relieving officer is not required to make any written suggestion as to the amount of relief which, in his opinion, each case requires; but he should be prepared to state his opinion orally upon the subject to the Board of Guardians when called upon to do so. He is bound to give the Guardians all necessary information in his possession which may contribute to the efficient discharge of their duties as regards the relief of the poor; and it will be proper that he should make them acquainted with all cases of destitution which come under his observation, even though the destitute persons may not have applied to him for relief. Sometimes persons who are in the custody of the law are in a state of destitution, and in such cases, if the prisoner be within the district of the relieving officer, it would be incumbent upon him to receive the application for relief in the usual manner, and report it to the Guardians. But see 4 O. C. 46, as to supplying relief to a child born in a prison.

It is the duty of the relieving officer to ascertain what relatives every applicant for relief has, and how far they are able to assist in maintaining the applicant.

(*a*) This regulation is altered by Art. 11 of the General Order of the 22nd April, 1871 (*post*), as regards certain unions and parishes in the Metropolis.

If the ailment be such as to afford reasonable ground for the attendance of a medical man, and the applicant be unable to procure medical aid for himself and family, the relieving officer should give the order, but not otherwise. In cases requiring immediate medical or surgical attendance, when the services of the medical officer of the district cannot be promptly obtained, the relieving officer may upon the emergency employ any other medical man to attend the case; but the medical officer of the district should be directed to take charge of it as soon as practicable. With regard to the grant of midwifery orders for the wives of labourers, it may be here stated that medical aid is a part of general relief, and must be administered according to the same rules. Neither the Guardians nor the relieving officer are bound to relieve, nor are they justified in relieving, any persons whose circumstances they have ascertained to be such as not to require relief at the cost of the poor rates. They will not properly discharge their duties if, by a fear of incurring responsibility, they are deterred from withholding relief where the position, station, and circumstances of the applicants have satisfied them that it ought not to be allowed; but the safest course in such cases is for the Guardians to give notice that, whenever the circumstances of the applicant render him a fit object, the medical aid would be granted by way of loan, and the repayment of the whole of the medical fee would be enforced.

The relieving officer may, as the circumstances of the case may render it expedient, deliver the order himself to the medical officer, or he may give it to the applicant to take to the medical officer if able to do so.

without having received an order from himself to that effect (*a*).

Art. 215.—No. 5. In every case of a poor person receiving medical relief, as soon as may be, and from time to time afterwards, to visit the house of such person, and until the next ordinary meeting of the Guardians, to supply such relief (not being in money) as the case on his own view, or on the certificate of the district medical officer, may seem to require (*b*).

No. 6. In every case of sudden or urgent necessity, to afford such relief to the destitute person as may be requisite, either by giving such person an order of admission into the workhouse, and conveying him thereto if necessary, or by affording him relief out of the workhouse, provided that the same be not given in money, whether such destitute person be settled in any parish comprised in the union or not (*c*).

(*a*) In case the medical officer should have attended any paupers without an order from the relieving officer (as, for example, under an order from the Board of Guardians, or from an overseer), it will be the duty of the relieving officer to ascertain the names of such paupers, and to visit them.

The Vaccination Act, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, s. 11, contemplates that a relieving officer may in writing "refer any child" to the public vaccinator for vaccination.

(*b*) This regulation is in accordance with the provisions of the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 54, which directs that in such cases any relief given by an overseer shall be given "in articles of absolute necessity, but not in money." The relieving officer will not be excused from a personal visit to the house of the sick person, even though the disease under which such person labours is of an infectious or contagious nature, as fever, small-pox, etc. He is as much bound as the medical officer to visit fever and other infectious or contagious cases. With respect to the duty of the relieving officer in the administration of relief to sick paupers upon the certificate of the medical officer, it is to be observed that the visit which the relieving officer is required to make under this regulation should, as a general rule, take place before he orders the relief stated in the certificate to be required by the pauper. When his other duties do not allow of his at once visiting the case, he is authorized to afford relief on the certificate of the medical officer as relief urgently needed, and he should then visit the case as soon afterwards as may be possible. A relieving officer must in all cases be responsible for the exercise of the discretion granted to him by the provisions of the Consolidated Order.

(*c*) In case of sudden or urgent necessity, the Commissioners remark that it is the duty of the relieving officer to administer the appropriate relief needed (such as food, lodging, or medical assistance), and not to save his own trouble by giving money to a pauper at a moment when he may be unable to use it. If the relieving officer gives an order for the workhouse, and affords the means of conveyance to it, he is considered to have furnished adequate relief, provided the person be in a fit state for removal, and be not in actual want of food. In the latter case, immediate out-relief in kind should be given, according to the necessities of the pauper. If the sickness be of a serious nature, the removal of the pauper should not be effected without a medical certificate, if it can be obtained

without delay, and without apprehension of danger to the pauper by having to wait for it.—*Instr. Letter.*

The exercise of a relieving officer's discretion under this Article is controlled by the provisions of the Order of 21st December, 1844, *post*; and in dealing with cases of able-bodied paupers under circumstances of "urgent necessity," those provisions must be observed. If the case be "sudden *and* urgent," out-door relief in kind may be given. It it be only "sudden" *or* "urgent," an order for the workhouse should be given and the pauper conveyed thither if necessary.

The Guardians, the Local Government Board think, may authorize the relieving officer when he gives relief on his own responsibility, under Art. 215, No. 6, to declare that the relief is given by way of loan.

The relieving officer acting under the regulation in Art. 215, No. 6, acts independently of the Guardians, who have no power over the relief which their officer may give in a case of sudden or urgent necessity. He must, however, satisfy the auditor that the circumstances of the case of the destitute person were such as to justify his giving the relief.

A relieving officer has, however, no absolute discretion in deciding what is a case of urgent necessity; and, therefore, a relieving officer having refused relief in an alleged case of urgent necessity, and being convicted of such refusal, the court being of opinion that the convicting justice was right in his view of the facts refused to quash the conviction. (*Clark* v. *Joslin*, 27 L.T. N.S. 762). On this subject see also the remarks of Mr. Justice Hawkins, *ante*, p. 73.

If in any case, owing to the sickness, tender age of the children, the distance of the residence of the family from the workhouse, or any other cause, any members of the family are unable to walk to the workhouse, and have not the means of conveyance to it, it will be the relieving officer's duty to provide for their conveyance, and the expense he incurs in so doing he will charge as out-relief given under circumstances of "sudden or urgent necessity," under the circumstances above assumed. It will be the duty of the relieving officer to take this course, though the order of admission to the workhouse may have been given by the Guardians, and though they may not have given any directions in regard to the conveyance of the family to the workhouse.

Section 3 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 108 (The Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulations Act, 1871), describes the term "casual pauper" as meaning any destitute wayfarer or wanderer applying for or receiving relief, and they will be dealt with accordingly; but as regards cases of paupers who are not casual paupers or vagrants, when a relieving officer is applied to by a destitute person for relief, if it be not a case of sudden or urgent necessity, it is incumbent upon him to enter the case in his Application and Report Book, and to take the directions of the Guardians thereon at their next meeting. If the case be one of sudden or urgent necessity he is to make an entry of it on his Application and Report Book in like manner, and give relief in kind or an order for admission to the workhouse, according as in his judgment may at the time be most expedient.

If an overseer in a case of sudden and urgent necessity gives an order for the workhouse, and incurs an expense in sending the pauper to the workhouse, he should charge the expense in his own accounts, and submit it to the auditor. If the auditor allows it, it will remain a charge on the parish, not to be repaid out of the common fund of the union, from which it does not appear that the parish can obtain reimbursement.

If a pauper refuses an offer of relief in the workhouse, and if, in consequence of such refusal, the case should become one of "sudden or urgent necessity," so as to render relief of some kind absolutely necessary, the relieving officer in that case would be bound to afford relief out of the house in articles of absolute necessity until the next meeting of the Guardians. It will, however, be necessary that the relieving officer should act with great care and discretion in all such cases, and it will be his duty to report the circumstances to the Guardians, and to take their further directions for his future guidance. It should also be observed that it is the duty of the relieving officer, under this regulation, to administer relief without reference to the place where the applicant had last slept.

It is sometimes found that aged poor persons will not accept relief in a workhouse, even though they are in such a state of mind and body as to be incapable of taking care of themselves out of it. Such cases are extremely difficult to deal with, as the Guardians cannot compel destitute persons to enter the workhouse against their will. The only available course of proceeding appears to be for the Guardians to order the relieving officer to stop the allowance of out-door relief, and, if the pauper refuses to enter the workhouse, to direct the officer to watch the case, and afford such temporary relief in kind as the urgency of it may render necessary during the intervals of the Guardians' meetings.

Guardians sometimes determine from prudential and philanthropic motives to take children who are not being properly brought up by their parents or other relations into the workhouse, though no application may have been made to them to do so. In reference to such cases it should be stated that, if the children are not really destitute, the Guardians would not be legally justified in interfering with them, notwithstanding that they may have reason to apprehend that they will be brought up to a life of immorality. If they be really destitute, the case will, of course, be different, and the Guardians, in dealing with it, will be guided by a due consideration of the facts of each case as they may arise.

As regards the burial of paupers, it should be observed that a relieving officer is not legally bound to interfere in any way unless "duly authorized" (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31) to direct the burial at the expense of the poor rates; *i.e.*, he must either have a general authority from the Guardians, or a special authority in regard to the particular burial; and the authority should be expressed by a resolution of the Guardians, duly recorded in their minutes. Such a resolution may be passed by the Guardians in the following terms:—"Resolved, that in pursuance of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, this Board hereby authorize the relieving officers of this union, between the intervals of the meetings of the Guardians, to bury, at the expense of the poor rates, any dead bodies within their respective districts, and also any deceased paupers who at the time of death were in receipt of relief from this Board. It is also ordered that the relieving officers report such cases, and produce vouchers for the amount expended, at the next meeting of the Guardians for their sanction."

With regard to lunatic soldiers it is provided that by the Army Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) s. 91 (1) That a Secretary of State may, if he think proper, on account of a soldier's lunacy, cause any soldier of the regular forces on his discharge, and his wife and child, or any of them, to be sent to the parish or union, to which under the statutes for the time being in force, he appears, from the statements made in his attestation paper and other available information, to be chargeable; and such soldier, wife, or child, if delivered after reasonable notice in England or Ireland at the workhouse in which persons settled in such parish or union are received, and in Scotland to the inspector of poor of such parish, shall be received by the master or other proper officer of such workhouse or such inspector of poor, as the case may be:

(2) Provided that a Secretary of State where it appears to him that any such soldier is a dangerous lunatic, and is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by his removal, may, by order signified under his hand, or under the hand of an under secretary, send such lunatic direct to an asylum, registered hospital, licensed house, or other place in which pauper lunatics can legally be confined, and for the purpose of the said order the above-mentioned parish or union shall be deemed to be the parish or union from which such lunatic is sent.

(3) In England the lunatic shall be sent to the asylum, hospital, house or place to which a person in the workhouse aforesaid, on becoming a dangerous lunatic, can by law be removed, and an order of the Secretary of State under this section shall be of the same effect as an order by a justice within the meaning of s. 72 of the Act of the Session of the 16th and 17th years of the reign of her present Majesty, c 97, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws for the provision and regulation of lunatic asylums for counties and boroughs, and for the maintenance and care of pauper lunatics in England," and shall be subject accordingly to the provisions of that section.

By section 3 the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 46) s. 91 of the Army Act, 1881, shall apply to a person in the naval service of Her Majesty.

By the Army Act, 1881, s. 145—(1) A soldier of the regular forces shall be liable to contribute to the maintenance of his wife and children, and also to the maintenance of any bastard child of which he may be proved to be the father, to the same extent as if he were not a soldier; but execution in respect of any such liability, or of any order or decree in respect of such maintenance, shall not issue against his person, pay, arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, regimental necessaries, or clothing; nor shall he be liable to be punished for the offence of deserting or neglecting to maintain his wife or family, or any member thereof, or of leaving her or them chargeable to any union, parish, or place.

(2) When any order or decree is made under any Act or at common law, for payment by a soldier of the regular forces either of the cost of the maintenance of his wife or child, or of any bastard child of which he is the putative father, or of the cost of any relief given to his wife or child by way of loan, a copy of such order or decree shall be sent to the Secretary of State, and in the case—

(*a*) Of such order or decree being so sent; or

(*b*) Of it appearing to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that a soldier of the regular forces has deserted or left in destitute circumstances, without reasonable cause, his wife or any of his legitimate children, under 14 years of age, the Secretary of State shall (46 Vict. c. 6, s. 7), order a portion, not exceeding 6d., of the daily pay of a non-commissioned officer who is not below the rank of sergeant, and not exceeding 3d. of the daily pay of any other soldier to be deducted from such daily pay, and to be appropriated in the first case in liquidation of the sum adjudged to be paid by such order or decree, and in the second case towards the maintenance of such wife or children in such manner as the Secretary of State thinks fit.

(3) Where a proceeding is instituted against a soldier of the regular forces under any Act or at common law for the purpose of enforcing against him any such liability as above in this section mentioned, and such soldier is quartered out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or if the proceeding is before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction out of the petty sessional division in which the proceeding is instituted, the process shall be served on the commanding officer of such soldier, and such service shall not be valid unless there be left therewith, in the hands of the commanding officer, a sum of money (to be adjudged as costs incurred in obtaining the order or decree if made against the soldier), sufficient to enable him to attend the hearing of the case and return to his quarters, and such sum may be expended by the commanding officer for that purpose; and no process whatever, under any Act or at common law, in any proceeding in this section mentioned shall be valid against a soldier of the regular forces, if served after such soldier is under orders for service beyond the seas.

The practice of the War Department is to keep in a hospital or an asylum all soldiers whose insanity is of a violent, suicidal, or otherwise dangerous character, and to discharge such only as are imbecile, or harmless, and capable of management in a workhouse, or by friends. On discharge a temporary pension is in most cases provided.

The lunatic wives of soldiers arriving from abroad are not received into military hospitals, but are at once handed over to the workhouse or ordinary Poor Law authorities.

The Secretary of State for War is prepared to consider any claim made under the 177th Article of War, provided that in the case of a wife claiming, the marriage is proved by certificate or otherwise, and that the applicant can produce satisfactory testimonials to character and as to having been deserted and left destitute by her husband. The 177th Article of War is as follows:—"Our Secretary of State for War may also withhold a portion, not exceeding threepence for each day, of the daily pay of any soldier if it shall appear to his satisfaction that such soldier has deserted his wife or any of his legitimate children under fourteen years of age, or

Art. 215.—No. 7. To report to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting all cases reported to him by an overseer in conformity with Art. 218, and to obey the directions of the

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left them in destitute circumstances without reasonable cause; and our Secretary of State may allot the pay thus withheld to the maintenance of such wife and children in such manner as he may think fit."

The following is the Royal Warrant as to pensions of soldiers now in force :—

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by s. 2 of the "Pensions and Yeomanry Pay Act, 1884" (47 & 48 Vict. c. 55), it is provided that on and after the commencement of the Act it shall be lawful for Us, from time to time, to make orders relating to pensions of soldiers;

And whereas by s. 8 of the schedule of the said Act, it is provided that the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 15, shall, so far as it relates to Chelsea out-pensioners, be repealed;

And whereas it has seemed good to Us that similar provisions to those contained in sections 8 and 9 of the Act 19 Vict. c. 15, above referred to, shall be made by warrant;

Now, therefore, Our will and pleasure is, and We do by this our Warrant, which shall have effect from the 1st January, 1885, direct as follows :—

1. If any Chelsea pensioner shall be relieved or become chargeable in Great Britain or Ireland in respect of relief afforded to himself, or to any person whom he is liable to maintain, or, if in any case, Our Secretary of State for War for the time being, and the Guardians of the Poor of any union or parish, or the overseers of any parish or township not under a Board of Guardians, or the Parochial Board of any parish in Scotland think it desirable that the whole or any part of the pension of such pensioner should be advanced out of the poor's rate, or funds applicable to the relief of the poor, Our Secretary of State may, by any writing under his hand, or under the hand of any officer or person employed by him, agree with such Guardians, or overseers, or Parochial Board, for the repayment by them out of the pension of any such pensioner, of the amount of relief so advanced to, or expended on his account, not exceeding, in any case where relief has been administered to his wife or one child only, whom he is bound to maintain, the amount of one half, or, where such relief has been administered to two or more such children, or to his wife and one or more such child or children, the amount of two-thirds of his pension so advanced.

2. In case any Chelsea pensioner shall be, or become, insane, Our Secretary of State may, upon being satisfied of such insanity, order that the pension of such insane pensioner, or so much thereof as shall appear to the said Secretary of State to be necessary for his care and maintenance, be paid to such Guardians of the Poor, or overseers, or Parochial Board, or to the wife, child, or any other person to whom the care of such insane pensioner may be entrusted, or who may be chargeable for, or liable to, the expense of his care and maintenance; and the receipt of the person or persons to whom the same shall be so paid shall be a sufficient voucher and discharge for so much money as shall appear to have been paid thereon: Provided always that where no claim or demand shall be made for the support of any such insane pensioner, or where the charge for his care and maintenance does not amount to the full rate of his pension, then, and in every such case, Our Secretary of State may, at his discretion, order his pension, or so much thereof as may not be necessary for his care and maintenance as aforesaid, to be paid for his wife, or child, or children, if he have any.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 14th day of March, 1885, in the 48th year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

HARTINGTON.

Guardians with reference to the relief administered in such cases (*a*).

No. 8. To perform the duties with respect to pauper apprentices prescribed by Arts. 60, 61, and 62.

No. 9. To give all reasonable aid and assistance at the request of any other relieving officer of the union by examining into the case of any applicant for relief, or administering relief to any pauper whose name has been entered on the books of such other relieving officer, and who may be within his own district (*b*).

No. 10. Duly and punctually to supply the weekly allowances of all paupers belonging to his district, or being within the same, and to pay or administer the relief of all paupers within his district to the amount and in the manner in which he may have been lawfully ordered by the Guardians to pay or administer the same (*c*).

(*a*) The intention of this rule is, that the relieving officer shall report to the Guardians all cases reported to him by an overseer, in conformity with Art. 1 of the General Order, on duties of overseers, dated 22nd April, 1842, *post*. In the regulations issued to new unions this rule stands thus:—"To report to the Guardians at their next ordinary meeting, all cases of relief given by an overseer, which may be reported to him by an overseer, and to obey the directions of the Guardians with reference to the relief administered in such cases."

(*b*) The relieving officer is not bound to give such aid and assistance to the relieving officers of other unions, nor is he required to write to the officers of other unions advising relief to be given to paupers belonging to such other unions, and removable thereto, who are resident within his district. Any urgent case of want should be relieved at once, without any reference to the question of the pauper's settlement. As regards the mode of conducting the official correspondence with officers of other unions regarding relief cases, as well as other matters, see note to Art. 202, No. 3. The clerk to the Guardians is the proper officer to correspond in all matters relating to the relief of the poor, and not the relieving officer. See the remarks on the subject, *ante*, p. 184.

(*c*) It is enacted by section 40 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, that where relief out of the workhouse is given by the Guardians or their Order, by way of weekly or other continuing allowance to the parent of any child above the age of five years who has not reached the standard in reading, writing, and arithmetic, prescribed by standard 3 of the Code of 1876, or who for the time being either is prohibited by this Act from being taken into full time employment, or is required by any bye-law under section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1873, as amended by this Act, to attend school, or to any such child, it shall be a condition for the continuance of such relief that elementary education in reading, writing, and arithmetic shall be provided for such child, and the Guardians shall give such further relief (if any) as may be necessary for that purpose.

Any such relief to a parent as above-mentioned shall not be granted on condition of the child attending any public elementary school other than such as may be

Art. 215.—No. 11. To visit, relieve, and otherwise attend to non-settled poor being within his district, according to the directions of the Guardians, whose officer he is, and in no other way, subject always to the obligation imposed on him in cases of sudden or urgent necessity.

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selected by the parent, nor refused because the child attends or does not attend any particular elementary school.—*Ib.*

The Guardians shall not have power under this section to give any relief to a parent in order to enable such parent to pay more than the ordinary fee payable at the school which he selects, or more than the fee which under this Act they can enable a parent to pay in any other case.—*Ib.*

All relief given by the Guardians under this section shall be deemed to be relief within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor, and shall be paid out of their common fund, and where given by the Guardians of any union in the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be expenses payable from the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund within the meaning of section 69 of that Act, and shall be repaid to such Guardians accordingly.—*Ib.*

By 45 & 46 Vict. c. 58, s. 13, the Guardians who send any pauper child to a school certified under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, may pay the reasonable expenses incurred in the maintenance, clothing, and education of such child whilst in such school to an amount not exceeding such rate of payment as may be sanctioned by the Local Government Board for pauper children sent to such school.

With reference to the former enactment the Local Government Board say that it would be competent for the Guardians to grant out-door relief, if they were satisfied that the child was receiving efficient elementary education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, although the education might not be given at a public elementary or certified school. At the same time the Board consider that the Guardians may, if they think proper, refuse out-door relief, unless such education is given in a school the attendance at which would qualify the child for future employment; and that it appears to the Board that this course should be pursued in any case in which satisfactory proof is not given that the education is efficient.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Mundella, when Vice-President of the Council, stated that—"A Board of Guardians can claim the admission of in-door pauper children to any public elementary school, whether voluntary or denominational, on tendering the ordinary fee payable at the school, provided such fee does not exceed 3*d.* per week."—*Local Gov. Chron.*, Aug. 5, 1882, p. 614.

Further, with reference to the Elementary Education Act, 1876, see the General Orders of the Local Government Board, *post*.

The relieving officer must in all cases pay the paupers at the times and places directed by the Guardians; and he has no authority, between the intervals of the Guardians' meetings, to vary the amount of relief which has been ordered by them; should he do so, he must be prepared to show either obvious or manifest fraud on the part of the pauper, or a cessation of the circumstances under which the relief was given, as, in the case of illness, that the pauper has recovered or obtained employment at adequate wages. When the ground of withholding the relief is the cessation of the illness of the pauper, a medical certificate will be indispensable. On the other hand, the relieving officer has power to allow additional relief in kind in cases of sudden or urgent necessity. On this point see 7 O. C. 232. The relieving officer cannot order the discharge of a pauper from the workhouse who has been once received therein. He should confine himself to the relief of paupers who are actually residing within his district, as he is not required to relieve any destitute person who may be residing in the district of another relieving officer. The officer who receives the application from the pauper and is ordered by the Guardians to administer the relief, should do so, and charge the costs in his accounts accordingly. (See also note (*e*) in Art. 215, No. 2).

The Poor Law Board recommend that Guardians should, as a general rule, appoint some one or more places in each parish (not being for obvious reasons either a public-house or a shop), at which, at a time fixed by them and duly made public, it shall be the duty of the relieving officer to attend, for the purpose of administering relief. Such an arrangement will at once enable the Guardians to exercise due control over the relief arrangements, will render attendance for the receipt of relief as little burthensome as possible to the poor, and will afford due facilities for new applications.—*Circular Letter*, 9th December, 1868.

The appointment, however, of a station, at which the paupers, who are able to do so, may attend to receive their relief, should not render the relieving officer unmindful of the important duty imposed upon him by the regulations of the Board, of visiting the house of any applicant for relief; and also of visiting from time to time all paupers receiving relief, and making due inquiries into the existing circumstances of each case. See Art. 215, No. 2, *ante*, p. 231. Nor will the relieving officer be exonerated from the duty of administering the requisite relief at the houses of paupers, who may be wholly incapable from infirmity of body of attending at the station, and may have no means of sending for their relief.—*Ib.*

The Board say that they do not doubt that, in the great majority of instances, the duty of administering out-relief is discharged by relieving officers with care and fidelity, but they think that the system already in operation in many cases, of which they now recommend the universal adoption, will afford a more effectual and permanent security against neglect. To this end, they, further, strongly advise Guardians to require their relieving officers to keep a diary, to be laid before the Guardians at each meeting, stating shortly their times of arrival at, and departure from, each relief station, the name and residence of each pauper visited at his or her own home on each day, and such other particulars as, without imposing unnecessary labour on relieving officers, they may deem requisite.—*Circular Letter*, 9th Dec. 1868.

The Board further recommend that, in all cases where practicable, proper weights and scales should be kept at each out-relief station, and the use of them, so far as is necessary to check imposition, be made obligatory upon the relieving officer.—*Ib.*

Relief to non-resident paupers belonging to a parish in his district may be administered by the relieving officer, if their names are entered in his Application and Report Book, and if they live within so short a distance as to enable him to visit and relieve them himself without interfering with the duties he has to discharge within his district. In that case he would account for the relief given in the same manner as that allowed to paupers living within his district. If the non-resident paupers live at a distance, the relieving officer should not make the payments to them, but they should be relieved in the manner provided by Arts. 77, 78, 79, and 80, and the repayments of such relief should be made by the Guardians. On no account should the relieving officer enter in his accounts relief which he does not pay himself.

As the Guardians cannot lawfully give out-door relief to able-bodied paupers without the sanction of the Local Government Board, the relieving officer will be liable to be called upon by the auditor to repay out of his own pocket any relief which he may have given under the orders of the Guardians, contrary to the provisions of the General Prohibitory Order. When he is ordered by the Guardians to give out-door relief to able-bodied paupers whose cases do not come within any of the exceptions to Art. 1 of the Prohibitory Order, he ought to satisfy himself that the clerk reports the cases to the Board for their sanction before the expiration of fifteen days from the day on which the relief is ordered to be given. Relieving officers cannot lawfully give money to casual poor persons and wayfarers, to enable them to remove to another union or parish. If any union or parish officer endeavours illegally to remove the burden of maintenance to another parish or union, or without any such intention defrays or gives moneys to defray the travelling expenses of the wayfarer, he will not only meet with the severest displeasure of the Commissioners, but also be liable to be indicted and proceeded against under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 6, which imposes a penalty, not exceeding five pounds and not less than forty shillings, upon any officer of any parish or union who shall, contrary

Art. 215.—No. 12. To set apart one or more pages in his out-door relief list, in which he shall duly and punctually enter up the payments made by authority of his own Board of Guardians to non-settled poor, and to take credit for such payments in his receipt and expenditure book (*a*).

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to law, with intent to cause any poor person to become chargeable to any parish to which such person was not then chargeable, convey any poor person out of the parish for which such officer acts, or cause or procure any poor person to be so conveyed, provided in consequence thereof such poor person becomes chargeable to some other parish. But it is legal for a relieving officer, after having received the proper written directions from the Guardians so to do, to defray the cost of the conveyance of a sick pauper to a hospital or infirmary at a distance, or to a place for sea bathing, and the cost of his relief therein, and also the cost of the return journey.

By 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 6, where the Guardians of any union or parish shall be satisfied that any pauper is settled within and removable to their union or parish, and shall consent, under their common seal, to receive such pauper without an order of removal, the Guardians seeking to remove such pauper may do so without any such order.

With reference to the above provision the Poor Law Board said :—

"Henceforth the respective Boards of Guardians will communicate mutually as to the removal of any pauper who may become chargeable, and if the facts be agreed upon and the settlement and removal be admitted, the pauper may be removed without the necessity of any depositions or order of justices, and consequently without the expense which attends those proceedings.

"The Guardians will under these provisions have to ascertain for themselves both the settlement and the removability of the paupers, and where they are removable, the Board of Guardians where the paupers are living will have to remove them.

"It will necessarily become a question for the consideration of the Guardians to determine what course they shall adopt in carrying this measure into execution. The Board recommend them to make no lasting arrangement at present. They think it will be most advisable that the Boards of Guardians should await the experience of some few months, at least, before they undertake to provide for anything beyond the cases which may arise. But the Board must at once state that they would most strongly object to any proposal for making the master of the workhouse or the relieving officer act as removing officer.

"It is highly injurious to the management of relief of the poor, that either of those officers should be absent from the workhouse or his district for any purpose which is not in the discharge of his regular duties. Neglect of the poor, under such circumstances, is too probable an event to enable the Board to sanction any such arrangement."—*Instr. Letter*, 28th February, 1866.

If a pauper who is removable refuses to be removed without an order, the Guardians will have, notwithstanding 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73, s. 6, no alternative but to obtain an order or continue to relieve him as a non-settled pauper.

In this place it may be mentioned, that by sect. 3, c. 24, of the Coast Guard Regulations issued by the Admiralty, provision is made for granting travelling allowances to widows and children of coast-guardsmen to enable them to return to the parishes to which they belong.

Reference may here be made to the Minutes of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of relief in clothing, and relief to members of Friendly Societies (Sixth Annual Report, 1840, pp. 93, 97.) See also *ante*, pp. 192 and 194, and to 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 23, as to pauper lunatics members of Friendly Societies.

(*a*) That is, poor persons chargeable to, or in receipt of relief from the Guardians of other unions.

Art. 215.—No. 13. To present his weekly accounts to the clerk for his inspection and authentication before every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, and to the Guardians, at such meeting, for their approval.

No. 14. To submit to the auditor of the union all his books, accounts, and vouchers, at the place of audit, and at such time and in such manner as may be required by the regulations of the Commissioners (*a*).

No. 15. To assist the clerk in conducting and completing the annual or other election of Guardians according to the regulations of the Commissioners (*b*).

No. 16. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians applicable to his office (*c*).

(*a*) This duty is not contingent upon the relieving officer receiving notice of the day appointed for the audit. He is bound to inform himself of the time of the audit, of which notice will be given by the Clerk. (4 O. C. 79).

(*b*) The relieving officer is not entitled to any extra remuneration for this service, unless it be specially awarded to him by the Guardians, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, under Art. 172; but see the note to Art. 5 of the General Order, *ante*, p. 10.

(*c*) The order or direction of the Guardians should be expressed in the form of a resolution duly recorded in the minutes of the day.

As regards the attendance of relieving officers as witnesses upon any matter relating solely to the business of any particular parish when so required by the parish officers, the Poor Law Board have stated that, as the whole time of the relieving officer is engaged by the Guardians, he is not legally entitled to claim compensation for his personal attendance as a witness in any case in which either the Guardians of the union or the parish officers may require his evidence. But that he may properly claim to be reimbursed any reasonable extra expenses which he may be put to in attending the court to give evidence. As a general rule the Board consider that a relieving office should attend in any such case without putting the parish officers to the expense and trouble of procuring and serving either a summons or a subpœna, if he can do so without materially interfering with the discharge of the duties of his office. See also the case *Re Eastern Counties Railway Company and Overseers of Moulton*, 25 L. J. M. C. 49; 54 O. C. N.S. 48. In 39 O. C. N.S. 112, on the same point, the Poor Law Board say that by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 70, justices have power of determining what is a fair and reasonable remuneration to be paid to witnesses who attend before them in poor removal cases. With regard to the relieving officer they say that, as he is bound to give up his whole time to the service of the union, this remuneration should not be more than sufficient to cover the expenses which he may incur in the attendance, as for instance, the refreshment which he may require, and the actual cost of his travelling. But with regard to the clerk to the Guardians, as he is not bound to give up his whole time to the service of the union, the Board consider that he should be paid a reasonable remuneration for his attendance in the same way as other witnesses are paid. What is a reasonable remuneration will be a question for the justices to determine in reference to the circumstances of each case.

Art. 216.—The relieving officer shall in no case take credit in his accounts, or enter as paid or given by way of relief, any money or other articles which have not been paid or given previously to the taking of such credit, or the making of such entry; and he shall not take credit in such accounts for any money paid to any tradesman or other person without producing, at the next ordinary meeting of the Guardians a bill from such tradesman or person, with voucher of payment (*a*).

Under the Registration Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 58, s. 29), the revising barrister is empowered to summon any relieving officer to attend before him in his court, and he shall attend accordingly, and answer all such questions as may be put to him by the barrister By sect. 31, "any expense incurred by any relieving officer in attending a revising barrister in pursuance of this Act (the amount to be certified by the revising barrister), shall be deemed to be expenses properly incurred by him in the execution of his duty as relieving officer, and shall be defrayed accordingly."

(*a*) Any departure from the strict injunction contained in this rule, on being discovered, will meet with the severest displeasure of the Local Government Board, and may lead to the loss of the officer's situation.

With regard to the duty of a relieving officer to remove lunatics to asylums, see *ante*.

The Commissioners in Lunacy, in a Circular dated April 30th, 1874, call the attention of relieving officers and others to the duties imposed upon them by the Lunacy Acts, with reference to the removal to an asylum of persons who are or are deemed to be lunatics. They say :—(1.) As to pauper lunatics :—

"Sect. 67 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, as amended by sect. 19 of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111), makes it the imperative duty of a relieving officer to give notice to a Justice of the Peace within three days of its coming to the knowledge of the relieving officer, that a pauper resident in his parish is or is deemed to be a lunatic.

"The object which should always be kept in view is the admission of the lunatic at the earliest possible moment into an asylum, where he can be suitably treated, and can therefore have the best chance of recovering his reason and his capability of maintaining himself.

"If, under the peculiar circumstances of any case, the removal in the first instance to a workhouse is considered necessary and is resorted to, the relieving officer must observe that neither such removal to a workhouse, nor any previous or subsequent report of the case to the Board of Guardians, nor any direction by them, exempts him from the necessity of giving the statutory notice to the justice, *upon whom alone* the law casts the responsibility of deciding whether to send the supposed lunatic to the asylum or not.

"In certain cases the Act allows an officiating clergyman and the relieving officer, with the assistance of a medical man, to examine the patient and make the order for reception. Notice, however, ought always to be given in the first instance to a justice, who, if he pleases, may visit and examine the supposed lunatic at his own abode or elsewhere, and so render it unnecessary to resort to the alternative procedure."

(2). As to lunatics found wandering, or not under proper care and control :—

"Every relieving officer having knowledge that any person deemed to be a lunatic is wandering at large within his parish is bound by sect. 68 of the Lunatic

Asylums Act, 1853, to immediately apprehend and take such person (whether a pauper or not), or cause him to be apprehended and taken before a justice of the peace.

"It is, under the same section, the imperative duty of a relieving officer to lay information upon oath before a justice within three days after that he shall have obtained knowledge, that any person not a pauper, and not wandering at large, is or is deemed to be a lunatic, and is (*a*) not kept under proper care and control; or (*b*) is ill-treated or neglected by a relative, or other person having the care of him."

A relieving officer or other person who omits to perform the duties imposed on him by either of these sections is liable under sect. 70 of the Act to a penalty not exceeding £10, to be recovered summarily by the Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy acting by their order. And the Commissioners call attention to a recent case at the Clerkenwell Police Court (reported in the London newspapers of February 12th, 1874) *where a relieving officer was fined* £10 for neglecting to take the statutory steps for removing to an asylum a lunatic resident in his parish, and not under proper care and control.

Removal of Lunatics to Workhouse in cases of urgency.– By the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1885:—2. Where, under the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, it shall be the duty of any relieving officer, overseer, or constable to give notice to or lay information before a justice as to any pauper who is or is deemed to be a lunatic, or as to any person wandering at large who is deemed to be a lunatic, or as to any other person deemed to be a lunatic who is not under proper care or control, or is cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the care or charge of him, or to apprehend and take any such person wandering at large before a justice, and the relieving officer, overseer, or constable is satisfied that it is necessary for the public safety, or the welfare of the alleged lunatic, that before such notice or information can be given or laid, or the alleged lunatic can be brought before the justice, the alleged lunatic should be placed under care and control, the relieving officer, overseer, or constable may remove the alleged lunatic to the workhouse of the union in which the alleged lunatic is, and the master of the workhouse shall, unless there is no proper accommodation in the workhouse for the alleged lunatic, receive and relieve and detain him therein, but no person shall be so detained for more than three days; and before the expiration of that time the relieving officer, overseer, or constable shall give the notice to or lay the information before the justice as to such alleged lunatic, or bring him before the justice, as the said Act requires. (48 & 49 Vict. c. 52, s. 2).

3.—(1.) *Removal of Lunatics to Workhouse under Justice's Order.*—In any case where, under section sixty-seven or section sixty-eight of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, an order might be made for the removal of a lunatic to an asylum, hospital, or licensed house, and the justice or justices shall be satisfied that it is expedient for the welfare of the lunatic or for the public safety that the lunatic should be forthwith placed under care and control, such justice or justices, if it shall appear to him or them that there is proper accommodation for such lunatic in the workhouse of the union in which the lunatic is, may make an order for taking the lunatic to and receiving him in the said workhouse.

(2.) An order under this section shall be deemed to authorize the detention of the lunatic for a period not exceeding fourteen days from its date; after which such detention shall not be lawful, except under the conditions mentioned in section twenty of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862. (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111).

(3.) In any case where the justice or justices make an order for the removal of the lunatic to an asylum, hospital, or licensed house, an order under this section may also be made to provide for the detention of the lunatic until he can be removed as aforesaid; but such an order shall not be deemed to authorize the detention of the lunatic in the workhouse for more than fourteen days.

(4.) An order under this section may be made by any justice or justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is. (48 & 49 Vict. c. 52.)

Duties of a Superintendent of Out-door Labour.

Art. 217.—The duties of a superintendent of out-door labour shall be to superintend any able-bodied paupers, not inmates of the workhouse, who may be set to work by the Guardians, to take care that they perform the work respectively assigned to them, and to report truly to the Guardians respecting the performance of such work (*a*).

RECEIPT AND PAYMENT OF MONEY BY OFFICERS.

Art. 218.—No clerk, relieving officer, master, or other officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order, shall, directly or indirectly, receive or bargain to receive any gratuity, percentage, or allowance of any kind with reference to any contract with the Guardians, or in respect of any payment made or to be made for goods supplied or work executed according to the order of such Guardians or on their behalf.

Art. 219.—No clerk shall, directly or indirectly, cause to be paid to himself, or shall pay away on his own account or for his own benefit, any cheque drawn by the Guardians, and made payable to any person other than himself.

Art. 220.—Every clerk receiving any cheque or money from the Guardians on account of any other party, shall transmit the same within fourteen days to the proper persons, and shall produce the

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Section 3 of the Act above-mentioned deals only with a case when under s. 66 or s. 68 of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, an order might be made for the removal of a lunatic to an asylum.

Under these enactments the justice or justices can only make an order when he or they shall be satisfied that the person alleged to be insane is in fact a lunatic; and s. 3 does not apply to the detention of persons as to whose sanity the justice is doubtful.

The Local Government Board say that the 48 & 49 Vict. c. 52 is only applicable where there is proper accommodation in the workhouse for the lunatic proposed to be retained there. In order, therefore, that effect may be given to the statute it will devolve on the Guardians to provide such accommodation as may be necessary for these cases, and to make such arrangements as will ensure that any lunatic detained in the workhouse, under the Act, shall receive proper care and attention whilst so detained. The term, "union," in the Act includes a parish for which there is a separate Board of Guardians.—*Instr. Letter*, 22nd October, 1885.

(*a*) See the provisions of the Supplemental Out-door Labour Test Order, *post*, which, however, has only been issued to the unions, the names of which follow the Order.

receipt or acknowledgment for the same at the next ordinary meeting after the same has come to his hands (*a*).

Art. 221.—Every officer of the union who may receive money on behalf of the Guardians thereof, shall forthwith pay the same into the hands of the treasurer of the union, to the credit of the Guardians, notwithstanding that any salary or balance may be due from the union to such officer (*b*).

Art. 222.—No relieving officer or other officer of any Guardians, nor any assistant overseer or collector, shall receive money for the relief of any non-settled pauper on behalf of any officer, or of the Guardians of any other parish or union, or shall constitute himself in any way the agent of any officer or Guardian of such other parish or union, except as is provided in this Order (*c*).

Art. 223.—If any money be transmitted to any officer, contrary to the provisions of this Order, such officer shall forthwith pay such money into the hands of the treasurer of the union whose officer he is, and shall report to the Guardians at their next meeting the fact that such money has been so received and paid, and shall make a true entry accordingly in his accounts.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Art. 224.—Whenever the word "parish" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include any place maintaining its own poor, whether parochial or extra-parochial (*d*).

(*a*) See Art. 51, and note, p. 82, as to the attendance of contractors and tradesmen to receive payment of their accounts.

(*b*) This Article is imperative even though the officer, if a relieving officer, may not at the time have sufficient money in his hands belonging to the Guardians to pay the poor with. The word "forthwith" must be taken to signify "with all convenient speed;" and the Article must be most strictly observed by the whole of the officers. It has been held with regard to convenants to pay money, the words "immediately on demand," must bear a reasonable construction, so as to allow the debtor time to procure the money and make inquiries as to whom he may safely pay it. *Toms* v. *Wilson*, 9 Jur. N.S. 492; 4 B. & S. 442; 32 L. J. Q. B. 382; 7 L. T. N.S. 421; 11 W. R. 117; approved and followed by the Privy Council in *Moore* v. *Shelley*, 8 App. Cas. 285; 52 L. J. P. C. 35; 48 L. T. N.S. 918.

(*c*) This Article only prohibits the receipt of money by an officer to be applied by such officer in relieving any non-settled pauper. It does not prevent an officer from receiving money in repayment of relief already afforded by order of his Board of Guardians to a non-settled pauper. But in the event of money so coming into an officer's hands, it will be his duty to pay it over to the treasurer, as directed by Arts. 221 and 223. As regards the administration of relief to non-settled poor, see Arts. 77—80.

(*d*) By 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 18, in all statutes, except there shall be some-

Art. 225.—Whenever the word "overseer" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include any person acting or legally bound to act in the discharge of any of the duties usually performed by overseers of the poor, so far as such duties are referred to in this Order (*a*).

Art. 226. Whenever the word "commissioners" is used in this Order it shall be taken to mean the Poor Law Commissioners (*b*).

Art. 227.—Whenever the word "medicines" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include all medical and surgical appliances; whenever the words "medical attendance" are used in this Order, they shall be taken to include surgical attendance; and whenever the words "medical relief" are used in this Order, they shall be taken to include relief by surgical as well as medical attendance (*c*).

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thing in the context inconsistent therewith, the word "parish" shall, among other meanings applicable to it, signify a place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

As to extra-parochial places, see 20 Vict. c. 19, by which such places are constituted parishes for all the purposes of the Assessment to the Poor Rate, the Relief of the Poor, the County, Police, or Borough Rate, the Burial of the Dead, the Removal of Nuisances, the Registration of Parliamentary and Municipal Voters, and the Registration of Births and Deaths. See also 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 27.

(*a*) The word "overseer," therefore, will include a churchwarden, who by virtue of his office is an overseer of the poor, and it will also include an assistant overseer, having the duties of an overseer delegated to him in his warrant of appointment, under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7.

(*b*) This Article is omitted in the Consolidated Orders subsequently issued.

The powers of the Poor Law Commissioners having ceased, the word "commissioner" is now to be taken to mean "the Local Government Board." (34 & 35 Vict. c. 70, s. 2; see also the Circular of the Local Government Board in their First Annual Report, p. 17).

(*c*) The supply of an expensive medicine, such as cod liver oil, may be made the subject of a special agreement with the Guardians on the appointment of the medical officer.

The Poor Law Board, in a circular dated 12th April, 1865, referring to the report of the House of Commons on Poor Relief (Session 1864), and to the recommendation of the committee that in future cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines shall be provided at the expense of the Guardians, subject to the Orders and Regulations of the Poor Law Board, request the Guardians to consider whether an alteration in the medical arrangements as regards the supply of the medicines referred to cannot be made whenever a new appointment of a medical officer may become necessary; or, with the consent of the present medical officers during the continuance of their existing contracts.

With regard to the mode in which the proposed object can most conveniently be effected the Board are of opinion,—1. That it may be advisable to provide a store of cod liver oil at the workhouse, or at some other convenient places of deposit in the union, and to supply it to the sick poor on the prescription of the medical officers, through the relieving officers, in the same way as wine, or other extras recommended by the medical officers in the way of nourishment are supplied. 2. That quinine and other expensive medicines may be supplied—either by an order of the medical officer on a chemist, the cost of the medicines so ordered

Art. 228.—Whenever the words "medical officer" are used in this Order, they shall be taken to include any person duly licensed as a medical man, who may have contracted or agreed with any Guardians for the supply of medicines or for medical attendance (*a*).

Art. 229.—Whenver the words clerk (*b*), master or matron are used in this Order, they shall be taken to mean the clerk to the Guardians, and the master or matron of the workhouse respectively.

Art. 230.—The term "non-resident poor" in this Order shall be taken to mean all paupers in receipt of relief allowed on account of any union in relation to which the term is used, but not residing therein.

Art. 231.—The term "non-settled poor" in this Order shall be taken to mean all paupers residing in the union in relation to which the term is used, but to whom relief is allowed on account of some parish or union other than that in which they reside (*c*).

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being paid for by the Guardians to such chemist as goods or provisions supplied in relief, or, by the medical officers themselves who may send in an account quarterly to the Guardians of the cost of the medicines in question which they may have supplied to their pauper patients.

The former plan the Board say may probably be convenient in the town unions; the latter in the country unions. And they add that cod-liver oil, and any other medicines intended to be so supplied, should be specified and excepted from the provisions of the medical contract, which require generally that medical officers should themselves provide the requisite medicines and medical appliances for their pauper patients.

The unions in which cod-liver oil, quinine, and other expensive medicines are supplied by the Guardians, and in which *all* medicines are supplied by the Guardians, and not by the medical officers are set forth in a Parliamentary Paper, Session 1877, No. 147.

An "elastic bandage" would come within the term "surgical appliance" (58 O. C. N.S. 103), though the proper interpretation of the words, when applied to articles of use or wear, would seem to include only such things as a medical practitioner would supply to his private patients, and not such as he would recommend the patients to obtain from tradesmen or dealers themselves. Leeches would also come within the meaning of the same term. (4 O. C. 88).

A "truss" is a surgical appliance within the meaning of this Article; so also is a pessary, which is in the nature of a truss; but a specific payment for them to the medical officer may be provided for under his agreement.

(*a*) But see the Medical Act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 96, and note to Art. 168, *ante* p. 161.

(*b*) The definition in this Article of the word "clerk" is omitted in the Consolidated Order issued to new unions, and is defined in the following substantive Article:—"The word "clerk" shall mean the clerk to the Guardians, and shall extend in this Order to the person who may be appointed, under Art. 2, to act as such in the performance of the duties hereby prescribed relating to the election of Guardians."

(*c*) This definition of "non-settled poor" does not include "irremovable poor,'

Art. 232.—Whenever, in describing any person or party, matter or thing, the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used in this Order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to, several persons or parties, as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing respectively, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 233.—Whenever in this Order any article is referred to by its number, the Article of this Order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

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under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, who are "non-settled" in relation to the union from which they are "irremovable."

In the Consolidated Orders subsequently issued, the following additional Article is inserted :—"The word 'child' shall signify a person under the age of twenty-one years."

All classes of poor (with the exception of lunatics made chargeable to the county, and certain classes of poor in unions and parishes within the metropolitan district) are now chargeable to the common fund. The Union Chargeability Act, 1865, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 1, repeals so much of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 26, as requires parishes in unions to defray expenses of their own poor. Henceforth "all the cost of the relief to the poor, and the expenses of the burial of the dead body of any poor person under the direction of the Guardians, or of any of their officers duly authorized (see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31) in such union thenceforth incurred, and all charges thenceforth incurred by the Guardians of such union in respect of vaccination (see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84) and registration fees and expenses (see 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, s. 29) shall be charged upon the common fund thereof."

SCHEDULES.

* * * * *

FORM F. (*a*).

To the Clerk of the Guardians of the Union.

Requisition for an Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians.

We, the undersigned, being two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, do hereby require an Extraordinary meeting of the Guardians of the said Union to be summoned, to be holden at on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [*set out the business*].

——— }
——— } Guardians.

FORM G.—*Notice of change of Period, Time or Place of Meeting* (*b*).

day of 18 .

To *A. B.*, Guardian of the Poor of the Union.

Sir,—You are hereby informed that the next Ordinary Meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union will take place at on day the day of 18 , at o'clock in the noon, for the transaction of business; and that the Ordinary Meetings of the said Guardians will henceforth be held [*weekly or fortnightly, as the case may be,*] at the same place, on the same day of the week, and at the same hour.

——— Signature of Clerk to the Guardians.

(*a*) See Art. 34. (*b*) See Art. 35.

FORM H.—*Notice of an Adjourned Meeting of Guardians* (*a*).

day of 18

To *A.B.*, Guardian of the Poor of the Union.

Sir,—This is to give you notice, that an adjourned meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union will be held at on the day of 18 , which meeting you are hereby requested to attend.

——— Signature of Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM I.—*Notice of an Extraordinary Meeting of Guardians* (*a*).

day of 18 .

To *A. B.*, Guardian of the Poor of the Union.

Sir,—I am directed by *C. D.* and *E. F.*, two of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, to summon an Extraordinary Meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the said union, at on the day of 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration [*set out the business*], which meeting you are requested to attend.

——— Signature of Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM K.—*Out Relief Ticket* (*b*).

———UNION.

Weekly Relief ordered_____day of_____18 .

Name.	Money.	Loaves.	For what Period.
	Other Articles.		

——— Signature of Relieving Officer.

(*a*) See Art. 35. (*b*) See Art. 43.

FORM L.—*Ticket for Permanent Medical List.*

(See Art. 76.)

_____UNION.

Date_____

Good until the_____day of_____18_____.

Name of Pauper_____

Residence of Pauper_____

Name of Medical Officer_____

Residence_____

Usual hour at which he is at home_____

FORM M.—*Order for Contributions, See Art. 83; and the substituted Form in the Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 26th February, 1866, post.*

FORM N. (See Art. 102.)

	Time of rising.	Interval for Breakfast.	Time for Work.	Interval for Dinner.	Time for Work.	Interval for Supper.	Time for going to bed.
From 25th March to 29th Sept	¼ before 6	From ½ past 6 to 7	From 7 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6	From 6 to 7	8 o'clock.
From 29th Sept. to 25th March.....	¼ before 7	½ past 7 to 8	From 8 to 12	From 12 to 1	From 1 to 6	From 6 to 7	8 o'clock.

FORM O.—*Workhouse Punishment Book.* (See Art. 143.)

No. of the Case.	Name.	Offence.	Date of Offence.	Punishment inflicted by Master or other officer.	Opinion of the Guardians thereon.	Punishment ordered by Board of Guardians.	Date of Punishment.	Initials of Clerk.	Observations.

FORM P.—*District Medical Relief Book. See Art.* 206, *No.* 4; *and the substituted Form in the Order of the Poor Law Board of* 26*th Feb.*, 1866, *post.*

FORM Q.—*Workhouse Medical*

(A.) To be filled up by the Medical Officer.

Initials of Medical Officer in attendance on every case.	Name of the Sick Pauper.	When admitted to Sick Ward.	When discharged.	Nature of Disease.	Days when attended.							Males. The No.* of the Dietary on which placed.							Females. The No.* of the Dietary on which placed.							Extras.			State or Termination of the Case, and in the event of Death the apparent cause thereof.†
					S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sat	S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sat	S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sat	What ordered.	When ordered.	When discontinued.	
																												Total quantity consumed.
					Total No. each day																							

* Dietaries for the Sick are to be numbered thus :—No. 1. House

As regards the Sick Paupers on Diet No. 1 (House Diet), the extras only the "Daily Provisions Consumption Account," for which see Form 26 of the March, 1847.‡

The Number of the Paupers on each description of the Dietaries and close of each week to a Summary at the end of the Book to be

WEEKLY

No. of the Dietary.	Description of Classes in the Diet Table.	Sunday.
1	House Diet.—Males	
1	House Diet.—Females	
2	Full Diet.—Males	
2	Full Diet.—Females	
3	Low Diet.—Males	
3	Low Diet.—Females	
4	Fever Diet.—Males	
4	Fever Diet.—Females	
	Total Number of Sick Paupers ..	

† *i. e.* Cured, Dead, Improved, worse than last week.
‡ See now the Order of 14th January, 1867, *post*.

Relief Book. (See Art. 107, No. 8.)*

(B) To be filled up by the Master of the Workhouse, with the articles actually given.

Quantity of Provisions consumed.											Extras Provided.									
Bread.	Meat.	Bacon.	Cheese.	Rice.	Oatmeal.	Milk.					Ale.	Porter.	Wine.	Brandy.	Gin.					Remarks.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	pints.					pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.	pints.					

Diet. No. 2. Full Diet. No. 3. Low Diet. No. 4. Fever Diet.

should be entered in this book, since their ordinary Diet will appear in General Order of the Commissioners, bearing date the 17th day of

according to the several Sexes, is to be carried by the Master at the prepared in the following Form :—

SUMMARY

Number of Patients each day.						Collective Number of days.
Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	

* A different Form of Workhouse Medical Relief Book has been prescribed for the Township of Manchester by an Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 18th February, 1869; and a similar Form has been prescribed for the West Derby Union by an Order dated the 17th March, 1870.

Form R. (See Art. 207, No. 9.)

* DIETARY FOR SICK PAUPERS.

No. 1.	House Diet being the ordinary Diet for the Paupers in the House.										
No. 2.		Breakfast.		Dinner.					Supper.		
	Full Diet.. ..										
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	
2	Males										
2	Females . ..										
		Breakfast		Dinner.					Supper.		
3	Low Diet ..										
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	
3	Males										
3	Females										
		Breakfast.		Dinner.					Supper.		
4	Fever Diet ..										
		ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	ounces.	pints.	ounces.	pints.	
4	Males										
4	Females										

N.B.—Sugar, Arrowroot, Sago, Butter, Milk, Wine, Spirits, Porter, and Beer, are in all cases to be treated as extras, to be expressly ordered when required, and the quantity to be specified in the proper column of the Book.†

* If thought proper by the Medical Officer, any additional number of Dietaries may be introduced, and numbered consecutively.

Form S. *See Art.* 208, *No.* 13; *and the substituted Form in the Order of the Poor Law Board of* 26*th Feb.*, 1866, *post.*

Form T. *See Art.* 208, *No.* 117; *and the substituted Form in the Order of the Poor Law Board of* 26*th Feb.*, 1866, *post.*

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† The note to Form R. refers to the articles therein mentioned when "expressly ordered," in which case they are to be treated as "extras." But when "tea" is speeified in the "Dietaries for Sick Paupers" for "breakfast," or "supper," a suitable quantity of Milk or Sugar may be understood to be included; and it will not be necessary in that case to enter these articles as "extras," as they will not be "expressly ordered."

FORM U. (See Art. 208, No. 25).

—— UNION WORKHOUSE. *Week ending* ——, 18—.

WARDS.	Beds therein.	Number of Occupants, each Night.							Total.	Observations.
		S.	M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	Sat.		
Able-bodied Men ...										
Old Men										
Boys										
Male Infirmary ...										
—— Infectious ...										
—— Receiving ...										
Total										
Able-bodied Women .										
Old Women										
Girls										
Female Infirmary ..										
Lying-in Ward ...										
Female Infectious ...										
——— Receiving ...										
Total										

The foregoing is a true statement.

_____ *Master.*

_____ *Matron.*

FORM V.—*The Medical Relief Order Check Book.*
(See Art. 215, No. 3).

No. __

To ___, Medical Officer.

Name_____

Age_____ ___

Residence_____

Nature of Case_____

Forwarded by _____at

____o'clock in the ____

of the__ day of __18__

____ *Relieving Officer.*

No. _____

To_____, Medical Officer,_____Union.

SIR,

You are hereby requested to visit and undertake the treatment of the undermentioned case.

Name_____

Age_____ _____

Residence_____

Nature of Case*_____

Forwarded by _____ at_____o'clock in the_____

of the _____day of ____18

Relieving Officer.

* This is to be filled up so as to distinguish :—1. Midwifery cases. 2. Fractures and accidents. 3. Cases of urgency, which require immediate attention.

The unions named in the schedule are all those contained in the Schedule to the General Order Consolidated, Election of Guardians, *ante*, p. 1, with the exception of the following unions, which with the exception of the Exeter Union and the Canterbury Union, are also contained in that Schedule, viz. :—

Aysgarth (*a*)	28th January, 1869.
Barnsley	12th June, 1850.
Burton-upon-Irwell	24th January, 1850.
Bedwellty	19th March, 1849.
Birkenhead	8th April, 1861.
Bramley	7th January, 1863.
Chester	12th October, 1869.
Coventry	13th April, 1874.
East Preston	30th September, 1869.
Exeter	30th May, 1878.
Forden	4th April, 1870.
Gower	19th October, 1857.
Great Ouseburn	4th August, 1854.
Hartlepool	4th April, 1859.
Hawarden	25th February, 1853.
Hemsworth	29th October, 1850.
Holbeck	26th June, 1869.
Holyhead	15th February, 1853.
Hunslet	30th June, 1869.
Isle of Wight	18th September, 1865.
Kirkby Mooreside	9th February, 1850.
Knaresborough	28th June, 1854.
Leeds	6th July, 1869.
Lunesdale	6th April, 1869.
Middlesborough	16th July, 1875.
North Bierley	14th February, 1849.
Oldham	22nd November, 1847.
Penistone.	2nd February, 1850.
Pontardawe	12th April, 1875.
Pontefract	1st March, 1862.
Pontypridd	29th December, 1862.
Prestwich	2nd August, 1850.
Ripon	8th February, 1853.
St. George's	23rd April, 1870.
Samford	16th March, 1849.
Smallburgh	18th October, 1869.
Tadcaster	7th March, 1862.
Tarvin	24th July, 1847.
Westminster	13th April, 1868.
Wetherby	4th March, 1861.
Wharfedale	7th March, 1861.
Whitchurch (Salop)	19th February, 1853.
Woolwich	8th April, 1868.

A Consolidated Order, similar to that of 24th July, 1847, was

(*a*) The date following the name of each union is the date of the Consolidated Order issued to each respectively.

issued on the 8th December, 1847, to the following parishes and township, namely :—

Alston-with Garrigill.	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
East Stonehouse.	St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. George-in-the-East.	Paddington.
St. Giles, Camberwell.	Stoke-upon-Trent.
St. Luke, Chelsea.	Whittlesea, St. Mary and St. Andrew.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.	Great Yarmouth.

The Order is addressed, "To the Guardians of the Poor of the several parishes and township above-named :—

"To the churchwardens and overseers of the said several parishes and township ;—

"To the clerk or clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the division or divisions in which the said parishes and township are situate ;—

"And to all others whom it may concern ;"

and is, with the exception of the substitution of the word "parish" for "union," similar to the General Consolidated Order to Unions, *ante*, p. 57. Art. 161 of the Order of the 24th July, 1847, is omitted, it being inapplicable.

ORDERS ISSUED TO INCORPORATIONS.

Consolidated Orders modified to meet the provisions of the local Acts in each place, and omitting the provisions relating to the Election of Guardians, have been issued to the following :—

Bristol	24th April, 1856.
Amended	16th July, 1857, and 23rd Nov., 1870.

Similar Orders, but omitting the provisions relating to the apprenticeship of pauper children as well as those relating to the Election of Guardians, have been issued to—

Birmingham (*a*)	16th January, 1853.
Amended	25th July, 1851, 3rd August, 1871, 11th October, 1876.
Brighton	28th February, 1871.

(*a*) By an Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 10th March, 1873, the number of elective Guardians for Birmingham, under the Local Act, has been reduced to 60.

Chichester	27th March, 1852.
Amended	19th January, 1854, 3rd August, 1872.
Kingston-upon-Hull	2nd March, 1850.
Norwich	27th October, 1863.
Oswestry	16th November, 1850.
Plymouth	6th August, 1853.
Amended	24th April, 1855, and 26th August, 1857.
Southampton	26th February, 1850.
Amended	6th February, 1878.
Stoke Damerel	31st January, 1855.

An Order containing rules and regulations for the Government of the workhouse and the appointment and duties of workhouse officers was issued to the Oxford Incorporation on the 16th August, 1843.

In the Bury St. Edmund's, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, and Mutford and Lothingland Incorporations, the following General Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners are in force :—

Workhouse Rules and Regulations	5th February, 1842.
Medical Regulations	12th March, 1842.
Proceedings of Boards of Guardians	20th April, 1842.
Duties of Officers	21st April, 1842.

Consolidated Orders have subsequently been issued, on the dates undermentioned, to the following parishes, in each of which relief to the poor is administered under a separate Board of Guardians, viz. :—

Alverstoke, 25	16th October, 1868.
Barrow-in-Furness	15th April, 1876.
Manchester, 40	31st May, 1850.
Arts. 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, regarding the payment of fees to the Medical Officers, have been suspended.	
Order altering form of Workhouse Medical Relief Book	18th February, 1869.
Mile End Old Town, 29	4th April, 1857.
Saddleworth, 10	18th July, 1853.
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, 40	20th April, 1868.
St. John, Hampstead, 40.	26th May, 1870.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 30	15th January, 1868.
St. Mary, Islington, 40	4th July, 1867.
St. Marylebone, 40.	31st July, 1867.
St. Pancras, 40	8th June, 1867.
Toxteth Park, 30	16th June, 1857.
,, Amended	20th June, 1859.

The General Order of 9th May, 1842, regulates the proceedings of the Guardians or Vestry of Liverpool; and an Order containing rules and regulations for the Government of the workhouse, and the appointment and duties of workhouse officers, was issued to Liverpool on the 27th April, 1843.

Regulations have been issued for the Government of the schools of the workhouses of the following unions and places :—

Birkenhead	at	Tranmere	21st August, 1869.
Birmingham (*a*)			26th August, 1885.
Brighton	,,	Warren Farm	5th January, 1863.
Cardiff	,,	Ely	2nd January, 1864.
Chesterfield	,,		
Holborn	,,	Mitcham	27th March, 1851.
Leeds	,,	Beckett-street	20th September, 1869.
Leicester	,,	Workhouse	26th April, 1875.
Liverpool	,,	Kirkdale	7th August, 1856.
Manchester	,,	Swinton	6th July, 1852.
Merthyr Tydfil			8th August, 1877.
Mile End Old Town	,,	Workhouse	11th December, 1861.
Newport (Mon.)	,,	Caerleon	24th August, 1859.
Oxford	,,	Cowley	24th November, 1854.
Ormskirk	,,	Dickinson Street	
St. George-in-the-East	,,	Plashet	14th June, 1852.
St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury	,,	Isleworth	8th March, 1866. 12th November, 1856.
St. Mary, Islington	,,	Holloway	29th March, 1867. 19th November, 1867.
St. Mary, Lambeth	,,	Norwood	23rd June, 1852.
St. Marylebone	,,	Southall	1st June, 1860. 31st July, 1867.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	,,	Lewisham	23rd May, 1871.
St. Pancras	,,	Lewisham	29th September, 1870.
Strand	,,	Edmonton	3rd January, 1856.
Swansea	,,		22nd December, 1877.
Westminster	,,	Battersea	9th November, 1872.

And these several Orders have been amended by General Orders, dated respectively the 21st June, 1879 and 12th September, 1879, *post.*

(*a*) Cottage homes for children have been provided by the Guardians of the Parish of Birmingham, at Marston Green, near Birmingham, for the Government of which a special Order was issued on the 26th August, 1885.

WORKHOUSE DIETARIES—GENERAL ORDER.

(Dated 16th February, 1848).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions are situate :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Commissioners have, by various Orders under their hands and seals, issued to the several unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, the dates whereof are set forth in the said Schedule, ordered and directed that the paupers of the respective classes and sexes who might then or thereafter be received and maintained in every workhouse of the said respective unions should, during the period of their residence therein, be fed, dieted, and maintained with the food and in the manner described in the table or tables set forth in each Order respectively.

Now We, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in England, do hereby confirm all the said Orders now in force in the said several unions ; and do order and direct, that the same shall continue to be acted upon and obeyed in the unions to which the same shall have been respectively directed, until the said Commissioners shall, with reference to any one or more of such unions, by their Order, otherwise direct.

Provided, however, that if the Guardians of any union shall at any time or times deem it expedient that a change should be made, either temporarily or permanently, in the nature or quantity of the food specified in the Order last issued to such union, or in the

manner therein described, and shall send a complete and accurate statement of the proposed alteration, in writing, signed by the presiding chairman of the meeting of the Board whereat the resolution for making such alteration was adopted, to the said Commissioners, and the said Commissioners shall sanction and approve of such alteration, the Guardians may, when the same shall have been so sanctioned and approved of, but not before, cause the same to be adopted and used in the workhouse or workhouses of the said union, as the case may be, without any further Order of the said Commissioners in that behalf.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be taken to rescind or alter any provision or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners contained in their General Order, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and addressed to the said several unions herein referred to, which applies to the subject of the diet of the paupers in the workhouse or workhouses of such unions.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

The unions in this Schedule are those which are contained in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order of the 24th July, 1847, *ante*, p. 258, excepting the following unions:—

Anglesey.
Auckland.

Bala.
Bolton.
Broughton, Great.
Bradford (Yorks).
Builth.
Burnley.
Bury.

Camelford.
Cardigan.
Carlisle.
Chorley.
Congleton.
Conway.

Dogelly.
Dulverton.
Durham.

Easington.
East Ward.

Fylde.

Garstagn.
Glossop.

Haslingden.
Hemel Hempstead.
Holsworthy.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Huddersfield.

Keighley.
Kingston-upon-Thames.
Knighton.

Lampeter.
Lancaster.
Leigh.
Landilo-Fawr.
Llanrwrst.
Loddon and Clavering.
London, City of.
London, West.

Machynlleth.
Merthyr Tydvil.

Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Nottingham.

Olaves, St.
Ormskirk.

Pateley Bridge.
Penrith.
Pocklington.
Presteigne.
Preston.
Pwllheli.

Rhayader.
Rochdale.
Romsey.
Runcorn.
Ruthin.

Salford.
Settle.
Stratton.

Todmorden.
Tregaron.

Wakefield.
Welwyn.
West Derby.
Wigan.
Wisbeach.
Wortley.

Given under our hands and Seal of Office, this 16th day of February, 1848.

(L.S.)

OUT-DOOR RELIEF PROHIBITORY ORDER (*a*).

(Dated 21st December, 1844).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said respective Unions;

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the Parishes and Places comprised within the said respective Unions are situate;—

And to all whom it may concern.

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the authorities vested in Us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*," do hereby rescind an Order, being a General Rule of the Poor Law Commissioners, bearing date the second day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, except so far as the same rescinds any Order or Orders theretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners.

And we do hereby also rescind the Orders relative to the relief of able-bodied poor persons, issued by the Poor Law Commissioners to

(*a*) It is most desirable that the person to whom relief is either granted or refused should be satisfied that the grant or refusal is determined by fixed rules, and not by partial or temporary consideration, and for this reason it is expedient that copies of the Prohibitory Order should be hung up in a conspicuous part of the workhouse and of the room in which the Guardians usually assemble.—*Instr. Letter*, December, 1839.

the several unions hereunder mentioned, except so far as the same rescind any Order or Orders theretofore issued by the said Commissioners, or relate to the out-door labour test for able-bodied male paupers; that is to say:—

The Order bearing date the ninth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the burgh of Bury St. Edmunds;

The Order bearing date the tenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Aberystwith Union;

The Order bearing date the fifteenth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Ruthin Union;

The Order bearing date the thirtieth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Llanfyllin Union;

The General Order bearing date the thirtieth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Longtown Union, the Guardians of the poor of the Whitehaven Union, and the Guardians of the poor of the Wigton Union;

The Order bearing date the fifth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Cockermouth Union;

The Order bearing date the ninth day of September, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Richmond Union, in the county of York;

The Order bearing date the thirtieth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Ormskirk Union;

The Order bearing date the seventeenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Hailsham Union;

The Order bearing date the twenty-first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the Chard Union;

And the General Order bearing date the twenty-seventh day of June, One thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and issued to the Guardians of the poor of the St. Asaph Union; the Guardians of the poor of the Bala Union; the Guardians of the poor of the Bridgend and Cowbridge Union; the Guardians of the poor of the Corwen Union; the Guardians of the poor of the Festiniog Union; and the Guardians of the poor of the Pwllheli Union;

Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any relief given under or prohibited by any of the said Orders hereby rescinded.

And We do hereby Order, direct, and declare, with respect to each and every of the unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed as follows:—

Art. 1.—Every able-bodied person, male or female, requiring relief from any parish within any of the said unions shall be relieved only in the workhouse of the union, together with such of the family of every such able-bodied person as may be resident with him or her, and may not be in employment, and together with the wife of every such able-bodied male person, if he be a married man, and if she be resident with him; save and except in the following cases (*a*):—

(*a*) The provisions of this Order, so far as they refer to poor persons requiring relief from "any parish," must now be read with reference to the provisions of the Union Chargeability Act, 1865, by which all such relief is now chargeable upon the common fund of the union.

The only remark on the prohibitory clause which the Commissioners make is, that the Guardians under it are not bound to require any child of an able-bodied person who can support itself to accompany its parent into the workhouse, if it appear expedient that such child should continue in employment.—*Instr. Letter*, 21st December, 1844.

All persons under sixteen years of age are not to be regarded as not able-bodied, thus—

Girls of fourteen and fifteen years of age who are able to maintain themselves by their own labour are able-bodied.

So also a lad of fifteen, or even fourteen years of age able to maintain himself by his own labour. But an orphan girl of twelve years of age cannot be considered to be an able-bodied person. If the father be alive and the child be under sixteen years of age no question arises, as the relief is given to him and not to the child. If a child be out at service, it is not necessarily an able-bodied person within the meaning of Art 1. In deciding the question whether a child can or cannot be relieved out of the workhouse without the sanction of the Poor Law Board, regard must be had to the age of the child, and not merely to the fact that it is able to take a place of service suited to its years and its strength; but no age has been fixed when a child is to be considered able-bodied, nor when an adult shall cease to be such. Under no circumstances should the practice be resorted to of allowing weekly relief to boys and girls whilst they are in employment and in receipt of

Art. 1.—1st. Where such person shall require relief on account of sudden and urgent necessity (*a*).

2nd. Where such person shall require relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity affecting such person, or any of his or her family (*b*).

3rd. Where such person shall require relief for the purpose of defraying the expenses either wholly or in part, of the burial of any of his or her family (*c*).

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wages. The effect of such relief is to enable the employers to obtain the services of the children partly at the expense of the ratepayers, and also to prevent the children of independent labourers obtaining employment.

Neither are persons above sixty years of age necessarily to be regarded as "not able-bodied." It is a question of fact in each case, depending upon the physical strength and condition of the applicant for relief.

The Guardians must decide the question of able-bodied or not for themselves, according to the circumstances of each case; bearing in mind that an appeal ultimately lies to the auditors against their decision if they give exceptional relief to a destitute person who, at the time, is really able-bodied.

(*a*) By "sudden and urgent necessity" (which words are used in sect. 54 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76), the Commissioners understand any case of destitution requiring instant relief. It is to be remarked further, that this exception does not authorize *permanent* out-door relief in any case. A case originally of sudden and urgent necessity, which subsequently requires continued relief, loses its character of suddenness and urgency. The relief subsequently required will be either ordinary relief, and therefore to be given in the workhouse, or it may be extraordinary, and given for example, under the second exception to Art. 1.—*Instr. Letter.* However, no general rule can be laid down for the interpretation of those words further than that the circumstances contemplated must be of an exceptional character. See, however, note to Art. 215, No. 6, *ante*, p. 233.

(*b*) The second exception provides for the case of any able-bodied man who is himself insane or temporarily sick, or who has met with an accident, or any of whose family require to be relieved on the ground of insanity, infirmity, accident, or sickness.—*Instr. Letter.* The Guardians should bear in mind that when they resolve to give relief in consequence of the sickness of any member of the family of an able-bodied man, the amount of loss sustained, or additional expense incurred in consequence of such sickness, is, under ordinary circumstances, the proper standard by which to regulate the amount of the exceptional relief to be given. The case of a woman who is actually confined in childbirth will be a case of sickness coming within this exception, until she is recovered from her confinement, and is able to resume her usual occupation; but mere pregnancy is not within the exception, if it be not accompanied by sickness. The word "family" in this exception includes illegitimate children.

The Guardians may provide a nurse for an out-door pauper who is sick, as well as any other kind of relief which the necessities of the pauper may require.

(*c*) Under this exception relief may be given to able-bodied persons for the funerals of any members of their families, without requiring them to come into the workhouse.—*Instr. Letter.*

It is entirely optional with the Guardians whether they will undertake the burial of the dead body of any poor person or not under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 31, and they may prescribe the conditions under which alone they will consent to bury the body at the expense of the poor rates. A relieving officer has of himself no authority

Art. 1.—4th. Where such person, being a widow shall be in the first six months of her widowhood (*a*).

5th. Where such person shall be a widow, and have a legitimate child or legitimate children dependent upon her, and incapable of earning his, her, or their livelihood, and have no illegitimate child born after the commencement of her widowhood (*b*).

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to supply the means of burial in the intervals between the meetings of the Guardians; the Guardians may, however, give him a general authority to do so; but in that event he must act strictly in accordance with the terms of the authority given to him in regard to pauper funerals; as to such general authority see note to Art. 215, No. 6, of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 235. The words of the statute "poor person," are not confined to a person actually chargeable to the poor rates. If the Guardians have entered into a contract for pauper funerals, they, and not the relieving officers, should pay the contractor. *Reg.* v. *Vann*, 21 L. J. M. C. 39; 2 Den. C. C. 325; T. & M. 622; 15 Jur. 1,090, shows that a parent is bound to provide Christian burial for the body of a deceased child if he has the means; but if he has not the means, though the body remains unburied and becomes a nuisance to the neighbourhood, he is not indictable for the nuisance, notwithstanding he could have obtained money for the burial expenses by way of loan from the Poor Law authorities, for he is not bound to incur a debt. Nevertheless such a person would be liable to summary proceedings against him under the Public Health Act, 1875; and in the Metropolis under the Nuisances Removal Act.

In the case of a person dying of an infectious disease and the body being removed to a mortuary, and the friends not providing for the burial, it will be the duty of the relieving officer under 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 142, to bury the body; but he may recover the expenses in a summary manner from any person liable to pay them.

(*a*) The exception of widows during the first six months of their widowhood is adopted with a view of enabling persons thus situated to have an adequate interval for the purpose of making such arrangements for their support as their altered condition may require.—*Instr. Letter.* If an able-bodied widow have no child or children dependent upon her for support, out-door relief cannot be granted to her beyond the six months named in this Article, without the previous consent of the Local Government Board, obtained under Art. 6, *post.*

(*b*) The exception of widows with children, so far as it relates to able-bodied women in employment, is one which the Guardians ought to exercise great circumspection in applying in practice. The Guardians, when administering relief under it, ought to take into account, that when small weekly allowances in aid of wages are made, they too commonly serve to excuse relations from the payment of contributions to a larger amount; and that the out-door allowances, when given indiscriminately in widowhood, tend to put an end to provident habits, in respect of insurance in sick clubs or otherwise. It should, moreover, be borne in mind, that allowances made by the parish to able-bodied widows in employment do not always confer the advantages intended, inasmuch as their wages, as in the case of able-bodied men, are commonly reduced in consideration of the allowance from the parish; and that such reduction of the wages, combined with the excuse furnished to relations or friends for withholding their contributions, together with the pauper habits thus engendered, often renders such allowances to widows in aid of wages an injury rather than a benefit to them; whilst in some districts this class of able-bodied widows may be so numerous that their labour, thus depreciated at the expense of the ratepayers, may be substituted for the more highly paid labour of independent labourers. The Commissioners trust that the Guardians will seldom find that the ordinary rate of earnings of able-bodied women is so low as not to enable them to support one child at the least; and that the Guardians will not

Art. 1.—6th. Where such person shall be confined in any gaol or place of safe custody, subject always to the regulation contained in Article 4 (*a*).

7th. Where such person shall be the wife, or child, of any able-bodied man who shall be in the service of Her Majesty as a soldier, sailor, or marine (*b*).

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adopt any such general rule as that of relieving all widows with one, or with any fixed number of children, but will make a careful inquiry into every case thus to be relieved.—*Instr. Letter.* It only seems necessary to observe further in reference to this exception, that if a woman after her widowhood have an illegitimate child, her case will no longer be within the exception; but if the illegitimate child should afterwards die, her case will again fall within the exception, and the Guardians will be at liberty to give her out-door relief if they think fit so to do. And further, that if a woman have illegitimate children before her marriage, and afterwards becomes a widow and have no legitimate children dependent upon her, her case will not be within exception 5 to Art. 1; but if she have legitimate children dependent upon her, her case, notwithstanding her having an illegitimate child born before marriage, will fall within the exception. But note the omission of the words "dependent upon her" in the last part of the exception. If a widow have an illegitimate child not dependent upon her, and legitimate children who are dependent upon her, her case will not come within the exception so long as the illegitimate child lives.

If being a widow she has an illegitimate child and again marries and again becomes a widow and has not again an illegitimate child, her case will be within the exception, as the exception to the Article is to be construed as having reference to the existing widowhood of the woman.

The fifth exception is to be construed as having reference to the actual widowhood of the woman, and not to the first widowhood, in a case in which the woman marries again, and becomes a second time a widow.

A woman deserted by her husband, and having only legitimate children dependent upon her, applied for out-door relief, and as her case did not appear to come under either section of the Out-Door Relief Prohibitory Order, the sanction of the Local Government Board was asked for the payment to her of out-door relief.

That Board replied as follows:—

"The case would appear to come under exception 5 to Article 1 of the General Out-Door Relief Prohibitory Order in connection with the provision contained in the statute 39 & 40 Vict. cap. 61, section 18, and, therefore, the sanction of the Board is not requisite to the allowance of the relief proposed."

A deserted wife with children, but having no child born since her desertion, comes within exception 5 to Article 1, regard being had to the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 18.

(*a*) It sometimes becomes necessary that the Guardians should be empowered to give relief to the wife and children in cases where the husband cannot be required to enter the workhouse on account of his being in a place of legal confinement.—*Instr. Letter.* It may be added here, that it sometimes happens that a person in the custody of the law prior to committal for trial is in destitute circumstances and in need of relief. If in such a case application be made on his behalf to the Guardians or to the relieving officer, it is considered that the Guardians or that officer should provide the prisoner with such relief in kind as may be absolutely necessary. If the prisoner be sick and in such a state of urgent necessity as to require immediate medical assistance and has no means at hand to obtain it, the relieving officer should give an order for medical aid, and report the case to the Guardians at their next meeting, with whom it will rest to discontinue the relief or not as they may think fit.

(*b*) The state of the law in reference to married women, explained in the note

to the eighth exception, and the peculiar rights and obligations of soldiers, sailors, and marines, render it desirable to give great latitude to the proceedings of the Board of Guardians in respect of the families of persons in these departments of the Queen's service. The seventh exception, therefore, allows of relief of any kind being given to the wife or children of a soldier, sailor, or marine, whether in or out of the workhouse, without requiring the husband to come into the workhouse.—*Instr. Letter.* Reference may here be made to sects. 13 and 14 of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 93, the Married Women's Property Act.

On the subject of relief to wives of men in Army and Militia Reserves, the Local Government Board in a letter addressed on the 24th May, 1878, to the Guardians of the Bromsgrove Union, say that it must be borne in mind that an allowance is made by the Government for the wives and children of the men of the Army and Militia Reserve at the rate of 6d. a day for each woman and 2d. a day for each child under 14 years of age, and it is most important to note further that an order has now been made by the Secretary of State for War for the payment of these amounts monthly in advance;—that the cases, therefore, which are likely to arise will only be those of temporary distress, and, looking to the important point that the position of the applicants will contrast favourably with that of other persons who are left entirely without means of support, the Board cannot but think that, as a rule, an able-bodied woman with the Government allowance and such assistance as her husband ought to have been able to provide from his deferred pay, or to be able to afford from time to time afterwards from his pay and allowances, should have no difficulty in finding, if not immediately, at least within a reasonable period after her husband's departure, sufficient employment to enable her to maintain adequately herself and her children, if any:—that as to the kind of relief which should be given, the Board are of opinion that, where the applications are made for the first time, and the Guardians are quite satisfied that some assistance is necessary, out-door relief may not improperly be granted for a short period, in order to enable the applicants to make such arrangements for their support as their altered circumstances may really require. When, however, a sufficient time has been allowed for this purpose, it appears to the Board that, in the interest of the applicants and of their families, no less than in that of the ratepayers, the ordinary principles which should regulate the administration of relief should be impartially applied. At the same time it will be for the Guardians to deal with each case according to the special circumstances attending it,—and the Board add that it is, of course, competent for the Guardians to declare any relief given in these cases as relief by way of loan, and it will rest with them to decide to what extent this course shall be adopted.

The Board add the following particulars for the information and guidance of the Guardians in coming to a decision as to the manner in which, and the extent to which, relief should be granted in any individual case:—

"Each man in the First Class Army Reserve is entitled to receive, before being called up, deferred pay at the rate of 2*d.* a day, payable annually on the 31st March in each year, and also to Army Reserve pay at the rate of 4*d.* a day, payable quarterly on the last day of March, June, September, and December. Thus, on the 31st March, 1878, each man in the First Class Army Reserve received, or was entitled to receive, a sum of £4 10*s.* 10*d.*, and his total receipts for the year ended on that day were £9 2*s.* 6*d.* After joining their respective regiments, the paymaster or other officer appointed will afford to such of them as may wish to remit money to their families, facilities for so doing, by furnishing them gratis with Post Office Orders.

"With regard to the Militia Reserve men, however, the Board understand that, owing to the fact that the date of calling up the Reserve Forces (3rd April, 1878) is nearly the same as that for the commencement of their annual training, these are entitled to a sum of only £2 in respect of the Spring 1878 training; but this sum has not yet been paid to them.

"In consequence of the Proclamation calling them up, both the Army and Militia Reserves are now incorporated with the Regular Forces, and each man

Art. 1.—8th. Where any able-bodied person, not being a soldier, sailor, or marine, shall not reside within the union, but the wife, child, or children of such person shall reside within the same, the Board of Guardians of the union, according to their discretion, may, subject to the regulation contained in Art. 4, afford relief in the workhouse to such wife, child, or children, or may allow out-door relief for any such child or children being within the age of nurture, and resident with the mother within the union (*a*).

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receives the same rate of pay as a private of the corps which he may join. Their pecuniary position is, perhaps, best described in the following extract from a parliamentary paper just published :—

"'It has been calculated that a prudent soldier can deposit 3*s*. a week at the least in the saving's bank.' (Extract from Horse Guards General Order 36, of 1874). This is exclusive of the deferred pay of 2*d*. per day, which has since been granted from 1st April, 1876."

(*a*) The eighth exception provides for the case of a wife whose husband is absent from her, either by desertion or otherwise, and is necessary in consequence of the state of the law applicable to women thus situated. It has been held that in such cases relief to the children was not relief to the wife ; consequently, the wife could not be compelled to come with her children into the workhouse, although a new provision has been made by the statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 25, to be noticed at full hereafter, in respect of certain women separated from their husbands. If, however, under any circumstances she require relief for herself, the Guardians may require her to receive it in the workhouse ; and if she require relief for her children, the Guardians may require such of them as are above the age of nurture to receive it in the workhouse, whether she do or do not come into the workhouse. As regards, however, children under the age of nurture (to be within the age of nurture a child must be within seven years of age) who may be living with the mother, the Guardians cannot remove them from her ; so that if she require relief for them and them only, the Guardians must, except in the case hereafter provided for, give out-relief, if relief be necessary.—*Instr. Letter.* It is a well-recognized rule with regard to the maintenance of the poor, that while a child is under seven years of age, it shall not be separated from the mother for the purpose of being maintained by the parish in which it is settled ; see the observations of Lord Campbell, C.J., on this point, in *Reg.* v. *Clarke in re Rice*, 7 E. & B. 186 ; 3 Jur. N.S. Q. B. 336 ; 26 L. J. Q. B. 169, under seven, he said, is called the age of nurture which is the peculiar nurture required by a child from its mother, which is entirely different from guardianship for nurture which belongs to the father in his lifetime, even from the birth of the child. With regard to relieving a child under the age of nurture, apart from its mother, and the liability of such child to be removed to the place of its settlement, reference may be made to *Reg.* v. *Combs*, 5 E. & B. 892 ; 25 L. J. M. C. 59 ; 2 Jur. N.S. 255. *Reg.* v. *Birmingham*, 5 Q. B. 210 ; 2 E. & D. 153 ; 13 L. J. M. C. 1 ; 7 Jur. 1,014, shows that the mother cannot consent to the separation from her of her children who are within the age of nurture ; it is the right of the children within that age to be with their mother. With reference to the relief of deserted wives and children, see the Circular of the Poor Law Commissioners, App. (A.), No. 6, p. 83, Fifth Annual Report of Poor Law Commissioners. If the wife or children of a soldier become destitute, she or they must be relieved, and the Guardians cannot establish any legal claim against the husband for maintenance whilst he is in the service, nor can they attach his pay by way of reimbursement, as he is exempted from such liability by the provisions of the Army Act, 1881. It

would be prudent in such cases, however, to declare the relief to be given by way of loan, and after he leaves the service perhaps some portion of it might be recovered. With regard to the relief of the families of men who are serving in the Militia, see 52 O. C. N.S. pp. 9, 10.

Art. 1 of this Order, exception 8, requires that able-bodied women, deserted by their husbands, should only receive relief in the workhouse. If such a woman requires relief for her children, any child under the age of nurture and residing with the mother may receive out-door relief; but the children above that age must be taken into the workhouse. This is expressly provided for by the 8th exception to the Article in cases in which the husband has left the union in which the wife resides. If, however, he has gone beyond the seas, under Art. 4, she is entitled to be relieved in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if she were a widow.

The following is from the *Times* newspaper of the 3rd February, 1872 :—

SIR,—Your issue of the 29th of January contains an interesting account of a Conference held at Reading on the 27th, on "Out-door Relief." The gathering consisted of Poor Law Guardians, and was convened by Mr. Henley, the well-known Poor Law Inspector.

I beg to draw attention to the second resolution carried on this occasion :—

"That out-door relief should not, except in special cases, be granted to any woman deserted by her husband during the first twelve months after her desertion, or to any able-bodied widow with one child only."

The following "rider" was also carried :—

"No relief should be given to women deserted by their husbands except upon loan, and every married woman not actually residing with her husband (except in cases of regular soldiers, sailors, and marines upon service, and confined lunatics) should, for purposes of relief, be treated as deserted by her husband."

Let me record an actual case of desertion. "Happy Jack," a misnamed drunken neighbour of mine, a labourer, deserts "unhappy Martha," and leaves her with six small children, "totally unprovided for." She comes to me for advice. She is able-bodied; does not want to be "shut up;" hopes to get a living for herself by her needle or in the fields, but asks for "summut for the poor children."

I take down *Glen's Poor Law Board Orders*, a notable authority. I am directed to Prohibitory Order, Art. 1, exception 8, note C. [(*a*) in this edition.] I evolve, as I fancy correctly, with the aid of an "expert," the following :—

"1. That a deserted woman, unless her husband be beyond the seas, is not responsible for the maintenance of her children.

"2. That relief to her children is not relief to her as in the case of a father or widowed mother.

"3. That she cannot be separated from her children under seven, they being thus within the age of nurture."

The conclusion I gather from the above is that if Martha requires relief for herself and children, she and they can only have it "in the house;" but that if she asks relief only for the children, the law awards her relief only for her children above the age of seven years in the house and relief for those under that age out of the house, and that the Guardians, destitution and desertion being proved, have absolutely no choice in the matter.

To my surprise, the Reading resolutions and accompanying discussion ignore all this,—one speaker, it is true, alluded to it, but nothing appears to have come of it. If I am right, the omission of all reference to the exceptional legal position of deserted women in regard to their children is a material one, and may lead to much unintentional injustice. If deserted women without children only are included in the resolution, should not this have been clearly stated? Who is in fault,—the inspector, the conference, "Glen," or, as is most probable, myself?

A PUZZLED GUARDIAN OF THE POOR.

Art. 2.—In every case in which out-door relief shall be given on account of sickness, accident, or infirmity to any able-bodied male person resident within any of the said unions, or to any member of the family of any able-bodied male person, an extract from the medical officer's weekly report (if any such officer shall have attended the case), stating the nature of such sickness, accident, or infirmity, shall be specially entered in the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the day on which the relief is ordered or subsequently allowed.

But if the Board of Guardians shall think fit, a certificate under the hand of a medical officer of the union, or of the medical practitioner in attendance on the party, shall be laid before the Board, stating the nature of such sickness, accident, or infirmity, and a copy of the same shall be in like manner entered in the minutes (*a*).

Art. 3.—No relief shall be given from the poor rates of any parish comprised in any of the said unions to any person who does not reside in some place within the union, save and except in the following cases (*b*) :—

(*a*) The regulation which requires the entry on the minutes of the medical officer's report, or a medical certificate in case of relief being given to an able-bodied pauper on account of sickness, accident, &c., has been introduced in consequence of a tendency which has displayed itself in various parts of the country, to make exceptions to the prohibitory order on too slight grounds, and the Commissioners think that this provision will have the useful effect of calling the special attention of the Guardians to every such case. If the pauper should not have been attended by a medical officer of the union, a certificate may be given either by the medical practitioner who may have attended him, or by a medical officer of the union who may visit him for the purpose.—*Instr. Letter.* The entry in the minutes here referred to, it will be perceived, refers to the medical reports or certificates on which the orders of the Guardians for relief are founded, and is in no way interfered with by the order for the accounts, *post.*

(*b*) Under the provisions of this Article, the Guardians may relieve a pauper residing within the union, though not residing in the parish to which he belongs; the Commissioners, however, are far from wishing to encourage even this species of non-resident relief. It is true that the frauds and evils which are incidental to non-resident relief, in consequence of the want of inspection and the difficulty in transmitting the relief, do not occur with reference to paupers resident within the union, who are within the reach of the relieving officers, but, nevertheless, the ratepayers of the parish charged with the relief, who by means of the quarterly list of paupers can, by personal observation of those who reside in their parish, ascertain whether they are fit objects for relief, are deprived of this protection, where the pauper for whom they pay is resident at a distant part of the union. The relief of paupers out of their parish, and out of the relieving district in which the parish is comprised, is not unattended with difficulties, both of a legal and practical nature, which are sufficient to make it desirable that the Guardians should not, without sufficient ground, permit new cases of this nature, even within the

Art. 3.—1st. Where such person, being casually within such parish, shall become destitute (*a*).

2nd. Where such person shall require relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting such person, or any of his or her family (*b*).

3rd. Where such person shall be entitled to receive relief from any parish in which he or she may not be resident under any order which justices may by law be authorized to make (*c*).

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union. The Commissioners have stated fully their views on the subject of non-resident relief, as respects both its legality and expediency, in a minute dated the 26th of January, 1841. See their Seventh Annual Report, p. 106.—*Instr. Letter.* The foregoing observations of the Poor Law Commissioners on this Article must, however, now be read with reference to the Union Chargeability Act, 1865.

Art. 3 of the Prohibitory Order applies to the granting of non-resident relief, which it prohibits within certain exceptions; but it does not make any distinction between in-door and out-door relief within the union; and there is apparently no reason for applying the prohibition as to non-resident relief to the case of poor children who are residing within the union, whilst the father or mother, liable for their maintenance, is out of the union.

(*a*) The Commissioners have introduced this exception in order to meet the cases of vagrants, who may become casually destitute within the union. It is the duty of the Guardians to relieve persons so situated, without reference to the place of their settlement or residence. The Commissioners have not introduced into this Article an exception on account of sudden and urgent necessity. (See note to Art. 1, exception 1.) Cases of sudden and urgent necessity manifestly require prompt attention and vigilant inspection which can only be exercised by the Guardians and their officers in the district where the necessity arises.—*Instr. Letter.*

(*b*) This exception corresponds to the second exception to Art. 1. The Commissioners introduced the exception on account of the difficulty which a want of the power of giving temporary relief to non-residents in case of sickness has been found to create in some parts of the country. The Commissioners, however, caution the Guardians against giving temporary relief in cases of sickness to persons not resident within the union, unless they are able to obtain accurate information concerning the case, and can ensure adequate and prompt relief, both medical and otherwise. It may be observed that this exception permits poor persons to be sent to establishments out of the union intended for the treatment of their respective infirmities, as hospitals for the sick, asylums for the insane, and schools for the blind or deaf and dumb.—*Instr. Letter.* Since this Order was issued, however, the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 4, has prevented the removal of a poor person who has become chargeable to a parish, in which he was not settled, in consequence of temporary sickness. In such a case the Guardians cannot grant non-resident relief, as such relief as may be necessary is properly chargeable to the common fund of the union in which the pauper is resident. The Guardians may, however, under this exception, grant non-resident relief to any poor persons whose sickness, &c., is of a permanent character. Moreover, if the case of a pauper falls within the exception, and it be desirable to send the pauper to a hospital out of the union for medical treatment, or to a sea-bathing infirmary for the benefit of sea-bathing, as is desirable in case of scrofula, it would be legally competent for the Guardians to make the customary payment to the hospital in respect of the pauper, as the temporary sojourn of the pauper at the seaside under such circumstances would not constitute an interruption of residence in the union.

(*c*) The third exception is intended expressly to except from the operation of the

Art. 3.—4th. Where such person, being a widow, shall be in the first six months of her widowhood (*a*).

5th. Where such person is a widow, who has a legitimate child dependent on her for support, and no illegitimate child born after the commencement of her widowhood, and who at the time of her husband's death was resident with him in some place other than the parish of her legal settlement, and not situated in the union in which such parish may be comprised (*b*).

6th. Where such person shall be a child under the age of sixteen, maintained in a workhouse or establishment for the education of pauper children not situate within the union (*c*).

Order the cases of relief given to non-resident lunatics in asylums under orders of justices, and to persons under orders for removal.—*Instr. Letter.*

(*a*) This exception is similar to the fourth exception to Art. 1, the reasons for which are stated in the note to that exception.—*Instr. Letter.* But see 9 & 10 Vict. c. 66, s. 2, which makes a widow irremovable, and consequently chargeable to the union in which she is residing for one year after her husband's death, provided she was living with him at the time of his death, and has not afterwards changed her residence. In such a case the Guardians cannot lawfully grant non-resident relief, and the statute consequently overrides this exception.

(*b*) This exception is that which the Legislature has introduced in 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 26, and upon which the Commissioners made their remarks in their Circular Letter to Boards of Guardians, dated the 17th October, 1844. Upon that enactment the Commissioners in the circular referred to observe, "That the widow must have been resident with her husband at the time of his death, not only out of the parish of her settlement, but also out of the union in which that parish may be comprised. The object of the clause appears to be to avoid the disturbance of those connections and mode of life at a distance from the union to which the family may have become accustomed, and which existed at the time of the husband's death. Where all the conditions exist which would enable the Guardians to grant non-resident relief, they are still to use their discretion as to whether non-resident relief to the widow is in each particular case desirable. The general objection to such relief, such as the difficulty of ascertaining the circumstances of paupers beyond the power of inspection of the Guardians or their officers, and the further difficulties attendant on the transmissions of relief to places where the Guardians have no authority and no official agency, will be weighed by the Guardians. This power is one entrusted to Boards of Guardians only. Overseers acquire no authority under this provision to administer non-resident relief to the class of widows described. It must be borne in mind by Guardians and their officers that they are in nowise exempted from their previous obligation to relieve any widow who may be in their parish or union requiring relief, by the power thus given to the Guardians of the place of her settlement to afford her non-resident relief, and even when that power is exerted, if, notwithstanding the relief sent to her by her parish, she or her children require additional or further relief, the officers of the place where she is are still bound, as heretofore, to afford her the relief which the circumstances require." The exception does not provide for relief in the parish only in which the widow was residing at the time of her husband's death, but enables the Guardians to give non-resident relief to the widow anywhere in England.

(*c*) This exception removes the restriction upon Guardians from sending children to a workhouse or establishment for the training of pauper children, which may be situated out of their union, where, but for the prohibition of relief to non-

Art. 3.—7th. Where such person shall be the wife or child residing within the union, of some person not able-bodied, and not residing within the union (*a*).

8th. Where such person shall have been in the receipt of relief from some parish in the union from which such person seeks relief at some time within the twelve calendar months next preceding the date of that one of the several Orders hereinbefore recited which was applicable to that union, being settled in such

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residents contained in the Order, they might lawfully do so.—*Instr. Letter.* The 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 51, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 16, empower the Guardians of any parish or union to send infant poor, not above the age of sixteen years, being chargeable to such parish or union, who are orphans or are deserted by their parents, or whose parents or surviving parents or guardians are consenting thereto, to any district school formed under that Act. See also 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 6, as to sending, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, certain children to a workhouse belonging to another union or parish, where there is adequate accommodation. Reference may also be made to 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 14, enabling Guardians to contract to receive into their workhouses certain poor persons belonging to other unions or parishes within certain limits.

The sixth exception in Art. 3 also applies to children sent to certified establishments for the instruction of blind, deaf, dumb, lame, deformed, or idiotic persons. Under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, s. 1, the Guardians may send any poor child who is an orphan, or deserted by his or her parents, or surviving parent, or whose parents or surviving parent shall consent, to any school including schools for the blind, certified by the Local Government Board in the manner directed by the Act, and supported wholly or partially by voluntary subscriptions, the managers of which are willing to receive such child, and may pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance, lodging, and education of such child, not exceeding the total sum which would have been charged for the maintenance of such child if received in the workhouse during the period of maintenance in the institution, and the cost of conveyance of the child thereto, and, in case of death, the cost of burial; but the provision as to the charge of the cost of maintenance has been amended by 45 & 46 Vict. c. 58, s. 13. See also 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 14, as to educating pauper children in the religion to which they belong. Generally with reference to these two statutes, see *ante*, pp. 69 and 70.

Where the mother, a Roman Catholic, of a child whose father was dead, had consented to the child being placed in a Protestant school for destitute children, when afterwards in a workhouse, desired that the child should be removed to a Roman Catholic school, the Court refused a *habeas corpus* to remove the child, the mother before being in the workhouse having neglected her, and lived a drunken and immoral life, and the child being desirous of remaining where she was. (*In re Turner, Ex parte Turner*, 41 L. J. Q. B. 142; 25 L. T. N.S. 907).

As to adult blind or deaf and dumb paupers being sent to institutions established for the reception of such persons, see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 136, s. 21, and as to children so afflicted, see 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 42. See also 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 56, which enacts that all relief given to or on account of any child or children under the age of 16 *not being blind or deaf and dumb*, shall be considered as given to the husband of such wife or to the father of such child or children as the case may be, and any relief given to or on account of any child or children under the age of 16 of any widow shall be considered as given to such widow.

(*a*) This exception enables the Guardians to relieve the resident family of a non-resident man, provided he be not able-bodied, without requiring them to come into the workhouse.—*Instr. Letter.*

parish and not being resident within the union at the time of the allowance of the relief.

Art. 4.—Where the husband of any woman is beyond the seas, or in custody of the law, or in confinement in a licensed house or asylum as a lunatic or idiot, all relief which the Guardians shall give to his wife, or her child or children, shall be given to such woman in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, as if she were a widow (*a*).

Art. 5.—It shall not be lawful for the Guardians or any of their officers, or for the overseer or overseers of any parish in the union to pay, wholly or in part, the rent of the house or lodging of any pauper, or to apply any portion of the relief ordered to be given to any pauper in payment of any such rent, or to retain any portion of such relief for the purpose of directly or indirectly discharging such rent, in full or in part, for any such pauper (*b*) :

(*a*) This Article is introduced in conformity with the provisions contained in 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 25, in regard to the relief of women separated from their husbands, in certain cases particularly specified, who are by that provision to be treated as widows in respect to relief to be afforded to them by Guardians. In the Circular Letter of the 17th October, 1844, on this subject, the Commissioners remark, "married women whose children required and received relief were not, before the passing of this Act, liable to any conditions in respect of such relief, and could cast off their children upon the parish, however well such women might be able to maintain their children, or to contribute to their maintenance. Widows, on the other hand, were liable to the like conditions and consequences of relief afforded to themselves and their children as the fathers of legitimate children are. The present Act declares that while the husband of any woman is beyond the seas (that is, *out of Great Britain*), or in custody of the law, or in confinement in any licensed house or asylum as a lunatic or idiot, all relief given to the wife, or to her child or children, shall, notwithstanding her coverture, be given to her in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if she were a widow." (Sect. 25). And again, "where widows are obliged to receive relief for their children within the union, or within the workhouse, these married women will be subject to the like conditions."—*Instr. Letter.* Now, by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 18, the provision in 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 25, shall apply to a married woman living separate from her husband.

No liability is imposed upon a married woman by 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 18, with regard to relief that may be given to her children; but now, by the Married Women's Property Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 75, s. 21), a married woman having separate property shall be liable for the maintenance of her children and grandchildren in like manner as her husband is liable, but he is not thereby relieved from his liability in that respect.

(*b*) This Article is intended to prevent a practice which has prevailed in some parts of the country, whereby the poor rates have been made a fund for the payments of rents directly to the landlord. In all cases where the pauper is so far destitute as to require a lodging, or the means of paying for one, if the Guardians do not deem it expedient in the particular case to require the party to come into

Provided always that nothing in this Article contained shall apply to any shelter or temporary lodging, procured in any case of sudden and urgent necessity, or mental imbecility, or shall be taken to prevent the said Guardians, in regulating the amount of relief to be afforded to any particular person, from considering the expense to be incurred by such person in providing lodging (*a*).

Art. 6.—Provided always, that in case the Guardians of any of the said unions depart in any particular instance from any of the regulations hereinbefore contained, and within fifteen days after such departure report the same, and the grounds thereof, to the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Poor Law Commissioners approve of such departure, then the relief granted in such particular instance shall, if otherwise lawful, not be deemed to be unlawful, or be subject to be disallowed (*b*).

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the workhouse, they should supply to the pauper the means of paying for such lodging.—*Instr. Letter.*

(*a*) The Commissioners state that it is possible, although not probable, that cases may occasionally arise which present very peculiar circumstances, and which do not fall within any of the exceptions contained in the present Order. The Commissioners think it desirable in cases of that kind, in which the immediate withdrawal or denial of out-door relief might appear likely to produce serious evil to the applicant, that the Guardians should give out-door relief or take a portion of the applicant's family into the workhouse, and report the case within fifteen days to the Commissioners as a case of peculiar urgency, in order that they may give their opinion thereupon. The Commissioners have accordingly introduced this proviso enabling the Guardians to pursue this course with respect to exceptional cases of this description.—*Instr. Letter.*

With respect to the allowance of relief given by the relieving officer on the order of the Guardians under this Article, see note on Art. 215, No. 10 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 240.

(*b*) When out-door relief is given to able-bodied poor persons whose cases do not come within any of the exceptions to Art. 1, with the intention of setting such poor persons to work under the Supplemental Out-door Labour Test Order (*post*) in return for such relief, unless the case be reported to the Local Government Board for their sanction under this Article, the cost of the relief will be liable to be disallowed by the auditor. The Labour Test Order, though it requires something more, does not dispense with the requirement of Art. 6 of this Order. The approval of the Local Government Board to a departure from any of the regulations contained in this Order is signified by a letter signed by their secretary or one of their assistant secretaries. On this point see 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 4.

The allowance of clothing to the children of out-door paupers going to service should be reported to the Local Government Board under Art. 6 of Order of 21st December, 1844; but not if the child is leaving the workhouse to go to service and the clothing is supplied as in-door relief and so entered in the master's books; for there is a distinction between the case of an outfit of clothing for a child going out to service from the workhouse, and the case of an outfit supplied by the relieving officer and entered in his accounts. In the former the sanction of the Local Government Board to the supply of such an outfit as the child may

Art. 7.—No relief which may be contrary to any regulation in this Order shall be given by way of loan; and any relief which may be given to, or on account of, any person above the age of twenty-one, or to his wife, or any part of his or her family under the age of sixteen, under Art. 1, or any of the exceptions thereto, or under any of the exceptions to Art. 3, or under Art. 4, or under the proviso in Art. 6, may, if the Guardians think fit, be given by way of loan (*a*).

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require on leaving the workhouse is not necessary when it is given by the master and entered in his books. When it is given by the relieving officer it is out-door relief and should be reported under Art. 6 of the Prohibitory Order.

(*a*) The first part of Art. 7 is introduced in order to put an end to a misapprehension of the law which existed in some Boards of Guardians, viz., that although the Prohibitory Order prevented them from *giving* out-door relief they might nevertheless *lend* it. The second part of the Article enables the Guardians to make all the relief which may be given to persons above twenty-one years of age, or their families, a loan under the 58th section of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76.—*Instr. Letter*. Servants falling sick whilst in the employment of their masters frequently apply for relief during their sickness, and unless there is a special agreement between the master and servant, the former is not liable to provide the latter with medical or surgical aid in case of sickness. If such an agreement existed in any case, it would give the servant a remedy against the master; but in no case have the Guardians any claim against the master for relief which they may give to his servant. In such a case the Guardians may give the relief on loan, and they may under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 59, attach in the hands of the master any future wages which the servant may earn. On this point see *ante*, p. 194. Medical relief, as the exact cost of it in any individual case cannot in general be severed from the total cost of medical relief in the union, does not seem to be such relief as can be given by way of loan. But in some unions it is nevertheless so given; and in the case of relief given on account of sickness or of orders upon the medical officer to attend the wives of labourers in their confinement, for which a specific fee is paid, it is open to the Guardians to declare the relief to be given by way of loan. The Guardians should notify to any such applicants that the relief would be granted by way of loan, and that the repayment of the whole, or such part as the Guardians might determine, would be strictly enforced by them. It must be borne in mind that unless the relief at the time that is given be expressly declared to be given by way of loan, it cannot be recovered from the applicant afterwards. As to the application of property coming into the possession of paupers, in repayment of relief, see 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 10, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 16. The distinction between relief by way of loan and a loan should also be borne in mind. The Guardians are not empowered to lend money to any one, whether destitute or not; all that they can legally do is to relieve destitution where it exists, and declare that the relief is given by way of loan, and not absolutely. The relief when so given should be administered by the relieving officer in the same manner as ordinary relief, and entered by him in his accounts. Afterwards it will rest with the Guardians to take the proper steps for its recovery; they may employ the collector of the Guardians, if there be one, if not, the relieving officer to collect the money; but if legal proceedings are necessary to enforce repayment, they should be conducted by the clerk, pursuant to Art. 3 of the Consolidated Order Amendment Order of the 26th February, 1866, *post*. As to the mode of obtaining repayment of relief given to pensioners of Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals and lunatic pensioners, see *ante*, p. 236.

A poor person cannot be compelled to accept relief by way of loan to enable him to bury the dead body of one of his family, for he is not bound to accept a loan and

Art. 8.—Whenever the word "parish" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include any place separately maintaining its own poor, whether parochial or extra-parochial (*a*).

Art. 9.—Whenever the word "union" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only an union of parishes formed under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Act, but also any union or parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Local Act of Parliament (*b*).

Art. 10.—Whenever the word "Guardians" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the said hereinbefore recited Act, but also any governors, directors, managers, or acting Guardians entitled to act in the ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Local Act of Parliament (*b*).

Art. 11.—Whenever in this Order any Article is referred to by its number, the Article of this Order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

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render himself liable to be proceeded against, and lose his liberty, and be deprived of the means of maintaining his family by incurring a debt. There is no doubt, Lord Campbell, C.J., said, that if a parent has the means of providing Christian burial for his child, he is bound to do so; but he is not liable to be indicted for a nuisance if he has not the means of burying it. He cannot sell the child's body or cast it into a river; but unless he has the means of giving it Christian burial he does not commit a crime by leaving it unburied, although it may be a nuisance to the neighbourhood, for which, he added, the parish officers would probably be liable. (*Reg.* v. *Vann*, 21 L. J. N.S. M. C. 41; 2 Den. C. C. 325; T. & M. 632; 15 Jur. 1,090).

As regards the allowance of school fees by way of loan, see the General Order, *post*.

(*a*) See now 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 18, as to the word "Parish."

(*b*) Arts. 9 & 10.—These Articles are introduced because the Order is addressed to some unions of parishes formed, not under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, but under Local Acts of Parliament, viz., Bury St. Edmunds, East and West Flegg, and Forehoe.

In concluding the notes on this Order, it is desirable to call attention to a provision which has been made by the Legislature, with reference to the relief of Lascars and other natives of the territories under the Government of the Council for India who may be found destitute in this country, and also with reference to the repayment of such relief out of the revenues of India. The provision referred to is contained in the "Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855," 18 & 19 Vict. c. 91. The 16th clause of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 120, contains a provision applicable to a somewhat similar class of persons to those specified in 18 & 19 Vict. c. 91, namely, to natives of any country in Asia, Africa, or any of the Islands in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean, or of any other country not having any consul in the United Kingdom. The provision will be found in the 2nd volume of Glen's Poor Law Statutes, p. 1,069.

SCHEDULE

Containing the names of the unions to which the present Order applies.

Aberaeron.
Abergavenny.
Aberystwith.
Abingdon.
Alban's, St.
Alcester.
Alderbury.
Alnwick.
Alresford.
Alton.
Altrincham.
Amersham.
Amesbury.
Ampthill.
Andover.
Asaph, St.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Ashford, East.
Ashford, West.
Aston.
Atcham.
Atherstone.
Auckland.
Austell, St.
Axbridge.
Axminster.
Aylesbury.
Aylesford, North.
Aylsham.

Bakewell.
Bala.
Banbury.
Barnet.
Barnstable.
Barrow-upon-Soar.
Basford.
Basingstoke.
Bath.
Battle.
Beaminster.
Bedale.
Bedford.
Bedminster.
Belford.
Belper.
Bellingham.
Berkhampstead.
Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Beverley.
Bicester.
Bideford.
Biggleswade.
Billericay.
Billesdon.
Bingham.
Bishop Stortford.
Blaby.
Blandford.

Blean.
Blofield.
Blything.
Bosmere and Claydon.
Boston.
Bourn.
Brackley.
Bradfield.
Bradford (Wilts).
Braintree.
Brampton.
Brecknock.
Bridge.
Bridgend and Cowbridge.
Bridgnorth.
Bridgwater.
Bridgport.
Brixworth.
Bromley.
Bromsgrove.
Bromyard.
Buckingham.
Buntingford.
Burton-upon-Trent.
Bury St. Edmunds.

Caistor.
Calne.
Cambridge.

The Local Government Board in a Circular dated the 7th June, 1886, say that the Board of Trade are advised that the provisions of s. 16 of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 120 apply to natives of the West Indies, that they do so apply, seems however, to be questionable, if the negro be not also a native of Africa.

On the other hand, by an Act of the Governor-General of India in Council (No. XXI. of 1869) vagrants or persons of European extraction, Americans, and Australasians found asking alms or wandering about without employment or visible means of subsistence, may be forwarded from India at the expense of the Local Government of India to any port in this country.

Cardiff.
Cardigan.
Carmarthen.
Castle Ward.
Catherington.
Caxton and Arrington.
Cerne.
Chailey.
Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chard.
Cheadle.
Chelmsford.
Cheltenham.
Chepstow.
Chesterfield.
Chesterton.
Chester-le-street.
Chippenham.
Chipping Norton.
Chipping Sodbury.
Christchurch.
Church Stretton.
Cirencester.
Cleobury Mortimer.
Clifton (*a*)
Clun.
Clutton.
Cockermouth.
Colchester.
Columb Major, St.
Cookham.
Corwen.
Cosford.
Cranbrook.
Crediton.
Crickhowel.
Cricklade & Wootton Bassett
Croydon.
Cuckfield.

Darlington.
Dartford.
Daventry.
Depwade.
Derby.
Devizes.
Docking.
Doncaster.
Dorchester.
Dore.
Dorking.
Dover.
Downham.
Drayton.
Driffield.
Droitwich.
Droxford.
Dudley.
Dunmow.
Durham.
Dursley.

Easingwold.
Eastbourne.
East Grinstead.
Easthampstead.
East Retford.
East Ward.
Eastry.
Elham.
Ellesmere.
Ely.
Epping.
Epsom.
Erpinghan.
Eton.
Evesham.

Faiths, St.
Fareham.
Faringdon.
Faversham.
Festiniog.
Flegg, East and West.
Foleshill.
Fordingbridge.
Forehoe.
Freebridge Lynn.
Frome.

Gainsborough.
Germans, St.
Glandford Brigg.
Glendale.
Glossop.
Gloucester.
Godstone.
Goole.
Grantham.
Gravesend and Milton.
Guildford.
Guiltcross.
Guisborough.

Hailsham.
Halstead.
Haltwhistle.
Humbledon.
Hardingstone.
Hartismere.
Hartley Wintney.
Hastings.
Havant.
Haverfordwest.
Hay.
Hayfield
Headington.
Hemel Hempstead.
Henley.
Henstead.
Hereford.
Hertford.
Hexham.
Highworth and Swindon.
Hinckley.
Hitchin.
Holbeach.
Hollingbourn.
Holywell.
Honiton.
Hoo.
Horncastle.
Horsham.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Howden.
Hoxne.
Hungerford.
Huntingdon.
Hursley.

(*a*) Now the Barton Regis Union.

Ipswich.
Ives, St.

Kettering.
Keynsham.
Kidderminster.
Kingsbridge.
Kingsclere.
King's Norton.
Kington.
Knighton.

Lanchester.
Langport.
Lau nceston.
Ledbury.
Leek.
Leighton Buzzard.
Leominster.
Lewes.
Lexden and Winstree.
Leyburn.
Lichfield.
Lincoln.
Linton.
Liskeard.
Llandilo Fawr.
Llandovery.
Llanelly.
Llanfyllin.
Loddon and Clavering.
Longtown.
Loughborough.
Louth.
Ludlow.
Luton.
Lutterworth.
Lymington.

Madeley.
Maidstone.
Maldon.
Malling.
Malmsbury.
Malton.
Mansfield.
Market Bosworth.
Market Harborough.
Marlborough.
Martley.
Medway.
Melksham.
Melton Mowbray.
Mere.
Meriden.
Midhurst.
Mildenhall.
Milton.
Mitford and Launditch.
Monmouth.
Morpeth.

Nantwich.
Narberth.
Neath.
Neots, St.
Newark.
Newbury.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Newcastle-under-Lyne.
Newent.
New Forest.
Newhaven.
Newmarket.
Newport (Monmouth).
Newport (Salop).
Newport Pagnell.
Newton Abbott.
Northampton.
Northleach.
Northwich.
Northwichford.
Nuneaton.

Oakham.
Okehampton.
Ongar.
Ormskirk.
Orsett.
Oundle.

Partington.
Pembroke.
Penkridge.
Penrith.
Penzance.
Pershore.
Peterborough.
Petersfield.
Petworth.
Pewsey.
Pickering.
Plomesgate.
Plympton, St. Mary.
Pontypool.
Poole.
Portsea Island.
Potterspury.
Pwllheli.

Reading.
Redruth.
Reigate.
Richmond (Yorkshire.)
Ringwood.
Risbridge.
Rochford.
Romford.
Romney Marsh.
Romsey.
Ross.
Rothbury.
Royston.
Rugby.
Ruthin.
Rye.

Saffron Walden.
Scarborough.
Sculcoates.
Sedgefield.
Seisdon.
Selby.
Sevenoaks.
Shaftesbury.
Shardlow.
Sheppey.
Shepton Mallett,
Sherborne.
Shiffnall.
Shipston-upon-Stour.
Skirlaugh.
Sleaford.
Solihull.
Southam.
South Molton.
South Shields.
South Stoneham.
Southwell.

Spalding.
Spilsby.
Stafford.
Staines.
Stamford.
Steyning.
Stockbridge.
Stone.
Stourbridge.
Stow.
Stow-on-the-Wold.
Stratford-upon-Avon.
Stroud.
Sturminster.
Sudbury.
Swaffham.
Swansea.

Tamworth.
Taunton.
Tavistock.
Teesdale.
Tenbury.
Tendring.
Tenterden.
Tetbury.
Tewkesbury.
Thakeham.
Thame.
Thanet, Isle of.
Thetford.
Thingoe.
Thirsk.
Thomas, St.
Thornbury.
Thorne.
Thrapston.
Ticehurst.
Tisbury.
Tiverton.
Tonbridge.
Torrington.
Totnes.
Towcester.
Tynemouth.

Uckfield.
Uppingham.
Upton-upon-Severn.
Uttoxeter.
Uxbridge.

Wallingford.
Walsall.
Walsingham.
Wangford.
Wantage.
Ware.
Wareham and Purbeck.
Warminster.
Warwick.
Watford.
Wayland.
Weardale.
Wellingborough.
Wellington (Som.)
Wellington (Salop).
Wells.
Welwyn.
Wem.
Weobley.
Westbourne.
West Bromwich.
Westbury-upon-Severn.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.
West Firle.
West Ham.
West Hampnett.
West Ward.
Weymouth.
Wheatenhurst.
Whitby.
Whitchurch.
Whitehaven.
Wigton.
Wiliton.
Wilton.
Wimborne and Cranborne.
Wincanton.
Winchcombe.
Winchester, New.
Windsor.
Winslow.
Wirrall.
Wisbeach.
Witham.
Witney.
Woburn.
Wokingham.
Wolverhampton.
Woodbridge.
Woodstock.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Worcester.
Worksop.
Wrexham.
Wycombe.

Yeovil.

Given under our hands and Seal of Office, this 21st day of December, 1844.

On the 21st December, 1844, an Order similar to the foregoing, but omitting the words "and not situated in the union in which such parish may be comprised" (at the end of the 5th exception to Art. 3),

was issued to the following single parishes in which relief to the poor is administered under Boards of Guardians :—

Alston-with-Garrigill.
East Stonehouse.
Great Yarmouth.
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesea.
Stoke-upon-Trent.

On the 17th August, 1852, General Orders similar to the foregoing Order of 21st December, 1844, were issued to the

Chertsey,
Easington,
Kingston-upon-Thames, and
Stockton Unions.

And also on the 6th January, 1857, to the

Camelford.
Dulverton.
Helston, and
Holsworthy Unions.

Orders prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied poor have also, since the issue of the General Order of the 21st December, 1844, been issued to the following unions and places on the dates undermentioned :—

Ashbourne	5th December, 1849.
Aysgarth	18th June, 1860.
Bangor and Beaumaris	30th March, 1849.
Bedwellty	24th February, 1864.
Bodmin	15th May, 1851.
Bootle	13th June, 1856.
Bramley	6th December, 1871.
Bridlington	16th October, 1849.
Canterbury	5th April, 1851.
Carnarvon	30th March, 1849.
Chester.	22nd November, 1869.
Congleton	9th February, 1846.
Falmouth	13th January, 1853.
Farnham	6th March, 1848.
Forden	23rd November, 1870.
Gower	24th March, 1866.
Great Ouseburn	14th January, 1859.
Hartlepool	13th December, 1861.
Hatfield	5th May, 1845.
Hawarden	12th July, 1855.
Helmsley Blackmoor	21st July, 1855.
King's Lynn	8th August, 1874.
Kirby Moorside	7th February, 1852.
Knaresborough	7th May, 1858.

Llanrwst	30th March, 1849.
Macclesfield	2nd October, 1852.
Newton and Llanidloes	24th April, 1845.
Oswestry	16th November, 1850.
Pocklington	2nd July, 1856.
Pontefract	23rd May, 1879.
Pontypridd	26th February, 1866.
Rhayder	21st March, 1881.
Ripon	28th February, 1856.
Samford	27th March, 1849.
Sedbergh	31st July, 1855.
Smallburgh	19th November, 1869.
Stokesley	14th February, 1852.
Stratton	15th May, 1851.
Tarvin	10th March, 1858.
Truro	13th January, 1853.
Wight, Isle of	15th September, 1879.
York	18th May, 1852.

An Order regulating the administration of out-door relief was issued to the City of Oxford on the 19th December, 1848.

Orders have also been issued to the following places, containing provisions of the Prohibitory Out-door Relief Regulation, and Non-Resident Relief Orders :—

Conway	28th November, 1859.
Dolgelly	26th November, 1858.
Machynlleth	13th December, 1861.
Merthyr Tydvil	1st October, 1870.
Northallerton	30th June, 1862.
Runcorn	5th May, 1860.

In each of these cases the Particular Order should be referred to, as it is not always in the precise terms of the Order given in the text, *ante*, p. 265.

The Out-door Relief Prohibitory Order was issued as a General Order, on the 31st August, 1875, to the following unions, viz. :—

Anglesey.	Holyhead.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF REGULATION ORDER.

(Dated 14th December, 1852.)

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedules hereunto annexed:—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parishes comprised in the said Unions, and the said several other Parishes named in the said Schedules:—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions and Parishes are situate:—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Board, by their Order bearing date the 25th day of August last, and addressed to the several unions and parishes named in the Schedules hereunto annexed, did make certain rules and regulations for the administration of the relief to the out-door poor, and it is expedient that the same should be modified:

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*," and by all other Acts amending the same, do hereby rescind the said Order, except so far as it rescinded an Order theretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board to the said unions and parishes named in the Schedules hereunto annexed (*a*), and except as to every matter done or com-

(*a*) The following is the rescinding clause of the Order of the 25th August, 1852, that is here referred:—"We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance, etc., etc., do hereby

menced in obedience thereto, and we do hereby Order, direct, and declare, with respect to each and every of the said unions and parishes from and after the first day of January next, as follows:—

Art. 1.—Whenever the Guardians allow relief to any able-bodied male person, out of the workhouse, one-half at least of the relief so allowed shall be given in articles of food or fuel, or in other articles of absolute necessity (*a*).

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rescind so much of every Order, whether general or special, heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board to the several unions and parishes named in the schedules hereunto annexed, as relates to the several subjects herein provided for."

The Poor Law Board, with reference to the Order of 25th August, 1852, stated that they thought it expedient to issue to certain unions and parishes, in many of which no regulations concerning out-door relief are now in force, a General Order regulating the administration of relief, and prescribing, among other things, an out-door labour test for able-bodied males.

The principle kept in view in all the provisions of this Order is that which was established by 43rd Eliz. c. 2, namely, that the disabled poor shall be relieved and the able-bodied be employed; which ruling principle of the Poor Law is laid down in these words by that statute,—the churchwardens and overseers shall "take order from time to time for setting to work the children of all such whose parents shall not, by the said churchwardens and overseers, or the greater part of them, be thought able to keep and maintain their children; and also for setting to work all such persons, married or unmarried, having no means to maintain them, and use (using) no ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by; and also, to raise, weekly or otherwise, a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wood, thread, iron, and other ware and stuff, to set the poor on work; and also, competent sums of money for and towards the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them being poor and not able to work."

The Guardians at the present day stand in the place of the churchwardens and overseers, and the Poor Law Board therefore addressed to them the following remarks explanatory of the several Articles of the Order:—

The Board are of opinion that where there is a commodious and efficient workhouse, it is best that the able-bodied paupers should be received and set to work therein; but, looking to the circumstances of most of the unions and parishes in London and in some other populous places, they have not thought it expedient in this Order to prohibit out-door relief to any class of paupers; at the same time they leave the Guardians at liberty to offer relief in the workhouse only in every case in which they may consider it right to apply that test of destitution, or in which they consider that form of relief the most suitable to the necessity of the applicant and the circumstances of the case.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th August, 1852.

(*a*) The object of this provision is to prevent the misapplication of the relief furnished, and the general rule is to be observed whether work is exacted in return for the relief or not.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th August, 1852.

In this Article all words which relate to any other class of destitute poor than able-bodied males have been omitted, and, as it is now framed, the Guardians have therefore full discretion as to the description of relief to be given to indigent poor of every other class. The Board cannot, however, but observe, that whilst they have introduced this modification in deference to the numerous representations of the Boards of Guardians who have addressed them on the subject, they entertain a strong conviction, which is justified by the practice of several well-managed unions and parishes, that a certain portion of relief may properly be given in kind, with benefit to the ratepayers and advantage to the poor. The Board are

Art. 2.—In any case in which the Guardians allow relief for a longer period than one week to an indigent poor person, resident within their union or parish respectively, without requiring that such person shall be received into the workhouse, such relief shall be given or administered weekly, or at such more frequent periods as they may deem expedient (*a*).

Art. 3.—It shall not be lawful for the Guardians or their officers (*b*)—

To establish any applicant for relief in trade or business :

Nor to redeem from pawn for any such applicant any tools, implements, or other articles :

Nor to purchase and give to such applicant any tools, implements, or other articles, except articles of clothing or bedding, where urgently needed, and such articles as are hereinbefore referred to in Art. 1 :

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induced, therefore, to express a confident hope that this mode of relief, the beneficial results of which are attested by experience, will be generally adopted by Boards of Guardians in the due exercise of that discretionary power with which they are invested.—*Instr. Letter*, 14th December, 1852.

The Poor Law Board considered that Art. 1 of the General Order of the 14th December, 1852, does not apply to the case of a man who, though ordinarily able-bodied is suffering from sickness at the time of his obtaining relief ; nor to the case of a man who being able-bodied, requires relief on account of the sickness of his wife or of any of his children under sixteen years of age.—57 O. C. (N.S.) 82.

(*a*) Art. 2 prevents the practice of delivering a large amount of relief to a pauper at once in cases in which it is intended that the relief shall be for a considerable period, and the amount is consequently more than the immediate destitution of the pauper requires. The object of the Board in this Article is mainly to save poor persons in the receipt of relief from being exposed to the temptation of expending at once money given to them beyond their present necessities.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th August, 1852.

Words have been introduced in Art. 2 limiting the obligation to administer the relief weekly to cases of poor persons resident within the union or parish so as to avoid any inconvenience or difficulty which might be experienced in extending the application of the regulation to non-resident poor. The Board have also inserted words for the purpose of more clearly showing that there is nothing in this Article to prevent Guardians from directing that the relief ordered be given more frequently than once a week, if they think fit to direct that a portion only be given at a time. All that is necessary is, that each week's relief should be given within the week.—*Instr. Letter*, 14th December, 1852.

(*b*) This Article is general in its terms, and it applies to in-door paupers as well as to those who are relieved out of the workhouse. Moreover, it will be observed that it contains an absolute prohibition of the application of the poor rates to any of the purposes mentioned ; and that the Article cannot in any case be dispensed with under the provisions contained in Art. 10 of this Order.

Nor to pay, directly or indirectly, the expense of the conveyance of any poor person, unless conveyed under the provisions of some statute (*a*) or under an order of justices or other lawful authority or in conformity with some Order or regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners or the Poor Law Board, except in the following cases; viz.—

1st.—In the case of a person conveyed to or from a district school, or an hospital or infirmary, or a lunatic asylum, or a house licensed or hospital registered for the reception of lunatics;

2nd.—The case of a person conveyed to the Workhouse of the union or parish in which such person is at the time chargeable;

3rd.—The case of a person conveyed to or from any other Workhouse or other house or establishment for the reception of poor persons, in which for the time being it shall be lawful for the Guardians to place such person;

Nor to give money to or on account of any such applicant for the purpose of effecting any of the objects in this Article mentioned;

Nor to pay, wholly or in part, the rent of the house or lodging of any pauper, nor to apply any portion of the relief ordered to be given to any pauper in payment of any such rent, nor to retain any portion of such relief for the purpose of directly or indirectly discharging such rent, in full or in part, for any such pauper:

Provided always, that nothing in this Article contained shall apply to any shelter or temporary lodging procured for a poor person in any case of sudden or urgent necessity or mental imbecility.

Art. 4.—No relief shall be given from the poor rates of any of the said parishes, or of any parish comprised in any of the said unions, to any person who does not reside in some place within such parish or union respectively, save and except in the following cases:—

1st. The case of a person casually within such parish, and destitute.

(*a*) The apprenticeship of pauper boys to the sea-service (see *ante* p. 86) being authorized by statute, the expenses of their conveyance to the place where they are to be bound, or to sail from, would come within this exception.

As to such apprenticeships, see *ante*, p. 83.

2nd. The case of a person requiring relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting him or her, or any of his or her family.

3rd. The case of a widow, having a legitimate child dependent on her for support, and no legitimate child born after the commencement of her widowhood, and who at the time of her husband's death was resident with him in some place other than the parish of her legal settlement, and not situated in the union in which such parish is comprised.

4th. The case of a child under the age of sixteen maintained in a workhouse or establishment for the education of poor children not situate within the union or parish.

5th. The case of the wife or child residing within such parish or union of some person not residing therein.

6th. The case of a person who has been in the receipt of relief from such parish, or from some parish in the union from which he or she seeks relief, at some time within the twelve calendar months next preceding the date of this Order (*a*).

Art. 5.—No relief shall be given to any able-bodied male person while he is employed for wages or other hire or remuneration by any person (*b*).

(*a*) Art. 4 imposes a restriction upon the allowance of relief to non-resident paupers, with certain exceptions, wherein a discretionary power, subject, however, to the restrictions imposed by the other Articles of this Order, is left to the Guardians. It is obvious that relief to non-resident paupers is a form of relief peculiarly open to abuse, and the Poor Law Commissioners have in their Minute of the 26th January, 1841, Seventh Annual Report, p. 106, fully detailed the general objections and evils arising out of it. The present Order, however, in consideration of such relief having, in recent times, prevailed extensively, only provides for its gradual extinction, and still permits it in certain cases, where the denial might be most felt as a hardship. The relief of this kind which is authorized by the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 131, s. 26, to widows, is necessarily exempted from the rule. The Guardians will remember that, in cases where the non-resident pauper is irremovable by reason of the late Removal Act, there is no legal ground for their granting relief, which, if required, should be given by and charged upon the union or parish of the residence.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th August, 1852.

(*b*) Art. 5 prohibits the giving relief to able-bodied male paupers while employed for wages. The evils of such a system of relief have been found so great in practice as to be almost universally admitted, and are prominently indicated by the Legislature in the 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 52, as forming the principal ground on which the Poor Law Commissioners were by that Act invested with the power and charged with the duty of making regulations for the due administration of relief to able-bodied persons. The Board desire, however, to point out that what is intended actually to be prohibited is the giving relief at the same identical time as that

Art. 6. Every able-bodied male person, if relieved out of the workhouse, shall be set to work by the Guardians, and be kept employed under their direction and superintendence so long as he continues to receive relief (*a*).

Art. 7.—Provided that the regulations in Arts. 5 and 6 shall not be imperative in the following cases:—

1st. The case of a person receiving relief on account of sudden and urgent necessity.

2nd. The case of a person receiving relief on account of any sickness, accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, affecting such person or any of his family.

3rd. The case of a person receiving relief for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the burial of any of his family.

4th. The case of the wife, child, or children of a person confined in any gaol or place of safe custody.

5th. The case of the wife, child, or children, resident within the parish or union of a person not residing therein.

Art. 8.—The Guardians shall, within thirty days after they shall have proceeded to act in execution of Art. 6, report to the Poor Law Board the place or places at which able-bodied male paupers shall be set to work, the sort or sorts of work in which they or any of them shall be employed, the times and mode of work, and the provision made for superintending them while working, and shall forthwith

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at which the person receiving it is in actual employment and in the receipt of wages (unless he falls within any of the exceptions afterwards set forth), and that relief given in any other case, as, for instance, in that of a man working for wages on one day, and being without work the next, or working half the week, and being unemployed during the remainder, and being then in need of relief, is not prohibited by this Article.—*Instr. Letter*, 14th December, 1852.

(*a*) Art. 6 prohibits the allowing relief to an able-bodied male pauper out of the workhouse unless he be set to work and kept at work by the Guardians as long as he continues to receive relief. Several cases, however, which are described in Art. 7, are exempted from the compulsory operation of this rule, though in all or any of them the Guardians may, if they think proper, upon a consideration of the circumstances, require work to be performed in return for the relief given. The Board must observe that every payment made by Guardians to paupers ought to assume the form of relief, not of wages, and consequently should be measured by the wants of the applicant, and not by the quantity of work done. It is, therefore, of primary importance that the paupers should labour under vigilant superintendence, and should be required to execute a task fixed according to their physical ability. The General Consolidated Orders provide, in the unions and parishes to which they have been issued, for the appointment, and prescribe the duties of a Superintendent of Labour (Arts. 153 and 217); and where superintendence is mentioned

discontinue or alter the same, if the Poor Law Board shall so require (*a*).

Art. 9.—No relief which shall be contrary to any regulation in this Order shall be given by way of loan, but any relief which may be given in conformity with the provisions of this Order to or on account of any person to whom relief may be lawfully given above the age of twenty-one, or to his wife, or any part of his or her family under the age of sixteen, may, if the Guardians shall think fit, be given by way of loan (*b*).

Art. 10.—If the Guardians shall, upon consideration of the special circumstances of any particular case, deem it expedient to depart from any of the regulations hereinbefore contained (except those contained in Art. 8), and within twenty-one days after such departure shall report the same, and the grounds thereof, to the Poor Law Board, the relief which may have been so given in such case by such Guardians before an answer to such report shall have been returned by the said Board, shall not be deemed to be contrary to the provisions of this Order; and if the Poor Law Board shall approve of such departure, and shall notify such approval to the Guardians, all relief given in such case after such notification, so far as the same shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of such

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in this Order, it is assumed that a Superintendent of Labour is, or is to be appointed under one of those Orders, or, where they have not been issued, by the general authority of the body administering relief in the union or parish, and the Board also assume that he shall be competent, under the direction of the Guardians, to enforce the performance of the required task.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th August, 1852. See also the Instructional Letter of 14th December, 1852.

(*a*) Art. 8 directs that the Guardians shall, within thirty days after the time when they begin to put this test in operation, supply the Poor Law Board with full information as to the measures they have taken for giving effect to the provisions of the Order.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th August, 1852. As to the Guardians prescribing a task of work for paupers relieved out of the workhouse, see *ante*, p. 114.

(*b*) Art. 9. The strict observance of this Article is important for the correction of a prevalent error regarding relief by way of loan. It is not unfrequently supposed that there are cases in which, though the Guardians may not *give* relief, they may *lend* it. But this Article points out what cannot legally be given must not be lent; and that the power of lending is only to be exercised where the Guardians think fit to do something less than absolutely give the relief applied for in cases where the application is lawful. In such cases, and in such only, they may lend it; and such loans should never be made without being in due time strictly recovered. —*Instr Letter*, 25th August, 1852.

As regards the allowance of school fees by way of loan, see the General Order, *post.*

approval, shall be lawful, anything in this Order to the contrary notwithstanding (*a*).

Art. 11.—Whenever the word "Guardians" is used in this Order it shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act, under the provisions of the said hereinbefore recited Act, but also any governors, directors, managers, acting guardians, vestrymen, or other officers in a parish or union, appointed or entitled to act as managers of the poor, and in the distribution or ordering of the relief of the poor from the poor rate, under any general or local Act.

Art. 12.—Whenever the word "Parish" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include any place separately maintaining its own poor, whether parochial or extra-parochial (*b*).

Art. 13.—Whenever in describing any person or party (*c*), matter, or thing, the word importing the singular number only is used in this Order, the same shall be taken to include, and shall be applied to several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and several matters or things as well as one matter or thing respectively, unless

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(*a*) The Board have introduced important modifications in Art. 10, which is now in substance to the following effect, viz., that in any case in which the Guardians deem it expedient to depart from any of the provisions of the Order (with one exception), and to report the fact of such departure, with the reasons for it, within twenty-one days, to the Poor Law Board, the relief given by them in the interval between the date of such departure, and the receipt of an answer from the Board, shall not be deemed to involve any violation of this Order. The modification thus effected in the Article leaves to the Guardians full and unfettered discretion to deal, in the first instance, with any special case in which they may deem it expedient to give relief in a manner at variance with the provisions of this Order, and only requires them to report to the Board the fact of their having given such relief, and the grounds on which they have done so. As the exceptions provided in Arts. 4 and 7 are so numerous as to meet almost all cases, it appears to the Board that the instance in which the Guardians will consider it necessary to avail themselves of the provisions of Art. 10 for the purpose of giving relief, will, in all probability, be very few. While, therefore, the Board, on consideration of the special circumstances of many of the unions and parishes affected by the Order, and of the character of their population, have thought it expedient to introduce the modified provision now referred to, they trust that the judgment and experience of Boards of Guardians will lead them to abstain, as far as practicable, from any material departure from the sound principles of Poor Law administration upon which the Articles of this Order regulating relief are founded.—*Instr. Letter*, 14th December, 1852.

(*b*) But see 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 18, as to the meaning of the word "Parish."

(*c*) Note the words "person *or* party" "persons *or* parties" the latter word seeming to imply some other than a "person" or than "persons," perhaps several persons are intended to be referred to as a "party."

there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 14.—Whenever in this Order any Article is referred to by its number, the Article of this Order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Containing the Names of the Unions to which the above Order applies.

Ashton-under-Lyne.
Barnsley.
Burton-upon-Irwell.
Bierley, North.
Blackburn.
Bolton.
Bradford in the West Riding, Yorkshire.
Brentford.
Builth.
Burnley.
Bury.
Carlisle.
Chichester.
City of London.
Chorley.
Charlton.
Clitheroe.
Coventry.
Dewsbury.
Dulverton.
Ecclesall Bierlow.
Edmonton.
Fulham.
Fylde, The
Garstang.
Gateshead.
Greenwich.
Hackney.
Halifax.
Haslingden.
Hemsworth.
Hendon,
Holborn.
Huddersfield.
Keighley.
Kendal.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Lampeter.
Lancaster.
Leicester.
Leigh.
Lewisham.
Mutford and Lothingland.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Nottingham.
Norwich.
Oldham.
Pateley Bridge.
Penistone.
Poplar.
Prescot.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Radford.
Richmond in the county of Surrey.
Rochdale.
Rotherham.
St. Olave's.
St. Saviour's.
Salford.
Salisbury.
Settle.
Sheffield.
Skipton.
Southampton.
Stepney.
Stockport.
Strand.
Sunderland.
Todmorden.
Tregaron.
Ulverstone.
Wakefield.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Warrington.
West Derby.
Whitechapel.
Wigan.
Wortley.

SCHEDULE (B.)

Containing the Names of the Parishes to which the above Order applies.

Liverpool.	St. John, Hampstead.
Manchester.	St. Luke, Chelsea.
Paddington.	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. George-in-the-East.	St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Giles, Camberwell.	St. Mary, Bethnal Green.

Given under our Hands this 14th day of December, in the year 1852.

———*President.*

———*Secretary.*

The Out-door Relief Regulation Order was issued as a General Order to certain unions and parishes in the metropolis, on the 1st January, 1869, and is now in force in the following unions :—

Westminster. Woolwich.

And in the following parishes :—

St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.	St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Mary, Islington.	St. Marylebone.
	St. Pancras.

It was also issued as a General Order to the following unions on the 6th December, 1869 :—

Holbeck. Hunslet. Leeds.

Orders similar to the foregoing General Order of 14th December, 1852, have also been issued separately to the following unions and places :—

Alverstoke	23rd December, 1868.
Barrow-in-Furness	15th April, 1876.
Birkenhead	9th December, 1861.
Bristol	24th April, 1856.
East Preston	16th November, 1870.
Exeter	20th September, 1856.
Lunesdale	18th October, 1869.

Middlesborough	16th July, 1875.
Mile End Old Town	4th March, 1861.
Plymouth	3rd January, 1856.
Pontardawe	12th April, 1875.
Saddleworth	5th May, 1858.
Saint George's	11th September, 1872.
Stoke Damerel	22nd August, 1870.
Toxteth Park	27th November, 1857. 31st March, 1858.
Wharfedale	20th April, 1861.
Wetherby	13th April, 1861.

A relief regulation combined with a Labour Test Order, was issued on the 16th January, 1850, to the parish of Birmingham.

The foregoing Order, dated 14th December, 1852, was applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 25th May, 1878.

OUT-DOOR LABOUR TEST ORDER (*a*).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the UNION, in the Count of ;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and places comprised in the said Union :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WE, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order, with respect to the relief of the Poor in the Union, in the County of as follows :—

Art. 1.—Every able-bodied male pauper who may receive relief within the union, and may be relieved out of the workhouse, with the approbation of the Local Government Board, according to the 6th Article of the Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated the 21st day of December, 1844, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of

(*a*) With respect to this Order, see the Minute of the Poor Law Commissioners respecting the means of enforcing an out-door labour test, dated 31st October, 1842, 9th Annual Report, p. 381.

Under the regulations the Guardians are empowered to relieve able-bodied applicants out of the workhouse on condition that they are set to work by the Guardians and kept employed as long as they continue to receive relief. These regulations the Board would not feel justified in relaxing with the view of authorizing the relief of able-bodied persons at the cost of compulsorily levied rates, without any such test of destitution as is provided by admission to a properly managed workhouse, or the performance of an adequate task of work. The Guardians, so long as they have not adequate workhouse accommodation, should provide temporarily the means for applying a labour test, either by a stone yard or by hiring some building where a suitable task of work can be performed. There is no doubt that if the Guardians proceed energetically in the matter, they will have no difficulty in providing the means of applying a labour test in the course of a few days, and at no heavy cost to the ratepayers.

the said union, shall be relieved in the following manner; that is to say:—

Half at least of the relief given to such pauper shall be given in food, clothing, and other articles of necessity.

No such pauper shall receive relief from the Guardians of the union, or any of their officers, or any overseers of any parish in the union, while he is employed for wages or other hire or remuneration by any person; but every such pauper so relieved shall be set to work by the Guardians.

Art. 2.—The Guardians shall, within fourteen days after the day when this Order comes into force, and from time to time afterwards as the Local Government Board may require, report to the Local Government Board the place or places at which able-bodied male paupers shall be so set to work in the union, the sort or sorts of work in which they or any of them shall be employed, the times and mode of work, and all such other matters relating to the employment of such able-bodied paupers as the said Guardians shall deem material to be communicated to the Local Government Board, or as the Local Government Board shall require (*a*).

Art. 3.—If the Guardians of the union shall depart, in any particular instance, from any of the regulations hereinbefore contained, and shall, within fifteen days after such departure, report the same and the grounds thereof to the Local Government Board, and if the Local Government Board shall approve of such departure, then the relief granted in such particular instance shall, if otherwise lawful, not be deemed to be unlawful, or be subject to be disallowed.

Art. 4.—Whenever the word "Parish" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to signify any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

And whereas provision is made in the General Order of the said

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(*a*) The 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 28, enables the Guardians to provide "utensils and materials for setting the poor on work" in the union, and also authorizes the charging the cost and expenses so incurred to the common fund of the Union.

As regards the enforcement of a task of work for poor persons relieved out of the workhouse, see 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 15, *ante*, p. 114.

Poor Law Commissioners, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, addressed, among others, to the Guardians of the Poor of the said union, for the appointment of an officer, to be termed a superintendent of out-door labour, and for the continuance in office of such officer, and it is expedient to provide for the suspension of such officer on other occasions than those provided for by the said last-mentioned Order:

We do therefore further order and direct, that if at any time the number of able-bodied male paupers requiring relief shall be so small as to render the services of such an officer unnecessary, the Guardians may suspend him from the performance of his duties until a further occasion shall arise.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this day of , in the year One thousand eight hundred and .

———*President.*

———, *Secretary.*

Supplemental Out-door Labour Test Orders have been issued to the following unions and places:—

Abingdon	24th January, 1866.
Abergavenny	2nd June, 1842.
Alderbury	14th February, 1849.
Alresford	2nd June, 1847.
Altrincham	13th March, 1857.
Andover	18th December, 1846.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	15th January, 1858.
Auckland	9th February, 1858.
Austel, St.	30th January, 1867.
Axbridge	2nd March, 1847.
Axminster	20th June, 1844.
Aylesbury	24th January, 1848.
Aylsham	13th January, 1844.
Bakewell	10th December, 1864.
Banbury	21st January, 1868.
Barnet	12th January, 1849.
Barnstaple	22nd May, 1847.
Barrow-on-Soar	2nd June, 1847.

Basford	28th May, 1847.
Battle	2nd June, 1847.
Beaminster	2nd March, 1849.
Bedminster	17th March, 1847.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	4th April, 1850.
Beverley	24th January, 1850.
Bideford	5th June, 1847.
Biggleswade	5th November, 1868.
Billericay	30th November, 1849.
Bosmere and Claydon	2nd February, 1850.
Boston	3rd February, 1847.
Bradford (Wilts)	15th August, 1852. 8th February, 1845.
Braintree	20th January, 1849.
Brampton	7th March, 1855.
Bridgnorth	23rd March, 1858.
Bridgewater	21st December, 1846.
Bridport	6th March, 1848.
Bromsgrove	21st May, 1842. 21st April, 1845.
Buntingford	24th January, 1843.
Calne	4th February, 1845.
Cambridge	3rd February, 1848.
Camelford	27th July, 1849.
Cardiff	31st December, 1857.
Catherington	2nd June, 1847.
Caxton and Arrington	12th January, 1847.
Chapel-en-le-Frith	21st May, 1842.
Chard	19th March, 1845.
Cheltenham	24th December, 1846.
Chepstow	27th March, 1858.
Chertsey	17th December, 1847.
Chesterfield	17th June, 1848.
Chesterton	14th February, 1849.
Chichester	27th March, 1852.
Chippenham	15th March, 1847.
Chipping Norton	22nd December, 1846.
Chipping Sodbury	23rd February, 1847.
Clifton	11th March, 1847.
Clutton	7th December, 1849.
Cockermouth	5th August, 1842.
Colchester	16th February, 1861.
Congleton	8th February, 1862.
Cookham	4th March, 1886.
Crediton	21st May, 1847.
Cuckfield	16th July, 1842. 19th March, 1845.
Croydon	20th April, 1872.
Darlington	18th September, 1866.
Depwade	7th February, 1854.

Derby	12th December, 1867.
Downham	24th January, 1847.
Dudley...	8th July, 1842. 21st April, 1845.
Dunmow	31st May, 1847.
Dursley	1st April, 1847.
Easington	30th April, 1842.
Easingwold	13th February, 1850.
East Grinstead	2nd February, 1850.
East Stonehouse	16th December, 1848.
Ely	19th January, 1854.
Evesham	16th January, 1850.
Falmouth	1st May, 1849.
Faversham	25th January, 1868.
Foleshill	13th December, 1847.
Freebridge Lynn	31st January, 1854.
Glossop	19th January, 1848.
Gloucester	1st April, 1847.
Goole	24th November, 1849.
Gravesend and Milton	12th February, 1855.
Great Yarmouth	28th February, 1855.
Guildford	2nd June, 1847.
Guiltcross	17th March, 1853.
Guisborough	9th January, 1878.
Hailsham	17th December, 1842. 19th March, 1845.
Halstead	20th January, 1849.
Hambledon	5th June, 1847.
Hastings	26th January, 1869.
Hayfield	4th February, 1862.
Hartismere	24th January, 1850.
Hartlepool	13th May, 1881.
Helston	29th January, 1846. 19th March, 1879.
Highworth and Swindon	28th January, 1845.
Hinckley	15th April, 1863.
Hitchin	3rd February, 1886.
Holbeach	25th January, 1854.
Holsworthy	31st July, 1849.
Horsham	25th January, 1845.
Hoxne	10th February, 1846.
Huntingdon	25th January, 1854.
Ipswich	22nd February, 1855.
Kettering	25th January, 1847.
Kidderminster...	12th January, 1849.
Kingsbridge	31st May, 1847.
King's Norton...	7th February, 1849.
Kingston	5th January, 1871.
Lanchester	5th June, 1878.
Leek	17th December, 1857.

Leighton Buzzard	3rd March, 1855.
Linton	7th January, 1854.
Llanelly	16th December, 1869.
Longtown	30th July, 1842.
Loughborough	9th December, 1857.
Luton	28th November, 1854.
Lymington	12th January, 1849.
Macclesfield	3rd June, 1856.
Maidstone	27th February, 1857.
Maldon	7th December, 1847.
Malmesbury	24th January, 1850.
Mansfield	28th May, 1847.
Melksham	30th March, 1847.
Mere	25th February, 1847.
Mildenhall	16th January, 1854.
Melton...	13th December, 1869.
Nantwich	23rd January, 1843.
Newark	24th January, 1854.
Newbury	14th January, 1848.
New Forest	19th January, 1848.
Newmarket	30th December, 1846.
Newport (Monmouth)	12th January, 1849.
Newport Pagnell	15th December, 1843.
Newport (Salop)	15th July, 1843.
Newtown and Llanidloes	25th June, 1857.
Northampton	28th January, 1848.
North Aylesford	25th January, 1868.
Northwich	11th February, 1869.
North Witchford	24th January, 1854.
Nuneaton	30th December, 1847.
Ongar	22nd June, 1847.
Ormskirk	20th June, 1862.
Oxford...	19th December, 1848.
Peterborough	18th March, 1851.
Petersfield	2nd June, 1847.
Pontypool	5th June, 1852.
Pontypridd	5th May, 1868.
Poole	21st January, 1850.
Portsea Island	18th February, 1858.
Richmond (Yorks.)	9th September, 1842.
Resbridge	21st January, 1850.
Romford	24th January, 1854.
Romsey	24th December, 1866.
Royston	10th January, 1854.
Rugby	8th June, 1886.
Rye	9th July, 1842.
Saffron Walden	25th January, 1854.
St. Colomb Major	31st May, 1847.
St. Faith	6th January, 1848.
St. Ives	13th January, 1854.

St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	22nd January, 1848.
Sculcoates	30th January, 1862.
Shepton Mallet	7th February, 1844.
Skipton	18th June, 1842.
South Molton	29th October, 1846.
South Shields	3rd September, 1843.
Spalding	10th December, 1849.
Stockton	12th January, 1858.
Stoke-upon-Trent	28th February, 1860.
Stourbridge	21st April, 1854.
Stratton	28th July, 1849.
Sudbury	25th February, 1848.
Staines	6th January, 1871.
Taunton	20th January, 1849.
Tavistock	21st May, 1878.
Teesdale	15th April, 1848.
Tendring	8th February, 1856.
Tewkesbury	31st July, 1861.
Thame	11th January, 1847.
Thetford	7th April, 1852.
Thornbury	16th February, 1848.
Ticehurst	4th June, 1847.
Tiverton	22nd May, 1847.
Tonbridge	13th February, 1857.
Torrington	28th November, 1846.
Tynemouth	19th February, 1850.
Uppingham	24th January, 1850.
Uxbridge	6th January, 1848.
Walsall	21st April, 1845.
Walsingham	30th January, 1861.
Wangford	23rd December, 1848.
Ware	2nd March, 1855.
Wareham and Purbeck	10th January, 1848.
Warwick	21st December, 1867.
Watford	8th March, 1849.
Wellington (Salop)	20th March, 1843.
Wellington (Somerset)	22nd March, 1847.
Wells	13th March, 1847.
Wem	24th January, 1850.
West Ashford	1st January, 1870.
West Bromwich	21st April, 1845.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown	5th August, 1842.
West Ham	16th January, 1854.
Weymouth	31st December, 1867.
Whitby	28th November, 1848.
Whitehaven	30th July, 1842.
Wigton	2nd March, 1855.
Wilton	2nd March, 1855.
Wincanton	16th December, 1847.
Windsor	12th January, 1849.

Wirrall...	3rd May, 1849.
Wisbeach	13th January, 1854.
Witney	1st February, 1848.
Woburn	6th February, 1868.
Wokingham	30th December, 1846.
Wolstanton and Burslem	7th March, 1862.
Woodbridge	11th June, 1847.
Woodstock	26th January, 1858.
Worcester	20th January, 1849.
Wycombe	9th November, 1849.

On the subject of "Pauperism and Distress," the following Circular, dated March 15, 1886, has been addressed to all Boards of Guardians in the country by the Local Government Board :—

Sir,—The inquiries which have been recently undertaken by the Local Government Board unfortunately confirm the prevailing impression as to the existence of exceptional distress among the working classes. This distress is partial as to its locality, and is no doubt due in some measure to the long continued severity of the weather.

The returns of pauperism show an increase, but it is not yet considerable ; and the numbers of persons in receipt of relief are greatly below those of previous periods of exceptional distress.

The Local Government Board have, however, thought it their duty to go beyond the returns of actual pauperism, which are all that can come under their notice in ordinary times, and they have made some investigation into the condition of the working classes generally.

They are convinced that in the ranks of those who do not ordinarily seek poor law relief there is evidence of much and increasing privation, and if the depression in trade continues it is to be feared that large numbers of persons usually in regular employment will be reduced to the greatest straits.

Such a condition of things is a subject of deep regret and very serious consideration.

The spirit of independence which leads so many of the working classes to make great personal sacrifices rather than incur the stigma of pauperism, is one which deserves the greatest sympathy and respect, and which it is the duty and interest of the community to maintain by all the means at its disposal.

Any relaxation of the general rule at present obtaining, which requires as a condition of relief to able-bodied male persons on the ground of their being out of employment, the acceptance of an order for admission to the workhouse, or the performance of an adequate task of work as a labour test, would be most disastrous, as tending directly to restore the condition of things which, before the reform of the Poor Laws, destroyed the independence of the labouring classes and increased the poor rate until it became an almost insupportable burden.

It is not desirable that the working classes should be familiarized with poor law relief, and if once the honourable sentiment which now leads them to avoid it is broken down, it is probable that recourse will be had to this provision on the slightest occasion.

The Local Government Board have no doubt that the powers which the Guardians possess are fully sufficient to enable them to deal with ordinary pauperism, and to meet the demand for relief from the classes who usually seek it.

When the workhouse is full, or when the circumstances are so exceptional that it is desirable to give out-door relief to the able-bodied poor on the ground of want of work, the Guardians in the unions which are the great centres of population, are authorized to provide a labour test, on the performance of which grants

in money and kind may be made, according to the discretion of the Guardians. In other unions, where the Guardians have not already this power, the necessary order is issued whenever the circumstances appear to require it.

But these provisions do not in all cases meet the emergency. The labour test is usually stone-breaking or oakum-picking. This work, which is selected as offering the least competition with other labour, presses hardly upon the skilled artizans, and, in some cases, their proficiency in their special trades may be prejudiced by such employment. Spade husbandry is less open to objection, and when facilities offer for adopting work of this character as a labour test the Board will be glad to assist the Guardians by authorizing the hiring of land for the purpose when this is necessary. In any case, however, the receipt of relief from the Guardians, although accompanied by a task of work, entails the disqualification which by statute attaches to pauperism.

What is required in the endeavour to relieve artizans and others who have hitherto avoided Poor Law assistance, and who are temporarily deprived of employment is :—

1. Work which will not involve the stigma of pauperism.

2. Work which all can perform, whatever may have been their previous avocations.

3. Work which does not compete with that of other labourers at present in employment ; and lastly, work which is not likely to interfere with the resumption of regular employment in their own trades by those who seek it.

The Board have no power to enforce the adoption of any particular proposals, and the object of this Circular is to bring the subject generally under the notice of Boards of Guardians and other local authorities.

In districts in which exceptional distress prevails, the Board recommend that the Guardians should confer with the local authorities, and endeavour to arrange with the latter for the execution of works on which unskilled labour may be immediately employed.

These works may be of the following kinds, among others :—

(*a*) Spade husbandry on sewage farms ;

(*b*) Laying out of open spaces, recreation grounds, new cemeteries, or disused burial grounds.

(*c*) Cleansing of streets not usually undertaken by local authorities.

(*d*) Laying out and paving of new streets, &c.

(*e*) Paving of unpaved streets, and making of footpaths in country roads.

(*f*) Providing or extending sewerage works and works of water supply.

It may be observed that spade labour is a class of work which has special advantages in the case of able-bodied persons out of employment. Every able-bodied man can dig, although some can do more than others, and it is work which is in no way degrading, and need not interfere with existing employment.

In all cases in which special works are undertaken to meet exceptional distress it would appear to be necessary—1st, that the men employed should be engaged on the recommendation of the Guardians as persons whom, owing to previous condition and circumstances, it is undesirable to send to the workhouse or to treat as subjects for pauper relief ; and 2nd, that the wages paid should be something less than the wages ordinarily paid for similar work, in order to prevent imposture, and to leave the strongest temptation to those who avail themselves of this opportunity to return as soon as possible to their previous occupations.

When the works are of such a character that the expenses may properly be defrayed out of borrowed moneys, the local authorities may rely that there will be every desire on the part of the Board to deal promptly with the application for their sanction to a loan.

I shall be much obliged if you will keep me informed of the state of affairs in your district, and if it should be found necessary to make any exceptional provision, I shall be glad to know at once the nature of such provision, and the extent to which those for whom it is intended avail themselves of it.

I am, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

ORDER RELATING TO GUARDIANS' ORDER UPON TREASURER (*a*).

(Dated 7th April, 1857).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS, PARISHES, and TOWNSHIPS named in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

To the Treasurers of the said several Unions, Parishes, and Townships :—

To the Clerk or Clerks to Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said several Unions, Parishes, and Townships are respectively situate :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by a General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of

(*a*) The Poor Law Board having observed with much regret the frauds which have been committed by the officers of some unions upon Boards of Guardians, and considering that the Form of Order for payment of money commonly used by the Guardians offers undue facility for the commission of such frauds, deemed it right to issue this General Order. The Board have now required that in all cases the Order shall be made payable to the person in whose favour it is drawn, or to *his order*. Thus the creditor of the Guardians must obtain the Order, and the payment can only be made to him, or to some person through his endorsement, unless his name be forged upon it. The Board believe that if Art. 51 of the General Consolidated Order were in all cases duly and punctually observed, the affairs of the Guardians would be conducted in many unions with greater regularity than is now the case, and there would be greater security for their creditors, and less risk of improper dealing with their cheques and orders for payment.—*Instr. Letter*, 7th April, 1857.

the several unions named in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, and by divers other Orders, the dates whereof are respectively set forth in the Second Schedule hereunto annexed, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions, parishes, and townships therein named; and by a General Order bearing date the eighth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several parishes and townships named in the Third Schedule hereunto annexed, certain regulations were made with reference to the proceedings and duties of such Guardians;

And whereas, among other matters, it is provided therein that the Guardians shall pay every sum greater than five pounds by an Order, which shall be drawn upon their treasurer, and shall be signed by the presiding chairman and two other Guardians at a meeting, and shall be countersigned by the clerk;

And whereas it is expedient to prescribe a form in which all Orders shall in future be drawn by the said Guardians upon their treasurers as hereinafter mentioned;

Art. 1.—Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the powers given in and by the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, do hereby, with respect to the several unions, parishes, and townships in the said Schedules mentioned, order and direct that every Order which shall be drawn by the said Guardians of the several unions, parishes, and townships for a sum greater than five pounds, upon their respective treasurers, shall, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June next, be in the following form, that is to say: (*a*)—

(*a*) If the Order be presented to the treasurer for payment indorsed by procuration, he will not be bound to pay it until he is satisfied that the person who has indorsed it had authority to do so. There appears, however, to be no reason why the general law of agency should not apply to the indorsement of orders drawn by a Board of Guardians upon their treasurer. In *Attwood* v. *Munnings*, 7 B. & C. 283; 1 M. & R. 66, Bayley, J., with reference to a bill of exchange accepted by procuration, said that a person taking such bill ought to exercise due caution, for he must take it upon the credit of the party who assumes the authority to accept, and it would be only reasonable prudence to require the production of that authority.

If the prescribed form of order be departed from in drawing the order, the exemption from stamp duty will be lost. The Order does not apply to orders for the payment of sums amounting to or under five pounds; and therefore, if such an order be drawn, it will not be exempt from stamp duty.

(Date.)

(Place of Meeting.)

To *A. B.*, Treasurer of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union [Parish or Township], in the County of , at

Pay to *C. D.*, or Order, the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence, and charge the same to the Account of the said Guardians (*a*).

(Signed)

_____ *Presiding Chairman.*

_____ } *Guardians of the Poor in the said Union [Parish or Township].*

_____ }

Countersigned by _____

Clerk to the said Guardians.

N.B.—The Guardians request that this Order may be presented for payment within fourteen days from the date hereof, to the Treasurer at his house or usual place of business, and within the usual hours of business (*b*).

(*a*) The Poor Law Board deemed it advisable to submit to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 58, s. 13, a copy of an order drawn and issued by the Guardians of a union upon their treasurer, who was not a banker, in favour of a creditor. The Board informed the Commissioners that the order was drawn and executed in conformity with the 84th Article of the General Consolidated Order, and suggested that the 86th sect. of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, was therefore applicable, and rendered it exempt from the stamp duty which is chargeable upon a draft or order for the payment of a sum of money payable to the bearer on demand. The Commissioners in reply acquainted the Board that they considered that the draft was an instrument made in pursuance of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and therefore exempt from stamp duty.

The Board call the attention of the Guardians to the fact that the above-mentioned order on the treasurer is drawn upon him by name, and not upon his banker, or any banking firm.—*Circular Letter*, 4th Jan., 1844.

(*b*) This will merely operate as a request, and will have no legal effect as regards the order itself. In a Circular of the Poor Law Board, dated 24th March, 1854, they state, that having had occasion to communicate with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the subject of the liability to stamp duty of receipts given by the treasurers of Boards of Guardians, on the payment to them by overseers of the poor of contributions ordered by the Guardians, the Board have been informed that it is the opinion of the Commissioners that such receipts are exempt from stamp duty by virtue of the provisions of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 86, the treasurer being an officer appointed in pursuance of that Act, and the contributions paid to him by the overseers being likewise made in pursuance of the same statute, and they requested the Guardians to communicate such opinion to their treasurer. It may be added, that in the case of orders drawn by Guardians in favour of their relieving officers for the payment of relief, that if such orders should contain the indorsement

Art 2.—And We do hereby order the treasurer of the said Guardians to pay out of the moneys for the time being in his hands belonging to them, all orders for money which shall be drawn upon him in the above form, when the same shall be presented at his house or usual place of business, and within the usual hours of business.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The unions are those which are contained in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, dated the 24th July, 1847, *ante*, p. 258.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Names of Unions, Parishes, and Townships not included in the General Orders.	Dates of Orders issued subsequently to the General Orders.
Barnsley	12th June, 1850.
Barton-upon-Irwell	24th January, 1850.
Bedwellty	19th March, 1849.
Great Ouseburn	4th August, 1854.
Hampstead, St. John	24th May, 1848.
Hawarden	25th February, 1853.
Hemsworth	29th October, 1850.
Holyhead	15th February, 1853.
Kirkby Moorside	9th February, 1850.
Knaresborough	28th June, 1854.
Manchester	31st May, 1850.
North Bierley	14th February, 1849.
Oldham	22nd November, 1849.
Penistone	2nd February, 1850.
Prestwich	2nd August, 1850.
Ripon	8th February, 1853.
Saddleworth	18th July, 1853.
Stamford	16th March, 1849.
Whitchurch (Salop)	19th February, 1853.

of the relieving officer, they will suffice to prove the receipt of the money by him on account of the Guardians. If, however, the Guardians should require that the relieving officers should give a receipt for the cheques when they are handed to them, such receipts would not appear to be exempt from stamp duty, which the Guardians, and not their officer, should pay.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS ORDER.

(Dated 25th May, 1857).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and INCORPORATIONS named in the Schedules hereunto annexed :—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said several Unions and Incorporations are respectively situate ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by two Orders bearing date the fifteenth and the twenty-third days of February, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, respectively (*a*) addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions set forth in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Incorporated Hundreds set forth in the Second Schedule hereunto annexed, the Poor Law Board did rescind parts of certain General Orders previously issued, and did make certain provisions regarding the period for which the Medical Officers of such Unions and Incorporations should hold their office ; and it is expedient that such provisions should be altered :—

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the

(*a*) As it was found in practice that the Orders of the 15th and 23rd February, 1855, did not give full effect to the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the subject of medical relief, the Poor Law Board felt it incumbent upon them to issue the present Order in their place, for the purpose as well of carrying out the views of the Committee, as regards permanency of tenure, more completely and satisfactorily, as of making provision in certain other respects for cases with regard to which experience showed that difficulties might arise. The present Order came into operation on the 24th June, 1857, but the former Order continues in force in regard to all Officers who were appointed prior to that day. It will be seen that this Order applies to the Medical Officer of the workhouse, and to the District Medical Officer separately.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th June, 1857.

powers given in and by the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, do hereby, from the twenty-fourth day of June next, rescind the said General Orders of the fifteenth and twenty-third days of February, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, except so far as they rescinded any part of former Orders, and except so far as they apply to officers appointed prior to the said twenty-fourth day of June next.

And we do hereby Order, with respect to every appointment of a medical officer in the said several Unions and Incorporations after the said twenty-fourth day of June next, as follows:—

Art. 1.—Every medical officer of a workhouse duly qualified at the time of his appointment according to the regulations of the Poor Law Board then in force, shall hold his office until he shall die, or resign, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Poor Law Board shall deem sufficient, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the Poor Law Board (*a*).

Art. 2.—Every district medical officer duly qualified as aforesaid at the time of his appointment, and then being, or within two months after his appointment becoming, resident within the district for which he shall be appointed to act, shall hold his office until he shall die, or resign, or be proved to be insane in the same manner as in the previous Article, or become legally disqualified to hold such office, or be removed by the said Board, or cease to reside within such district (*b*).

Art. 3.—If a medical officer not fully qualified or not resident within his district at the time of his appointment, or within two months thereof, shall afterwards complete his qualification or become resident within such district, as the case may be, the Guardians may, upon such completion of his qualification or

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(*a*) Every medical officer of the workhouse, duly qualified when appointed, is to hold his office during his life, or until he resign or become insane, or legally disqualified to hold it, or be removed by the Poor Law Board.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th June, 1857.

Further with regard to the continuance in office of a medical or other officer see Art. 197, *ante*, p. 180.

(*b*) This Article applies to the district medical officer, who, being duly qualified at the time of his appointment, is either then resident within his district, or becomes

becoming resident respectively, after giving such notice as would be necessary in respect of an appointment in case the office were vacant, pass a resolution empowering such medical officer to hold his office for the time specified in Art. 2, and if they transmit a copy of such resolution to the Poor Law Board, and if that Board consent, such officer, being so duly qualified and resident, shall be entitled thenceforth to hold such office accordingly.

Art. 4.—If the Guardians shall elect a District Medical Officer, whether duly qualified as aforesaid or otherwise, not residing within his district at the time of his appointment, and not becoming resident therein within two months after it, or shall elect as such medical officer a person not duly qualified as aforesaid, but licensed to practise medicine, and residing within his district at such time, the Guardians shall employ as a district medical officer such person not residing within his district, or such person not duly qualified as aforesaid (as the case may be), for such time only as the Poor Law Board shall approve of or direct (*a*); and when the Guardians shall make any such election as in this Article specified, they shall cause a special minute to be made and entered on the usual record of their proceedings, stating the reasons which in their opinion make it necessary to employ such person not residing within

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so within two months afterwards. Such officer will continue to hold his office for the same period as the workhouse medical officer, unless he ceases to reside within his district, when his office will determine. It would be very satisfactory to the Board if Boards of Guardians were always able to secure the services of duly qualified medical officers resident within their districts. This, however, is not uniformly the case, and Guardians are occasionally under the necessity of appointing as medical officers professional persons not duly qualified or non-resident. In assenting under such circumstances to such appointments, the Board have deemed it unadvisable to confer upon such officers a permanent tenure of office. They are of opinion that the most convenient course is to treat such instances as exceptional, and they have accordingly by Art. 4 required every Board of Guardians which may be under the necessity of making any such appointment, to report to them all the circumstances which render it necessary; and they have reserved to themselves the power of determining the period for which the officer in this exceptional case shall hold his office. The Board of Guardians are further required to cause a special entry to be placed upon their minutes to show the grounds of their appointment in such case.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th June, 1857.

(*a*) In these cases the usual practice of the Board is to sanction the employment for a period of three years only.

With regard to the tenure of office in cases of non-residence within a district in the metropolis, see the General Order, dated 14th July, 1880, *post*.

the district in which he is to act, or not duly qualified as aforesaid, and forthwith transmit a copy of such minute to the said Board for their consideration.

Art. 5.—Where a change in the extent of the district of a medical officer shall be deemed necessary for the more convenient supply of medical relief to the poor, or otherwise for the general benefit of the union or incorporation, and he shall decline to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, but not otherwise, and after six months' notice in writing, signed by their clerk, given to such medical officer, determine his office (*a*).

Art. 6.—Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Guardians in any case of emergency, or under any special circumstances, from appointing one or more medical officers to act temporarily for such time and upon such terms as the Poor Law Board shall approve (*b*).

Art. 7.—When any medical officer shall cease to hold his office under any of the provisions herein contained (*c*), the Guar-

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(*a*) Art. 5 provides for cases in which the medical arrangements of the union are not satisfactory, from the fact that some districts are too extensive for the proper attention to the poor, or too small to secure adequate remuneration to the medical officer. In such cases changes in these districts, however necessary, cannot be effected if the medical officers being permanently appointed to their districts decline, as they would have a legal right to do, to assent to any change; therefore, it has appeared to the Board advisable to guard against inconvenient results which might sometimes arise from the permanency of tenure as conferred by this Order upon medical officers. It is accordingly provided, that when the Guardians consider that a change in the extent of any district is necessary for the more convenient supply of medical relief to the poor, or otherwise for the general benefit of the union, and the medical officer declines to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may, with the consent of this Board, determine the office of the medical officer. In order, however, that this change may not take place abruptly, or without due warning, a six months' notice in writing is to be given by the Guardians to the officer.—*Instr. Letter*, 6th June, 1857.

(*b*) Art. 6 is intended to meet the cases of temporary appointments of medical officers in cases of emergency. If before a temporary appointment can be made the Guardians call in a medical man to attend any particular pauper who is sick and is in need of medical aid, they can do so and pay his charges for attendance; but when a temporary appointment is made under this Article the sanction of the Local Government Board must be obtained.

(*c*) Art. 7, requiring the Guardians to fill up vacancies, corresponds with Art. 195 of the General Consolidated Order, and Art. 8 enabling the Guardians to appoint the successor to the officer whose office is determined by them under the above provision before the determination of his office, corresponds with Art. 197 of the same Order.

dians shall proceed to make a new appointment to the office rendered vacant, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners or Poor Law Board in force at the time, unless by reason of any change in the extent of the district such office as previously constituted shall become unnecessary.

Art. 8.—If the Guardians shall have given notice to determine the continuance in office of any medical officer under this Order, and the Poor Law Board shall have consented thereto, the Guardians may appoint a successor to such officer at any time subsequent to their receiving such consent: Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent such officer from being re-appointed if otherwise eligible.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Contains the names of the Unions mentioned in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order of the 24th July, 1847 (*ante*, p. 258), and also the following Unions:—

Barnsley.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Bedwellty.
Great Ouseburn.
Hawarden.
Hemsworth.
Holyhead.
Kirkby Moorside.
Knaresborough.
North Bierley.
Oldham.
Penistone.
Prestwich.
Ripon.
Samford.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Names of Incorporations referred to in the annexed Order:—

The Incorporated Hundreds of

East and West Flegg ...
Forehoe ... ... } in the county of Norfolk.

And the Incorporated Hundred of

Mutford and Lothingland, in the county of Suffolk.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, 25th day of May, 1857.

A General Order similar to the foregoing, with the following additional Article, namely :—

"Article 9.—The word 'Guardians' in this Order shall be taken to include any Governor, Director, Manager, Acting Guardian, or other Officer in a Parish or Township appointed or entitled to act as a Manager of the Poor, and in the distribution of the relief to the Poor from the Poor Rate, under any General or Local Act of Parliament,"

was issued by the Poor Law Board on the 10th of August, 1870, to the following parishes, townships, and places :—

Alston-with-Garrigill.
Alverstoke.
Birmingham.
Bristol.
Canterbury.
Chichester.
Coventry.
East Stonehouse.
Exeter.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Oswestry.
Oxford.
Paddington.
Plymouth.
Saddleworth.
Southampton.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesea.
St. Marylebone.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.
Yarmouth, Great.

All Consolidated Orders issued subsequently to the 25th May, 1857, accord with the foregoing General Orders of 25th May, 1857, and 10th August, 1870.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ORDER (*a*).

(Dated 23rd August, 1859).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS named in the Schedules hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes comprised in the said Unions;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by the Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, Chapter Seventy-six, it was, among other things, enacted, that no rules, orders, or regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, nor any bye-laws then in force, or to be thereafter made, should oblige any inmate of any workhouse to attend any religious service celebrated in a mode contrary to the religious principles of such inmate, nor should authorize the education of any child in a workhouse in any religious creed other

(*a*) With reference to the above Order, the Poor Law Board, in their Circular Letter accompanying it, state that they have recently had under their consideration the regulations at present in force on the subject of the classification of the pauper inmates of workhouses according to their religious persuasion and the provisions now made for securing religious instruction for such of the inmates as are orphans. The Board have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to give more precise and definite instructions upon the above-mentioned points than those which at present exist, and they have accordingly decided upon issuing an Order, of which a copy accompanies this letter. The Board do not doubt that Boards of Guardians will give such directions to the master and matron as will secure a prompt and systematic compliance with the provisions of the present Order.

Further with reference to this Order, see 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 19, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 14.

than that professed by the parents or surviving parent of such child, and to which such parents or parent should object, or in the case of an orphan, to which the godfather or godmother of such orphan should object; and it was also provided that it should and might be lawful for any licensed minister of the religious persuasion of any inmate of such workhouse, at all times in the day, on the request of such inmate, to visit such workhouse for the purpose of affording religious assistance to such inmate, and also for the purpose of instructing his child or children in the principles of their religion;

And whereas, by an Order bearing date the Seventeenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, being a General Order issued to the several unions mentioned in the first Schedule hereunto annexed, and by various special Orders subsequently issued to the several unions mentioned in the Second Schedule hereunto annexed, the Poor Law Commissioners and Poor Law Board respectively have ordered and directed that the master of every workhouse of the respective unions shall punctually enter up and accurately keep a certain book, termed the In-door Relief List, in which shall be entered for each parish of the union, in the form therein numbered 22 (except as regards the Order relating to the Hartlepool Union, wherein such form is numbered 21), the several particulars set forth in the said form;

And whereas the religious persuasion of each pauper inmate of the workhouse is one of the particulars set forth in that form;

And whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the entry in such column of the religious persuasion of every orphan child whose godfather or godmother does not give information with regard to the religion of such orphan, and that other means should be taken for securing religious instruction to orphans in workhouses than exist at present.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby Order and direct as follows:—

Art. 1.—That whenever there shall be in the workhouse any orphan child under the age of fourteen years, the master of the said

workhouse shall enter in such In-door Relief List, as the religious persuasion of such orphan, the religious creed which was professed by the father of such orphan at the time of his death, if the master know or can ascertain the same by reasonable inquiry; or, if the same cannot be so ascertained, the creed professed by the mother of such orphan at the time of her death, if the same be known to the said master, or can be by him in like manner ascertained:

Provided always, that if the godfather or godmother of such orphan shall make any objection, this Article shall not have any force or application.

Art. 2.—Such orphan while an inmate of the workhouse, shall not be instructed in any other religious creed than that so entered, unless he or she, being above the age of twelve years, shall desire to receive instruction in some other creed, and unless he or she be considered by the Poor Law Board to be competent to exercise a reasonable judgment upon the subject.

Art. 3.—The master of the workhouse shall, subject to the directions of the Guardians of the union, take all practicable steps in order to procure the attendance at the workhouse from time to time, for the purpose of affording religious instruction to such orphan, of some minister of the religious persuasion of the said orphan, as ascertained according to the provisions of this Order, or according to the information of the godfather or godmother:

Provided always, that such attendance shall take place at such times as shall not be inconsistent with the discipline and good order of the workhouse.

Art. 4.—The provisions herein contained applicable to the master of the workhouse shall extend to the matron in cases in which there shall be no master, or in which he shall be absent, or his office shall be vacant.

SCHEDULES referred to in the foregoing Order.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The unions in this Schedule are those which are included in the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 258.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Names of Unions.	Dates of Orders.
Barnsley	23rd April, 1850.
Barton-upon-Irwell	26th January, 1850.
Bedwellty	28th November, 1849.
Gower	9th November, 1857.
Great Ouseburn	6th July, 1854.
Hartlepool	26th May, 1859.
Hawarden	5th March, 1853.
Hemsworth..	22nd November, 1850.
Holyhead	19th February, 1853.
Kirkby Moorside	23rd December, 1848.
Knaresborough	16th June, 1854.
North Bierley	14th February, 1849.
Oldham	20th November, 1848.
Penistone	22nd November, 1849.
Prestwich	3rd August, 1850.
Ripon	8th February, 1853.
Stamford	27th March, 1849.
Whitchurch (Salop)	25th February, 1853.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Twenty-third day of August, 1859.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' QUALIFICATION ORDER.

(10th December, 1859).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS named in the Schedules hereunto annexed :—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said several Unions are respectively situate :—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, addressed to the several unions named in the First Schedule hereunto annexed, and by divers other Orders addressed to the several unions named in the Second Schedule hereunto annexed, the Poor Law Commissioners and Poor Law Board respectively did prescribe the qualification for the office of medical officer in such unions ;

And whereas by "the Medical Act of 1858," it has been provided, that every person registered under that Act shall be entitled according to his qualification or qualifications, to practise medicine or surgery, or medicine and surgery, as the case may be, in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions ;

And whereas by the said Act it was also provided, that after the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, which time was extended by an Act of the 22nd Vict. c. 21, to the First day of July last, no person should hold any appointment as a physician, surgeon, or other medical officer, in any house of industry,

parochial or union workhouse or poor-house, parish, union, or other public establishment, body, or institution, unless he be registered under the said Medical Act;

And whereas it is expedient that the regulations relating to the qualification for the office of medical officer in the unions aforesaid should be altered for the future;

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, acting in pursuance of the powers given in and by the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby rescind, as regards every appointment to be made after the first day of March next, so much of any Orders, and regulations issued to the unions specified in the Schedules aforesaid as prescribes the qualification for the office of the medical officers thereof.

And we hereby order as follows:—

Art. 1.—After the said first day of March next, no person shall be qualified to be appointed to the office of medical officer under any of the Orders above referred to, unless he shall be registered as aforesaid, and shall be qualified by law to practise both medicine and surgery in England and Wales, such qualification being established by the production to the Board of Guardians of a diploma, certificate of a degree, licence, or other instrument, granted or issued by competent legal authority in Great Britain or Ireland, testifying to the medical or surgical, or medical and surgical, qualification or qualifications of the candidate for such office (*a*).

(*a*) In the Circular dated 3rd January, 1860, accompanying the General Order, as to the qualifications of medical officers, the Poor Law Board said that "the full qualification which has hitherto been required by the Board for such officers has consisted of a competent knowledge of medicine and surgery, and the legal capacity to exercise both those branches of medical science in England. The then existing law did not enable any person to practise medicine in England who did not possess a diploma or licence conferred upon him by some public constituted authority of that country, and consequently the qualification for medical officers was specially limited in the General Consolidated Order, in regard to medicine, in the manner prescribed in that Order. But the alteration of the law effected by 'the Medical Act of 1858,' has removed the previous restrictions upon persons possessed of qualifications emanating from authorities out of England, and has enabled the persons registered under that Act to practise, according to their respective qualifications, medicine or surgery, or medicine and surgery, in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions. The Board have therefore deemed it advisable to modify the provisions of the General Consolidated Order, and to enable any person who can establish his qualification to practise both medicine and surgery by the production of proper testimonials, issued by competent legal authority in any part of the United King-

dom, to be a candidate for the office of medical officer in the unions to which the Order is directed. The terms of the new Order appear to the Board to be sufficiently explicit in themselves to render any detailed explanation unnecessary. The Board think, however, that it will be convenient if they point out to the Guardians the nature of the testimonials which may be submitted to them, and what qualifications will be established by such testimonials. The following list will give the best information which the Board at present possesses on the subject :—

Authority granting the Qualification.	Name of Qualification.
Royal College of Physicians of London ...	Licence in Medicine.
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh...	Licence in Medicine.
Royal College of Surgeons of England ...	Licence in Surgery.
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh ...	Licence in Surgery.
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow	Licence in Surgery.
Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland ...	Licence in Surgery.
Society of Apothecaries, London	Licence in Medicine.
University of London	Degree in Medicine.
University of Edinburgh	Degree in Medicine and Surgery.
University of Oxford...	Degree in Medicine.
University of Cambridge	Degree in Medicine.
University of Glasgow	Degree in Medicine. Degree or Licence in Surgery.
University and King's College, Aberdeen...	Degree in Medicine,
Marischal College and University, Aberdeen	Degree in Medicine and Surgery.

The following have been since admitted :—

Royal College of Physicians of London—Licence in Surgery.
Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin—Medicine.
University of St. Andrew—Medicine and Surgery.
University of Dublin—Medicine and Surgery.
University of London—Degree in Surgery.
King's and Queen's College, Ireland—Medicine.
University of Durham—Medicine and Surgery.
Queen's University in Ireland, which embraces Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway—Medicine and Surgery.

The Guardians should bear in mind that the provisions of the Order are general, and include all diplomas, degrees, or licences 'granted or issued by competent legal authority in Great Britain and Ireland,' and the Poor Law Board will readily afford the best advice in their power to the Guardians in any case in which a candidate for the office of medical officer may submit to them testimonials of his qualification to practise medicine or surgery, emanating from any body not enumerated in this circular. In this Order the Board have only provided for the complete qualification of the medical officer ; and any special cases which may occasionally occur where a fully qualified candidate cannot be obtained, must be provided for by the Guardians under the provisions of the General Order bearing date the 25th of May, 1857. It will be observed that the Order will only operate in respect of appointments to be made after the 1st of March, 1860, and that it does not interfere with the registration of the officer, which is an additional requisite imposed by the Medical Act of 1858."

Art. 2.—Evidence that any candidate was in practise as an Apothecary on the First day of August, One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be taken to be equivalent to a certificate to practise from the Society of Apothecaries in London.

Art. 3.—Any person being registered as aforesaid, who shall possess a warrant or commission as surgeon or assistant surgeon in Her Majesty's Navy (*a*), or as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the service of the Honourable East India Company (*b*) dated previous to the First day of August, One thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, shall be qualified to be appointed to the office of medical officer as aforesaid.

Art. 4.—Nothing herein contained shall apply to the regulations contained in the General Order of this Board, bearing date the Twenty-fifth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, which relate to the appointment or employment in special cases of persons not fully qualified.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Names of unions referred to in the annexed Order are those which are included in the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36.

Degrees in medicine granted by Foreign Universities, although the persons upon whom they have been conferred may be registered in respect of them, cannot be recognized as conferring a qualification for the office of medical officer, inasmuch as they are not "granted by some competent authority in Great Britain or Ireland," as required by this Order.

(*a*) The words "*or as Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon or Apothecary in Her Majesty's Army*," were by a clerical error omitted in the original Order, but they are included in the subsequent Orders on this subject.

(*b*) The reference to surgeons or assistant surgeons in the service of the East India Company previous to 1st April, 1826, must now be considered as obsolete.

The statute 39 & 40 Vict. c. 41, removes restrictions on the quantity of qualifications for registration under the Medical Act, on the ground of sex, so that women may now be appointed as medical officers of workhouses and districts under the Consolidated Order.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Names of Unions not included in the General Consolidated Order, dated the 24th July, 1847.	Dates of Orders issued subsequently to the General Consolidated Order.
Barnsley	12th June, 1850.
Burton-upon-Irwell	24th January, 1850.
Bedwellty	19th March, 1849.
Gower	19th October, 1857.
Great Ouseburn	4th August, 1854.
Hartlepool	4th April, 1859.
Hawarden	25th February, 1853.
Hemsworth...	29th October, 1850.
Holyhead	15th February, 1853.
Kirkby Moorside	9th February, 1850.
Knaresborough	28th June, 1854.
North Bierley	14th February, 1849.
Oldham	22nd November, 1847.
Penistone	2nd February, 1850.
Prestwich	2nd August, 1850.
Ripon	8th February) 1853.
Stamford	16th March, 1849.
Whitchurch (Salop)	19th February, 1863.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Tenth December, 1859.

On the 27th January, 1860, a General Order similar to the preceding was issued to—

The Incorporated hundreds of East and West Flegg ... ... } In the county of Norfolk,
Forehoe ... ...

And the Hundred of Mutford and ... . } In the county of Suffolk,
Lothingland ... ...

And is still in force in these Incorporations.

A similar General Order was also issued on the 27th January, 1860, to the parishes and townships mentioned in the Schedules to such Order, and is still in force in the parishes and townships mentioned in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order of the 8th December, 1847, *ante*, p. 259, and in Manchester; Mile End Old Town; Saddleworth; St. John, Hampstead; and Toxteth Park.

And on the 9th February, 1860, a similar General Order was issued to certain incorporations and places under Local Acts, and appears to be still in force in the following places :—

Birmingham.
Bristol.
Canterbury.
Chichester.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Liverpool.
Oswestry.
Oxford.
Plymouth.
Southampton.
Stoke Damerel.
St. Marylebone.

A similar General Order was issued on the 9th February, 1860, to the following school districts, viz. :—

Central London.
Farnham.
North Surrey.
Reading and Wokingham
South East Shropshire.
South Metropolitan.

COLLECTOR OF THE GUARDIANS ORDER (*a*).

(Dated 7th October, 1865).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS, PARISHES, and PLACES named in the Schedules hereunto annexed ;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions, Parishes, and Places are situate ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it is oftentimes expedient that Guardians of the Poor should appoint an officer to collect and receive moneys from time to time due and payable to them or on their account.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, acting under the authority of the statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions, parishes, and places named in the Schedules (B.) and (C.) hereunto annexed, as and when they shall see occasion to do so, to appoint a fit and proper person to collect the moneys due and payable to such Guardians, to be termed Collector of the Guardians (*b*).

(*a*) In their Circular Letter, accompanying the above Order of the 7th October, 1865, the Poor Law Board stated as their reason for issuing it that they had been frequently applied to on the subject of the inconveniences experienced by Boards of Guardians in many unions in regard to the collection of moneys payable to them, by reason of the want of a proper officer for such purpose. The Board, moreover, anticipated that after the complete establishment of union chargeability, the demands for such an officer would increase.

This Order, it will be seen, has no reference to overseers. It is confined to debts or demands due to the Guardians, and does not apply to the poor rate.

(*b*) By the General Order of 27th November, 1866, *post*, the Guardians may appoint more than one collector for the above purposes, as and when the Guardians shall see occasion to do so.

And We further order, with respect to such appointment, as follows; that is to say:—

MODE OF APPOINTMENT.

Art. 1.—Every officer to be appointed under this Order shall be appointed by a majority of the Guardians present at a meeting of the Board, and voting on the question of such appointment.

Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made be reported to the Poor Law Board by the clerk to the Guardians.

Art. 2.—Previous to an appointment to the aforesaid office being made under this Order, a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Board of Guardians shall be given and entered on their minutes at one of the two ordinary meetings of the said Board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or an advertisement giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall be inserted in some public newspaper by the direction of the Guardians, at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made. Provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary for the appointment of a temporary substitute.

QUALIFICATION.

Art. 3.—Every person who shall be appointed to the office of collector under this Order shall agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted as liquidated damages from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation (*a*).

Art. 4.—The duties of the collector shall be:—

No. 1.—To collect, under the directions of the Guardians all sums of money from time to time due and payable to them other than such as under their orders or otherwise shall be payable to their treasurer (*b*).

(*a*) A Relieving Officer may be appointed collector with the consent of the Poor Law Board, under Art. 166 of the Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 160, but not the clerk to the Guardians, as the two offices would be incompatible in the same person.

(*b*) The collector will collect only such sums of money as he may be directed by the Guardians to collect; and it will be seen that the duties of the collector are limited to the collection of money due to the Guardians, and do not extend to the ascertaining what moneys are due to them.

Art. 4.—No. 2. To serve the orders of contributions upon the overseers when required by the Guardians to do so (*a*).

No. 3. To assist the clerk to the Guardians in filling up receipts, keeping books, and making returns which relate to any matter concerning the moneys payable to the Guardians which he may have collected or may have been required to collect.

No. 4. To produce to the Guardians or their clerk respectively, whenever required by them or him, the account books in his custody by virtue of his office as such collector, and to balance the same, and to furnish them with a true list of all defaulters in the payment of moneys due to them, and under their directions to attend the proceedings against such defaulters.

No. 5. To keep punctually a book according to the form set forth in the Schedule (A.) No. 1, hereunto annexed, and to duly enter therein all sums received and all sums paid by him, and to give in respect of all moneys received by him a receipt in the form in the said Schedule (A.) No. 2 (*b*).

No. 6. To pay all sums received by him to the treasurer of the said Guardians monthly, or at any shorter period if required by them to do so; and whenever the same shall amount to £50 or upwards, to pay the same to the said treasurer as soon as practicable after the receipt thereof.

No. 7. To submit to the Guardians at their ordinary meeting an account of the payments and disbursements made by him on their behalf, with proper vouchers where the same can be obtained, once a month, or at a shorter interval if he find it necessary to do so.

(*a*) By 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55, s. 9, all statutes, orders, and legal provisions applicable to a Board of Guardians apply to them when acting as a rural sanitary authority; therefore, the duty of the collector of the Guardians with regard to the service of precepts of the Guardians upon the overseers, apply to the precepts of the Guardians, acting as a rural sanitary authority.

(*b*) See, however, Art. 17 of the General Order for Accounts, *post*.

Money which may be paid to the clerk of the union on account of the Guardians, should be paid in by him to the treasurer, and not handed over to the collector for him to account for and receive commission upon.

The collector is not required to write to persons at a distance who may be owing money to the Guardians; if any such correspondence be necessary it should be conducted by the clerk to the Guardians, who alone is authorized to write in their name.

Art. 4.—No. 8. To attend every meeting of the Guardians when required by them to do so, and every meeting of the Finance Committee, if there be one, and to obey all lawful orders and directions of such Guardians and Committee relating to his office.

No. 9. To attend the auditor at the audit of the accounts of the Guardians, and to obey all the regulations contained in the orders of accounts issued to the unions and parishes named in the said Schedules (B.) and (C.) hereunto annexed, which relate to the attendance and accounting of officers at the audit (*a*).

Remuneration of the Officer.

Art. 5.—The Board of Guardians shall pay to the officer appointed to the office of collector under this Order such salary either by a fixed sum or by a poundage, as the Poor Law Board shall from time to time direct or approve; and shall also repay the amount expended or disbursed by him on their behalf according to the account rendered by him, so far as it shall be found to have been duly and properly incurred.

Art. 6.—The salary of such officer shall be payable from the day on which he commences the performance of his duties up to the day on which he shall cease to hold such office, and no longer, and shall be paid by quarterly payments at the several quarters ending at the usual Feast Days in the year, namely Lady-Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day, with a proportionate sum to be paid to his executors or administrators in case he shall die while holding such office: and in the case of a payment by poundage, the same shall be calculated by the said Guardians at such several quarters upon the amount which the said Guardians shall ascertain to have been collected by such collector in the quarter then last ended, and the same shall be paid by the said Guardians at such times accordingly.

(*a*) It will be seen that the Order does not relate to the collection of the poor rate, and that it does not interfere with the duties of collectors of poor rates appointed by the Guardians, or with the duties of assistant overseers appointed under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7.

Art. 7.—It shall be competent for the Guardians to defer in whole or in part, the payment of the salary of such collector, until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall forthwith be paid.

Art. 8.—No such collector who may be suspended, and who shall upon such suspension resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, shall be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension; and no such officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office, by reason of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension.

Security.

Art. 9.—The person appointed to such office shall give a bond in such penal sum as the said Guardians shall think fit, in the names of himself and two sufficient sureties, not being officers of the same union or parish as that for which he shall be appointed, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office: and every such collector shall give immediate notice to the said Guardians of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either such sureties, and shall, when required by the said Guardians, produce a certificate signed by two householders, that his sureties are alive, and believed by them to be solvent, and shall supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent: Provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, take the security of any society or company expressly authorized by statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of any Poor Law officer.

Art. 10.—The auditor shall, in the statement required by the General Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board in that behalf, to be transmitted to them of the securities of the officers of the said unions or parishes, include the name of the collector for the time being appointed under this Order, together with the particulars in the said General Orders required, and shall report thereon to the Board of Guardians, in like manner as therein set forth with reference to the securities of other officers.

CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE AND SUSPENSION OF OFFICER.—SUPPLY OF VACANCY.

Art. 11.—Every collector shall hold the said office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which such Board shall deem sufficient, unless the Guardians shall deem it advisable to discontinue the office, and shall inform the said Board accordingly; and upon such death, resignation, removal, or insanity of any such officer, the said Guardians shall give notice thereof to the Poor Law Board, and proceed to appoint some person in his place, according to the provisions of this Order; and in every case of a resignation, the clerk of the said Guardians shall transmit to the Poor Law Board a statement of the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Art. 12—The said Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his duties any such collector, and shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof, to the Poor Law Board, for their decision thereon, and if the Poor Law Board remove such suspension, he shall forthwith resume the performance of his duties.

Art. 13.—If any such collector be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay such person a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment, with a statement of the circumstances which have led to it, shall be reported to the Poor Law Board, as soon as the same shall have been made, by the clerk to the Guardians.

Art. 14.—The word "parish" in this Order shall mean every place which maintains its own poor separately, or for which a separate poor rate is made.

Art. 15.—The word "overseer" shall be taken to include any person acting or legally bound to act in the discharge of any of the duties usually performed by overseers, so far as they are referred to herein.

SCHEDULE (A.).

No. 1. Form of Collector's Book.

_____ Union [*or* Parish].

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS TO THE TREASURER.		
Date.	No. of Receipt.	From whom received.	On what account.	Amount.	Date.	On what account.	Amount.
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.

No. 2.—Form of Collector's Receipt.

This part to be retained by the Collector.

_____ *Union* [or *Parish*].

_____ *day of* _____ 18__.

Mr. _____

For _____

£ : :

_____ *Union* [or *Parish*].

_____ *day of* _____ 18__.

Received of _____

the sum of _____

on behalf of the above-named Union [or *Parish*], *in respect of* _____

_____

£ : :

(*Signed*)

_____

Collector for the said Union [or *Parish*].

SCHEDULE (B.).

Containing the names of unions to which the foregoing Order refers.

[The unions in the Schedule are those contained in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36, and those mentioned in the Table of Consolidated Orders separately issued, *ante*, p. 258, except Aysgarth, Canterbury, Chester, East Preston, Forden, Holbeck, Hunslet, Leeds, Lunesdale, Norwich, St. George's, Shrewsbury, Smallburgh, Westminster, and Woolwich unions.]

SCHEDULE (C.).

Containing the names of the parishes, townships, and places referred to in the foregoing Order.

Alston-with Garrigill.
East Stonehouse.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.
Whittlesea, St. Mary and St. Andrew.
Yarmouth, Great.

Given under our hands and Seal of Office, this Seventh day of October, 1865.

CONSOLIDATED ORDER AMENDMENT ORDER.

(Dated 26th February, 1866).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedules hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several parishes and places comprised within the said Unions;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the parishes and places comprised within the said Unions are situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by reason of the passing of the "Union Chargeability Act, 1865," it is expedient that certain alterations should be made in the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, bearing date the 24th day of July, 1847, issued to the several unions named in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, and in the similar Orders made and issued by the said Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively to the several unions named in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the powers given in and by the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby from and after the seventh day of March next, rescind the following Articles in the said Orders; that is to say:—

"Art. 81.—The clerk shall, four weeks at least before the Twenty-fifth day of March and the Twenty-ninth day of September respectively in each year, refer to and ascertain the cost to each

parish in the union for the maintenance of the poor, and other separate charges, as well as for the common charges incurred in the half of the last half-year corresponding to the half-year next coming, and shall estimate and, as near as may be, divide amongst the parishes any extraordinary charges to which the union may be liable in the coming half-year, and he shall also estimate the probable balance due to or from the parish at the end of the current half-year, and shall then prepare the orders on the several parishes for the sums which, upon such computation, it shall appear necessary for them to contribute to the expenses of the union for the coming half-year; and the orders so prepared shall be laid before the Guardians for their consideration, three weeks at least before the expiration of the current half-year.

"Art. 82.—The Guardians shall make orders on the overseers or other proper authorities of every parish of the union, from time to time, for the payment to the Guardians of all such sums as may be required by them for the relief of the poor of the parish, and for the contribution of the parish to the common fund of the union, and for any other expenses chargeable by the Guardians on the parish; and in such orders the contributions shall be directed to be paid in one sum or by instalments, on days specified as to the Guardians may seem fit."

So much of the Articles in the said Orders as requires the clerk of the Guardians—

"To conduct all applications by or on behalf of the Guardians to any justice or justices at their special, petty, or general sessions, and if he be an attorney or solicitor, to perform and execute all legal business connected with the union, or in which the Guardians shall be engaged, except prosecutions at the assizes, actions at law, suits in equity, or parliamentary business, without charge for anything beyond disbursements."

And so much of the said Orders as prescribes the forms in the Schedules to the said Orders, termed "Order for Contributions," "District Medical Order Book," "Register of Births in the Workhouse," and "Register of Deaths in the Workhouse."

We hereby Order, from and after the said seventh day of March next, as follows (*a*)—

Art. 1.—The clerk shall, as soon as convenient before the 25th day of March next, and thenceforth four weeks at least before the 29th day of September and the 25th day of March respectively in each year, estimate the probable amount of the expenditure in the relief of the poor, and other charges by the Guardians on behalf of the union, as well as any separate expenditure (*b*) chargeable against any parish therein during the then next ensuing half-year, and estimate the probable balance due to or from each parish at the end of the current half-year, and shall apportion the sums to be contributed by the several parishes comprised in the union, according to the law for the time being in force therein, and shall prepare the orders on the overseers or other proper authorities of the several parishes for the payment of such respective contributions, and of any such separate expenditure as aforesaid, and the orders so prepared shall be laid before the Guardians for their consideration a reasonable time before the expiration of the current half-year (*c*).

(*a*) The 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 11, requires the Poor Law Board to make such orders as may be requisite to render its provisions applicable to the proceedings and accounts of the Guardians and overseers; and the Board accordingly have issued this General Order, making such alterations in the General Consolidated Order as they think necessary.

The alterations the Board say, are not numerous, and will not require any particular explanation, but the Board have given their attention to the general provision relating to the duties of the clerk. It is most probable that the alteration of the law will simplify the keeping of the accounts in the union, and thus to some extent diminish the labours of that officer. But as questions of fact and law, which arise out of the removal and settlement of the paupers of the union, will now fall within the scope of his duties, and if he be an attorney he must undertake the conduct of the litigation which may arise out of them, the Board have deemed it right to reconsider the terms of the Article in the Consolidated Order which refers to this subject, and have enlarged the exception so as to enable the clerk to make full charges for much of the business which may arise out of this change in the law. They have also had in their recollection the business which has been cast upon the Board of Guardians and their clerk, as their professional adviser, in litigations arising out of the Union Assessment Committee Acts.—*Instr. Letter*, 28th February, 1866.

(*b*) The county rate is a separate charge in respect of each parish, and therefore comes under the words "separate expenditure."

(*c*) It is important that the Guardians should be careful to keep constantly a sufficient balance in the treasurer's hands to defray the current expenses of the union; and for this purpose that they should make, from time to time, sufficient

Art. 2.—The Guardians shall make orders on the overseers or other proper authorities of every parish in the union at the commencement of each half-year ending on the days above mentioned, and from time to time as occasion may arise, for the payment to the Guardians of all such sums as may be re-

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orders for contributions upon the overseers of the several parishes, and enforce the orders in case the payment should be delayed. The Guardians must call for contributions from each parish fully sufficient to meet the expenditure incurred in respect of it; and no such arrears should be allowed to accrue, in any case, as would cast the burdens of one parish on the other parishes of the union.—*Instr. Letter.*

As to this and the following Article, see the correspondence in the Official Circular, Nos. 14 and 15, N.S. p. 217.

It has been the long established doctrine (see *Tawney's Case*, 2 Salk. 531; *Rex* v. *Goodcheap*, 6 T. R. 159; *Rex* v. *Wavell*, 1 Doug. 116; *Rex* v. *Dursley*, 5 Ad. & E. 15; H. & W. 9; 6 Nev. & M. 333) that overseers cannot levy retrospective rates, that is, that they cannot levy rates to defray debts incurred by parish officers of former years, unless in cases where they are expressly authorized to do so by Act of Parliament, as in 41 Geo. III. c. 23, s. 9, and also in 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91, ss. 1, 2. (See also *Harrison* v. *Stickey*, 2 H. L. Cas. 108, and *Reg.* v. *Read* 13 Q. B. 524; 4 New Sess. Cas. 7; 18 L. J. M. C. 164; 13 Jur. 789, where the rule as to retrospective rates is explained). The same rule has been held to apply to a Board of Guardians, who cannot under the powers conferred upon them by Arts. 1 and 2 of the Order of 26th of February, 1866, make an order upon the overseers for the payment of money to defray debts or liabilities incurred in a former year. (See the case of *Waddington* v. *The Guardians of the City of London Union*, 1 E. B. & E. 370; 5 Jur. N.S. 262; 28 L. J. M. C. 113; 32 L. T. O.S. 225; 22 J. P. 755; and *Saul and Others* v. *The Wigton Rural Sanitary Authority*, 82 L. T. Newsp. 82).

A judgment was obtained against the Guardians, in respect of a debt incurred prior to the year for which a rate was made and a bill was thereupon filed by the Attorney-General and the Guardians against the judgment creditor and the sheriff of London, praying that it might be declared that the lands and hereditaments and the goods and chattels in and about the union workhouse and premises were held by the Guardians in trust for and on behalf of the union, and that the same were not liable to satisfy the claims of the creditor and his judgment, and that the defendants might be restrained from levying writs of *fieri facias* and *elegit* levying execution against the goods, chattels, lands, hereditaments, moneys, or property of the Guardians. Upon demurrer, it was held by Wood, V.C., that money raised by rates for the relief of the poor is not applicable to the discharge of the claims of judgment creditors of the Board of Guardians in respect of debts incurred prior to the year for which the rate was raised; and *semble* that such money is applicable to the discharge of debts incurred within the year for which the rate was raised. (*Attorney-General* v. *Wilkinson*, 5 Jur. N.S. 538; 28 L. J. Ch. 392; 32 L. T. O.S. 386; 23 J. P. 211).

As to the validity of a contribution order, see *Hale* v. *The Guardians of the City of London Union*, 6 Jur. N.S. 74; 29 L. J. M. C. 5; 6 C. B. N.S. 863. In that case a contribution order was made without taking into account a balance due to the particular parish, and the Court held that the order was illegally made, and could not be enforced; but when an estimate made under Art. 1 of the sum which will be required for the ensuing half-year includes a balance existing at the beginning of the half-year, which balance is made up of balances from preceding half-years, the order for contribution is valid under sect. 6 of 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49. (*City of London Union* v. *Acocks*, 8 C. B. N.S. 760; 24 J. P. 502).

Further, with reference to Art. 1 of the Order of 26th February, 1866, see 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49, s. 6, in the second volume of Glen's "Poor Law Statutes."

quired by them as the contribution of the parish to the common fund of the union, and for any other expenses separately chargeable to the Guardians on the parish; and in such orders the contributions shall be directed to be paid in one sum or by instalments, on days to be specified in such orders, as to the Guardians may seem fit (*a*).

(*a*) As to the mode of computing contributions of parishes to the common fund, see the new provisions on the subject in 24 & 25 Vict. c. 56, ss. 9, 10, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, s. 30 and 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, by sect. 12 of which the Guardians shall distribute the charges upon the common fund during and at the close of every half-year in the proportion according to which the Orders for the contributions to the common fund were made upon the several parishes comprised in such unions at the commencement of such half-year, notwithstanding the change which may be made in the valuation list of any parish during such period.

With reference to the above, the Poor Law Board says:—"The statute 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, s. 9, required the contributions to the common fund to be calculated according to the rateable value of the several parishes comprised in the union, and sect. 10 referred the Guardians to the county or borough rate for a basis; but by the Union Assessment Committee Act of 1862, the valuation lists, when approved for all the parishes in the union, were substituted as the proper basis for the calculation. Between the time when the contributions are calculated and the end of the half-year for which they are required, differences may arise in the valuations, as shown by the county rate or the valuation lists, and doubts have been entertained as to the proper basis for adjusting the charges upon the several parishes of the union. These doubts are removed, and it is now directed that the Guardians shall distribute the charges at the close of every half-year, in the proportions according to which the orders for the contributions were made at its commencement."—*Instr. Letter*, 28th February, 1866.

It will be noticed that in the Form of Contribution Order the Guardians are not required to specify how much is called for on account of common fund, and how much on account of separate charges: But see with regard to the Contribution Orders issued by the Guardians as a rural Sanitary Authority, section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55. This was not necessary, for in distributing the common charges under 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 12, the Guardians will do so upon the basis given by the statute, and that basis will be in their own possession. If its correctness should be questioned, when the audit of their accounts take place, that will be the time to settle the question before the auditor.

The clerk will first form an estimate of the expenditure for the whole union during the ensuing half-year. Having done so, he will then calculate what amount thereof each parish must contribute according to its annual rateable value. The next step will be to estimate the probable balance in favour of or against each parish, and deduct or add, as the case may be, the amount thereof from or to the amount of the common charges apportioned to each parish to contribute; then the separate charges likely to be incurred on account of each parish during the half-year must be ascertained, and the aggregate of the sums so found will be the sums for which the contribution orders are to be made.

The contribution orders may be made payable in one, two, or more instalments, as the Guardians think fit; but it is not desirable that the instalments should be more than two, as if they are, unnecessary trouble and expense is occasioned to the overseers.

It will be seen that this Order requires that the contribution orders shall be made at the commencement of each half-year ending on Michaelmas and Lady-Day respectively. This obviates the difficulty experienced under the former order, when the orders were made prior to the termination of the half-year ended at Lady-

Day, and the old overseers went out of office before the money was paid to the treasurer of the Guardians, as it was thought by the Poor Law Board to be very doubtful whether, as regards an order of contribution made upon existing overseers, succeeding overseers could be proceeded against for any neglect to pay to the union treasurer the money required by the order. (7 O. C. 217).

The order must be addressed to all the churchwardens and overseers by name, though it need not necessarily be served on more than one of them. See 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 7. If there are churchwardens, they should be named in the order where they are overseers *ex officio*, *i.e.* in parishes, but not in townships, etc.

If the parish officers should fail to pay the money required, the Guardians may proceed against them before the justices for a disobedience to the orders of the Commissioners under section 98 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, or they may have recourse to the remedy afforded to the Guardians by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 84, s. 1. In case of its being necessary for the Guardians to proceed adversely against the parish officers the Commissioners recommend a recourse to the remedial proceeding afforded by the latter statute, rather than to the penal proceeding authorized by the former.—*Instr. Letter.* With respect to this enactment, see *Newbold* v. *Coltman*, 6 Exch. Rep. 189; 20 L. J. M. C. 149; 15 J. P. 372, in which it was held that the justices act ministerially and not judicially in proceedings at special sessions under the Act. If by reason of the neglect of the overseers to pay the money called for by the Guardians, any relief directed by the Guardians to be given be delayed or withheld during a period of seven days, proceedings can be taken against the overseers under the statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 63, which enacts that if the overseers of any parish wilfully neglect to make or collect sufficient rates for the relief of the poor, or to pay such moneys to the Guardians of any parish or union as such Guardians may require, and if by reason of such neglect any relief directed by the Board of Guardians to be given to any poor person be delayed or withheld during a period of seven days, every such overseer shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding £20. The powers conferred on the Guardians by 2 & 3 Vict. c. 84, render them responsible for securing a sufficient supply of funds from the parish officers; and if the Guardians should fail to obtain from the parish officers funds sufficient to defray the current expenditure of the parish, they have no other legal power to procure funds to supply the deficiency. The Guardians are not in general empowered to borrow money on the security of the rates (except in the cases and for the purposes specially provided for by the statutes, such as the building of or procuring workhouses under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, and enabling poor persons to emigrate, under the same Act, and the making a survey or valuation of a parish under 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 96), or to pay interest for the money borrowed.—*Instr. Letter*, April, 1842. But see *Reg.* v. *Bangor*, 10 Q. B. 91; 16 L. J. M. C. 58; 11 Jur. 587; 11 J. P. 160, as to charging the poor rates under 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 96; and also *Reg.* v. *Hurstbourne-Tarrant*, E. B. & E. 246; 27 L. J. M C. 214; 4 Jur. N.S. 783; 31 L. T. O.S. 115; 22 J. P. 817. If proceedings be instituted under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 84, s. 1, the clerk, acting upon his own responsibility, has no authority to stay those proceedings, but should apply to the Board of Guardians for further directions. See as to loans the Local Loans Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 83, and the General Order of 14th November, 1878, *post.*

With reference to proceedings, against Overseers to enforce Contribution Orders s. 9 of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, is of much importance to unions which extend into several separate jurisdictions. The treasurer of a union may reside or have his place of business in one jurisdiction, while the overseer or officer who ought to pay money to the treasurer may live in another jurisdiction; and doubts have been entertained, when it has been necessary to take legal proceedings for default of payment, as to what justices were empowered to hear the complaint and enforce the payment. Under this section the justices of the county, district, or place in which the overseer or officer shall reside at the time of the default, or in which the treasurer shall reside or have his place of business, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the complaint. Those justices should therefore be applied to whose jurisdiction will be most convenient for the several parties in the particular case.

And as regards the duties of the clerk, we hereby further Order that from and after the 25th day of March next it shall be his duty—

Art. 3.—To conduct all applications by or on behalf of the Guardians to any justice or justices at petty or special sessions, or out of sessions; and, if he be an attorney or solicitor, to perform and execute, without charge for anything beyond disbursements, all legal business connected with the union, or in which the Guardians shall be engaged, except prosecutions at the assizes or quarter or general sessions, or Central Criminal Court, all other proceedings at the said quarter or general sessions, actions and other proceedings in the superior courts of law, suits and

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The 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, renders the overseers liable to certain penalties if they wilfully neglect or disobey a contribution order of the Guardians; and 2 & 3 Vict. c. 84, s. 1, applies to the recovery of the money called for by such an order, and of the costs incurred in enforcing payment. The two provisions being entirely distinct (that is to say, the one being penal and the other remedial), a conviction under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, for a disobedience of the Order, will not interfere with any subsequent proceedings which may be taken by the Guardians to enforce or recover payment of the money under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 84, s. 1. (56 O. C. N.S. 74.) In a case where a person had refused to exercise the office of parish officer, and make a rate, though he had been appointed churchwarden of a chapelry within the union, the clerk to the Guardians, by the direction of the Board of Guardians, obtained a warrant of justices to levy the amount claimed off the plaintiff's goods, under 2 & 3 Vict. c. 84, s. 1. Upon trespass brought by the plaintiff for this distress, it was held that the alleged trespass was an act done in pursuance of the provisions of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, and that therefore the defendant was entitled to notice of action and to the other protections afforded by the 104th section of that Act. (*Carter* v. *Filliter*, 1 Car. & M. 428; 6 J. P. 745).

By Art. 203, No. 4, the treasurer is required, whenever there shall not be funds belonging to the Guardians in his hands, to report in writing the fact of such deficiency to the Poor Law Board.

It is considered that certified balances paid to the treasurer of the Guardians under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 32, may be applied towards payment of the contribution order made upon the overseers of the particular parish; for the statute enacts that "such money shall be applied by the Guardians to the use of all or any of the parishes included in such union, according as all or any of such parishes may be interested in the sum so paid."

It is provided by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 103, s. 7, that where the Guardians of any union or parish shall make any order for the payment of money upon overseers or other officers of any parish upon whom they are empowered by law to make it, and a copy of such Order shall be served upon any one of such overseers or other officers, it shall be lawful for the said Guardians to enforce such Order against the person so served, as fully and as effectually as if a copy thereof had also been served upon every one of such overseers or other officers. A further provision is made by 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 9, which enacts that where the overseer or any other officer of any parish, or any officer of a union shall neglect to pay in due course of law money lawfully payable by him as such overseer or officer to the treasurer of such union or parish, residing or having his place of business in a county, district, or place different from that in which such overseer or officer shall reside at the time of any such default, and by reason of such neglect such overseer or officer shall be liable to be summoned before a justice or justices, any justice or

other proceedings in the superior courts of equity, and parliamentary business (*a*).

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justices of either county, district, or place, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the complaint.

(*a*) It is to be observed that business relating to the survey and valuation of parishes, the sale of parish property, and the application of the sale proceeds, is the business of the Guardians under the statutes relating thereto, and therefore the clerk is not entitled to make an extra charge for conducting the correspondence which arises out of, or for advising or assisting the Guardians in the performance of any of the acts or duties which become necessary in the furtherance of this business. Further on this point, see 53 Off. Cir. N.S. p. 23.

It is the duty of the clerk under this Article to obtain the necessary evidence of settlement, and to make the application to the justices on behalf of the Guardians for orders of removal. If he should incur any expense in so doing, he should make out an account thereof to the Guardians, who can repay the amount so far as they may think proper, His duty, however, does not extend to the actual removal of the paupers, for which the Guardians should make proper arrangements.

Though the business in connection with orders of removal comes within Art. 3 of this Order, the Poor Law Board recognizes the services as entitling the clerk to claim a gratuity under Art. 172, *ante*, p. 164. But the proceedings must have been taken in compliance with express directions from the Guardians. Long journeys undertaken by the clerk to make inquiries into settlements, attendances before justices, and preparation of legal documents in connection with removals, are matters to be considered in awarding the gratuity. Costs out of pocket in travelling, agency charges, and counsel's fees for advising on evidence of settlement, which form no part of the duty of the clerk, are disbursements within the meaning of the Article.

As regards orders of maintenance under 43 Eliz. c. 2, s 6, it will be his duty to make the application to the justices, and the Application and Report Book of the relieving officer will supply the information as to the relatives.

It will also be the clerk's duty under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 33, to obtain an order upon a husband to maintain his wife; and upon a married woman having separate property for maintenance of her husband, 45 & 46 Vict. c. 75, s. 20; and for the maintenance of her children and grandchildren.—*Ib.* s. 21.

In order to bring the business within the exception to this Article, there must be an actual entry of the cause in the particular Court. If the proceeding be abandoned before the cause is entered in the Court, the business will not come within the exception.

In appeals to the Quarter Sessions actually entered against orders of removal the proceedings are to be deemed proceedings at the Quarter Sessions from the time when the Guardians give their clerk instructions to commence the appeal, or to support an order of removal obtained by the Guardians when it is appealed against.

The Poor Law Board considered that if a clerk to a Board of Guardians be a solicitor or attorney, they would not be justified in employing any other solicitor or attorney instead of their clerk to transact any business which by this Article it is made the duty of the clerk to transact on behalf of the Guardians.

The prosecution of persons under the Vagrant Act for deserting their families and leaving them chargeable to the poor rates should be conducted by the Guardians or by their clerk under their directions, as they can pay the costs of such prosecutions according to the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 59, and 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, s. 9. It is, however, open to any person to prosecute offenders against the Vagrant Act, as the Act does not cast that duty upon any one in particular. The limitation in 11 & 12 Vict. c. 43, s. 11, does not here apply to an offence under sect. 3 of the Vagrant Act, 5 Geo. IV. c. 83, for now proceedings may be taken against any person who runs away and leaves his wife or his child chargeable, or whereby she or they or any of them shall become chargeable to any union or parish

at any time within two years after the commission of the offence, and a summons or warrant in respect thereof may be issued upon the information of any relieving officer of the Guardians stating that relief has been applied for on behalf of the wife or child, and that he is informed and believes that the husband or parent, as the case may be, has left the wife or child and gone away. The justices to hear the complaint against a husband under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 33, may be other than those who summoned him to appear before them, but acting for the same petty sessional division: 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 19. As to the application of Jervis's Act to a prosecution under sect. 4 of the Vagrant Act, see *Reeve* v. *Yeates*, 31 L. J. M. C. 241; 1 H. & C. 435; 8 Jur. N.S. 751; 10 W. R. 779, in Glen's "Summary Jurisdiction Acts," 5th ed. Neither the Guardians nor the overseers should interfere with prosecutions for other offences against the Vagrant Act.

Proceedings to effect the removal of Scotch or Irish paupers, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, s. 2; 24 & 25 Vict. c. 76; 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113; and 26 & 27 Vict. c. 89, also fall within the scope of the clerk's duties, as prescribed by this Article; so also proceedings in Lunacy, when the pauper lunatics are confined in Lunatic Asylums (except, of course, appeals to Quarter Sessions). See 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, s. 6. Under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, s. 7, it is not necessary that a complaint should be made by three Guardians personally before the justices. It should be made by the clerk in accordance with this Article, under the authority of a resolution duly passed at a meeting of the Guardians. The statement of grounds required by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 107, should be signed by three Guardians at a meeting of the Board of Guardians; and the Middlesex Court of Quarter Sessions intimated in one case that they were prepared to allow, and in another case allowed, an objection to the hearing of an appeal on the ground that the notice of appeal did not purport to have been signed at a meeting of the Guardians, see *The Guardians of Norwich*, apps. v. *The Guardians of Fulham*, resps., 44 J. P. 285; and *The Shaftesbury Union* v. *The Paddington Union*, 45 J. P. 80. In the latter case the sessions had at a previous hearing allowed the objection on the ground that the notice and grounds of appeal were signed by the clerk to the Guardians only. *Ib.* 44 J. P. 684.

With regard to the removal of Scotch Poor the Local Government Board say that they have reason to believe that, when applications are made for orders of removal in such cases, sufficient care is not always taken to ascertain the precise parish or combination in Scotland to which the pauper belongs; and they find that poor persons are occasionally sent to parishes or combinations to which they do not belong. As a result of this practice, such parishes or combinations are sometimes put to much trouble and expense in ascertaining the actual place of settlement of the paupers, and in supporting them whilst the necessary inquiries are being made, and in some cases to support paupers whom they ought not to be liable to maintain. The Board consider that this inconvenience might be avoided, if care were taken to elicit by proper inquiry, either of the person whose removal is sought or of such other persons as may have it in their power to afford the necessary information, the precise place to which the pauper should be removed, and if steps were further taken to ascertain in what combination (if any) the alleged place of settlement is situated. The Board believe that if, when the Guardians are in doubt as to the proper place in Scotland, a communication were made to the Board of Supervision at Edinburgh, the proper information would be obtained, and much of the evil complained of avoided. The Board are further of opinion that it is not advisable to entrust the prosecution of these inquiries to the relieving officers, whose other duties may prevent them from devoting the necessary time to this object; and they consider that the Guardians should direct their clerk to make the necessary inquiries.—*Cir.*, 23rd January, 1875.

This regulation includes applications for orders of maintenance under 43 Elizabeth; for compelling payment of contributions to the union by overseers; and generally all these cases in which summary remedies through the intervention of justices are given generally, and of which the Guardians may have occasion to avail themselves; it also includes applications for orders of removal to Petty

Art. 4.—He shall take care in every case that his bill for legal business against the Guardians shall be duly taxed before the same shall be paid (*a*).

Sessions, such being now the business of the Guardians under 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79. Criminal proceedings in Petty Sessions taken on behalf of the Guardians in their official character are within the scope of the clerk's duties under this rule. So where the proceedings are for the protection of the Guardians in the exercise of their official functions,—as for absconding from the workhouse with the union clothing, misbehaviour in the workhouse, or proceedings against officers for purloining, embezzling, or misapplying the property of the union, or disobeying the orders of the Guardians, or against persons for illegally introducing spirituous liquors into the workhouse,—so would conveyancing business connected with the sale of property belonging to the Guardians, or the purchase of property as for the enlargement of the workhouse premises. So also would appeals to Special Sessions under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 39, ss. 1, 2. In making applications to the justices, the clerk must attend such justices whenever the attendance may be required, according to the circumstances affecting the jurisdiction of the justices, whether within or out the union. Of course there is nothing to prevent the overseers from employing the clerk, if he be an attorney or solicitor, to transact any legal business in which they may be engaged on behalf of their particular parish; but he cannot act, or rather ought not to act, professionally as the advocate or agent on behalf of a particular parish, in any matter in which the interests of that parish and the interests of the whole of the parishes in the union are conflicting. If the clerk be one of a firm, the firm cannot be employed to do work for the Guardians, and be paid their professional charges, when such work falls within this Article as one of the duties of the clerk which he is to discharge without charge beyond disbursements out of pocket. See as to this, in regard to justices, *Broughton* v. *Broughton*, 25 L. J. Ch. 250. An action in the county court is not within the exception to the rule, those courts not being superior courts of law or of equity.

But if the clerk of the union be clerk, treasurer, high bailiff, or other officer of the county court, he should have regard to the prohibition and penalty in 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, ss. 29, 30.

Any clerk or other officer to any Board of Guardians, if duly empowered by such Board, may make or resist any application, claim, or complaint, or take and conduct any proceedings on behalf of such Board before any justice or justices of the peace at petty or special sessions, or out of sessions, although such clerk or officer be not an attorney or solicitor, or have not obtained a stamped certificate. (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 68). The privilege is not, however, extended by that Act to proceedings at general or quarter sessions. Upon this point, see *Reg.* v. *Buchanan*, 8 Q. B. 883; 15 L. J. Q. B. 227; 10 Jur. 736.

If the Board of Guardians are the local authority for the removal of nuisances for any parish within the union, it is incumbent upon the clerk to conduct the proceedings which the Guardians as such local authority may direct in any case.

With reference to proceedings between two unions in a court of law conducted by the respective clerks who are attorneys, and the right to costs in such case as against the unsuccessful party, the following cases may be consulted: *Attorney General* v. *Shillibeer*, 19 L. J. Exch. 115; 4 Exch. 606; 14 L. T. o.s. 273. See also *Galloway* v. *Corporation of London*, L. R. 4 Eq. 90; 36 L. J. Ch. 978; 16 L. T. N.S. 407; 15 W. R. 1,032.

(*a*) With reference to the taxation of bills of law costs, see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 39, and the General Order, *post*.

Art. 5.—The following Forms shall be substituted for those above mentioned; that is to say:—

Order for Contributions (*a*).

To *A. B.* and *C. D.*, Overseers (or*) of the Parish of .

You are hereby ordered and directed to pay to *F. G.*, of , Treasurer of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, at , on the day of , the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence [*or* on the following days, that is to say, on the day of the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence; and on the day of , the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence], from the Poor Rates of the Parish of , as the contribution of the Parish to the common fund of the Union, and for such other expenses as are chargeable by the said Guardians on the said Parish separately, and to take the receipt of the said *F. G.* indorsed upon this paper, for the said sum [*or* sums].

Given under our Hands, at a meeting of the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union, held on the day of 18 .

(Signed) *X. Y.* Presiding Chairman.
W. X., *U. V.* } Guardians.

——— Countersignature of the Clerk to the Guardians.

* Here insert the names of any parties in the parish authorized to make the poor rate in place of the overseers.

(*a*) Substituted for Form M., *ante*, p. 98.
The above form should not be departed from by the Guardians in making their contribution orders upon the overseers, but if it be desired there is no objection to the Guardians stating in a note at the foot of the order the separate amounts required by the order for poor rate, county rate, or any other rates. With regard to contribution orders issued by the Guardians as the rural sanitary authority of their district, see section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 55.

District Medical Officer's

_____ Union.

——— Medical Officer of the ——— District.				Week ending ——— day of ——— 18 .									Week ending ——— day of ——— 18 .								
Name of Pauper.	Age.	Residence.	Nature of Disease.	Days when attended, or when Medicines were furnished.*							Necessaries ordered to be given to the Patient.	Present state or Termination of the Case.	Days when attended, or when Medicines were furnished.*							Necessaries ordered to be given to the Patient.	Present state o Termina tion of the Cas
				S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sat			S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sat		

* Attendances at the Patient's own house are to be denoted by the letter (H). Attendances seeing the Patient, by the letter (M). Any Attendance given by a Substitute or other Person

Register of Births in the *Workhouse* (*b*).

——— Union. ——— *Master.*

Date of Birth.	Whether Male or Female.	Name of Parents or Mother.	From what Parish Parents admitted.†	When and where baptized.	In what name baptized.	Remarks.

† *Note.*—In the case of a Vagrant admitted into the Workhouse who becomes a Mother therein, the word Vagrant must be inserted.

(*a*) Substituted for Form P., *ante*, p. 198.
(*b*) Substituted for Form S., *ante*, p. 209.

Relief Book (*a*).

Week ending ——— day of ——— 18 .									Week ending ——— day of ——— 18 .									Observations.
ys when attended, when Medicines ere furnished.*							Neces-saries ordered to be given to the Patient.	Present state or Termina-tion of the Case.	Days when attended, or when Medicines were furnished.*							Neces-saries ordered to be given to the Patient.	Present state or Termina-tion of the Case.	
T	W	Th	F	Sat					S	M	T	W	Th	F	Sat			

at the Surgery or Medical Officer's residence by the letter (S). Medicines supplied without instead of the Medical Officer is to be entered in *red* ink.

Register of Deaths in the *Workhouse* (*c*).

——— Union. ——— *Master.*

Date of Death.	Name.	Age.	From what Parish admitted.*	Where buried.

* *Note.*—In the case of a Vagrant admitted into the Workhouse who dies therein, the words "admitted as a Vagrant" should be inserted.

(*c*) Substituted for Form T., *ante*, p. 214.

Art. 6.—The word "parish" in this Order shall mean every place for which a separate poor rate is made (*a*).

Art. 7.—The word "overseers" shall be taken to include any person acting or legally bound to act in the discharge of any of the duties usually performed by overseers, so far as they are referred to herein (*a*).

SCHEDULE (A.)

The Unions in this Schedule are those mentioned in the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36.

SCHEDULE (B.)

The Unions in this Schedule are those mentioned (excepting Aysgarth, Canterbury, Chester, Coventry, East Preston, Exeter, Forden, Holbeck, Hunslet, Leeds, Lunesdale, Middlesborough, Norwich, Pontardawe, St. George's, Shrewsbury, Smallburgh, Westminster, and Woolwich), *ante*, p. 258.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Twenty-sixth day of February, in the year 1866.

*** *The Consolidated Orders issued subsequently to the 26th February* 1866, *are in accordance with the above Order.*

By an Order dated 14th January, 1878, and addressed to the Guardians of the parishes of—

Alston-with-Garrigill.
East Stonehouse.
Great Yarmouth.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
Saint George-in-the-East.
Saint Giles, Camberwell.
Saint Luke, Chelsea.
Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Saint Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesea,
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.

(*a*) These definitions are necessary, because since 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, parishes in unions no longer separately maintain their own poor, which is the interpretation of the word "parish" in 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 109.

the Local Government Board with respect to each of such parishes Order as follows :—

Art. 2.—It shall be the duty of the clerk to the Guardians to conduct all applications by or on behalf of the Guardians to any Justice or Justices at Petty or Special Sessions, or out of Sessions, and if he be a solicitor, to perform and execute, without charge for anything beyond disbursements, all legal business connected with the parish, or in which the Guardians shall be engaged, except prosecutions at the Assizes or the Central Criminal Court, and prosecutions or other proceedings at the Quarter or General Sessions, actions, suits and other proceedings in the High Court of Justice, or Court of Appeal, and Parliamentary business (*a*).

Art. 3.—The clerk shall take care in every case that his bill for legal business against the Guardians shall be duly taxed before the same shall be paid (*b*).

Art. 4.—The term "parish" in this Order includes any place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

Further by such Order the Local Government Board direct that all the regulations and provisions contained in the Order dated the 7th October, 1865, shall apply to the collectors to be appointed under the authority of the Order of 27th November, 1866.

An Order for the appointment of collectors of Guardians was issued to the parish of St. Mary, Islington, on the 22nd January, 1869, and another General Order similar to the foregoing to the following Unions, on the 4th January, 1871 :—

Aysgarth.	Hunslet.	Shrewsbury.
Chester.	Leeds.	Smallburgh.
East Preston.	Lunesdale.	Westminster.
Forden.	Norwich.	Woolwich.
Holbeck.	St. George's.	

(*a*) With regard to this Article see the notes to Art. 3 of the Order, *ante*, p. 344.

(*b*) See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 39, as to the Taxation of Bills of Costs by the Clerk of the Peace, and the Order of 21st November, 1844.

A similar Order to the former was issued on the 8th September 1854, by the Local Government Board, to the parish of St. Pancras and on the 9th April, 1875, to the following places, viz :—

Alverstoke.
Birmingham.
Brighton.
Bury St. Edmunds
Canterbury.
Chichester.
Exeter.
East and West Flegg.
Forehoe.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Mutford and Lothingland.
Oswestry.
Oxford.
Plymouth.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. Marylebone.
Southampton.
Stoke Damerel.

GENERAL ORDER FOR ACCOUNTS.

(Dated 14th January, 1867).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule (H.) hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the Parishes comprised within the said Unions are situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern (*a*).

WHEREAS it is enacted in "The Union Chargeability Act, 1865," that the Poor Law Board shall, as soon as convenient, make all such Orders as may be requisite to render the provisions of that Act applicable to the proceedings and accounts of the Guardians of Unions and of Overseers of Parishes comprised therein.

(*a*) The Poor Law Board issued this General Order in compliance with the direction contained in the 11th section of the statute 28 & 29 Vict. c. 79, to render the accounts of the Guardians conformable to the provisions of that Act. The Board have by this Order removed all the regulations in the former orders of accounts which referred to parochial chargeability, but they have not removed the parochial division of paupers, as they have considered that for many purposes it will prove convenient to retain the entry and classification of paupers with reference to the parishes in which they reside or from which they are removed into the workhouse.—*Instr. Letter*, 22nd January, 1867.

The Board have had portions of the Order applicable to the overseers, treasurer, master of the workhouse, and relieving officer printed for distribution among those officers for their immediate guidance.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, intituled "*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*," hereby, from the twenty-fifth day of March next, rescind all such Orders, and all such parts of any Orders, heretofore issued by the Poor Law Commissioners or the Poor Law Board to the several unions named in the Schedule (H.) hereunto annexed, as relate to the keeping, examining, closing, auditing, allowing, and publishing of the Accounts of the said unions, and of the parishes therein, and of the officers thereof, or to the keeping of any books of account relating to such unions or parishes by any officer thereof (*a*), other than a chaplain (*b*) or medical officer (*c*), or to the accounting of any such officer to the auditor, or to any other party, so far as this present Order applies to the keeping of the same or similar books, and to the accounting of such officers, except as hereinafter excepted.

And We hereby, nevertheless, Order, that until the twenty-ninth day of September next the Guardians of any such union, and the officers thereof, and the overseers of the parishes therein, may keep their accounts and books of account in the Forms now used by them respectively, or adapt them where necessary to the Forms herein prescribed, as nearly as may be.

And subject thereto, in every case in which the Poor Law Board shall not assent to a departure from any of the Regulations contained in this Order, and in reference to such of the officers in the said unions to whom this Order shall be applicable not yet appointed, as shall from time to time be appointed hereafter.

We hereby, from the said twenty-fifth day of March next, Order and Direct as follows :—

(*a*) The General Orders rescinded by this Order are the following :—General Order for Accounts, 17th March, 1847 ; Form of Poor Rate Order, 18th November, 1850; Collection of Poor Rate Order, 16th March, 1854. This Order also rescinds the Special Orders on the same subjects.

(*b*) See Art. 211, No. 2, of the Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 221.

(*c*) See Art. 206, No. 4, *ante*, p. 197, and Art. 207, Nos. 8 & 9, of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, pp. 202, 203.

KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS.

Parochial Accounts.

Overseers.

Art. 1.—The overseers (*a*) of every parish in the union shall (except so far as such books are kept under their direction by any collector) punctually enter and accurately keep according to the forms and direction in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed:—

A Rate Book (*b*). In this book shall be inserted the particulars of the assessment and collection of the poor rate of the parish, as set forth in the *Form* of Rate Book; and in addition to the declaration required by the Union Assessment Committee Act, 1862 (*c*), or any Act amending the same (*d*), where the Valuation List for the parish shall have been finally approved of, and elsewhere in addition to the declaration required by the Statute 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 96, such overseers shall, before any rate is presented to the Justices for their allowance, sign a declaration, in words at length, of the total amount of the rate so presented for allowance, according to the form or to the effect set forth in the said *Form* (*e*).

(*a*) If a vestry clerk be appointed for the parish under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57, it will be his duty under sect. 7 of that Act, to assist the overseers in making out their accounts whenever required by them to do so; and also to examine the accounts of the assistant-overseer or collector of poor rates, and their returns of arrears. By the same section the vestry clerk is required to attend the audit of the accounts of the overseers, and to conduct all correspondence arising therefrom, and also to perform such other duties as are therein specified in connection with those of the overseers. He is also to keep the parish deeds and documents, and the rate books and accounts which are closed.

(*b*) The arrears of rates in column 2, which are not excused, are to be carried to column 13, headed "Recoverable Arrears of former Rates;" and the sums of that column and the amount of the new rate as stated in columns 11 or 12 being added together, will constitute the "total amount actually to be collected" to be entered in column 14.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

In making the poor rate special regard must now be had to the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, and to the Circular of the Poor Law Board of 23rd November, 1869, which will be found in the Appendix to their 22nd Annual Report.

(*c*) See 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, s. 28.

(*d*) See 27 & 28 Vict. c. 39, s. 11.

(*e*) By the Representation of the People Act, 1884, 48 Vict. c. 3, s. 9, sub-section (2) In every part of the United Kingdom it shall be the duty of the overseer

(a.)—The several columns of the *Rate Book* which contain the gross estimated rental and rateable value, and the rate in the pound assessed upon the several persons liable to be assessed, the recoverable arrears and the total amount to be collected, shall be added up at the foot of every page, and the several totals shall be ascertained and set forth at the foot of the rate, before the same shall be submitted to the Justices for their allowance (*a*).

(b.)—If the overseers shall deem it convenient, the rate may be divided into several portions corresponding with the several divisions of the parish, if any, so as to bring all the rateable property of each division together, and there may be separate series of numbers for the assessments in every division, and they may in like manner bring together in the rate separate classes of rateable property (*b*).

(c.)—The overseers may, if they think proper, bring together and assess under one number all or any portion of the properties situated in the parish or in any separate division thereof, if there be any, belonging to the same person, and for which he shall be liable to be assessed as owner (*c*) :

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annually in the months of April and May, or one of them, to inquire or ascertain with respect to every hereditament which comprises any dwelling-house, or dwelling-houses within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts, whether any man other than the owner or other person rated, or liable to be rated, in respect of such hereditament, is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of his being an inhabitant occupier of any such dwelling-house, and to enter in the rate book the name of every man so entitled, and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled, and for the purposes of such entry a separate column shall be added to the rate book.

See the form of poor rate, *post*, p. 404.

(*a*) The amounts ascertained at the foot of each page may be carried on to the next page, or the several totals may be brought together at the end of the rate, for a gross total.—*Instr. Letter.*

It is the duty of the auditor to ascertain that the columns of the rate book are correctly cast ; but the mode of doing so is a matter which is left to his own discretion, subject to his general responsibility for the correctness of the sums brought by the overseers into account.

(*b*) A poor rate may be in more books than one. (*Scadding* v. *Lorant*, 3 H. L. Cas. 418 ; 19 L. J. M. C. 5 ; 17 L. T. o.s. 225 ; 15 Jur. 955 ; *s.c.* in Q. B. 13 Q. B. 706, affirmed).

(*c*) This Article is permissive and not compulsory. If one number should be adopted for the whole of the properties, the several occupations should nevertheless appear in the assessment, as well as the names of the occupiers and the rateable value of the several tenements, should be set out separately. It would, however, only be necessary to prepare one receipt in the Rate Receipt Check Book in respect of the rate upon all the properties brought together and assessed. If an

Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any poor rate made under the authority of a Local Act by persons other than the overseers.

A Book of Receipts and Payments. On one side of this book shall be entered, according to the *Form* so named, an account of all moneys received by the overseers, by virtue of their office, on behalf of the parish, and on the other side of such book the overseers shall enter, in like manner, with the proper dates, an account of all moneys paid and expended by them, by virtue of their office, on behalf of the parish, and shall sign the same in the place prescribed in the said Form (*a*).

And at the foot of every such account the overseers shall insert before each audit, a "*Memorandum*" in respect of each rate allowed by Justices during the half-year, containing the particulars set out in the Form (*b*).

Art. 2.—The overseers shall make out, in the Form so named, *A Balance Sheet of the Receipts and Payments* for every half-year, according to the said Receipt and Payment Book (*c*), and shall sign

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owner occupy his own property, and is also rated for small tenements under 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, he should be assessed under a separate number in respect of the property in his own occupation.

(*a*) Every transaction, excepting receipts from poor rates, should be entered under its true date in this book. Moneys received from the poor rate cannot be entered in this manner, but the total amount received on account of each rate during the half-year should be entered in one sum. In the *memorandum* at the foot of the account for the half-year should be entered in respect of each rate—(1), the total amount of the rate; (2), the amount legally excused in such rate; (3), the amount not recoverable; and (4), the sum remaining to be accounted for.—*Instr. Letter.*

(*b*) The auditor should not pass an account unless the particulars required by the *memorandum* are inserted.

The 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33, renders it illegal for parish officers to alter their accounts after being duly made up for audit; when they are laid before the auditor, it then rests with him to decide upon the legality of every item therein; but see *Reg.* v. *Denbighshire, JJ.* 33 L. T. 145, and the observations thereon, *post.*

The overseers should be careful not to enter in the Receipt and Payment Book as receipts anything which they have not actually received, and to confine their entries to *actual* receipts and payments on account of the parish. The account should show the balance of any money in their hands actually received at the time the account is closed; and the *memorandum* will show the balance due to the parish in respect of uncollected rates.

(*c*) The balance sheet is to contain the total amount of each class of the overseer's receipts and payments for the half-year, arranged in the order and under the heads indicated in the Form.—*Instr. Letter.* By Art. 26, *post*, the overseer's accounts are to be made up and balanced to the 25th March and the 29th September in each year.

the same in the place prescribed in the said Form, and deliver such balance sheet, and a duplicate thereof, to the auditor at the audit of their accounts, to be by him examined and signed. One of these sheets shall be delivered to the clerk of the Guardians as hereinafter directed (*a*), and the other shall, together with the Book of Receipts and Payments, be laid by the overseers before the next meeting of the Vestry (*b*), and such balance sheet shall be preserved among the other parochial documents, and be open to the inspection of the ratepayers of the parish (*c*).

Art. 3.—In every case in which there are more than thirty ratepayers on the rate book, and in which there is no collector, the overseer shall, and in cases where there is a less number of ratepayers the overseers may, use :—

1. *A Rate Receipt Check Book*, the leaves of which shall contain the *Form* set forth in the Schedule. The receipts and notes thereof shall be numbered consecutively with numbers corresponding with those in the rate book (*d*).

They may also, where they deem it expedient, use :—

(*a*) See Art. 45, *post*.

(*b*) It will not be necessary for the overseers to call a vestry meeting for this special purpose. It will suffice if they lay the documents before the *next* vestry that is held after the audit.

(*c*) As to the custody of parish documents, &c., see 58 Geo. III. c. 69, s. 6; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57, s. 7; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 125, s. 2. The workhouse of a union is not an improper repository for documents of a parish within the union so as to make them inadmissible in evidence when produced thence : *Slater* v. *Hodgson*, 9 Q. B. 727; 2 New. Sess. Cas. 488; and in *Reg.* v. *Eaton*, 10 Jur. 222, it was said that the parish chest is the proper place of custody of the rate books of a parish.

Upon the court being satisfied that a poor rate collector could not collect the rates without having the rate books in his possession, and that it had been usual for the overseers to deliver the books to him for that purpose, and that there was no legal impediment to their delivery to him it was held that he was entitled as against the overseers to have the temporary possession of the books for such purpose. (*Reg.* v. *Christchurch*, 26 L. J. M. C. 68).

(*d*) The overseers are not bound to use a Rate Receipt Check Book when there are less than thirty ratepayers on the rate book. Collectors, however, being paid officers, are in all cases bound by Art. 7 to keep the Rate Receipt Check Book.—*Instr. Letter.*

Arts. 3, 4, and 7 of this Order contemplate that when the amount of the rate paid requires a stamped receipt, it should be given by the overseers or collectors receiving the money. Such a receipt should therefore be given in all such cases, and adhesive stamps used. A tender of a poor rate in copper money to any amount exceeding one shilling at the same time, is not a legal tender; and if country bank notes or checks upon bankers be taken in payment of rates, they are at the risk of the persons who take them, as they do not constitute a legal tender.

When the owners are rated instead of the occupiers under sect. 4 of the Act, the rate receipts should be made out in their names.

With reference to the 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, and the Rate Receipt Check Book, the Poor Law Board in their Circular of 23rd November, 1869, say that it appears to them that the Form of *Rate Receipt*, with a slight addition, will be available in the altered state of the law. It expresses the sum received, and the name of the person paying, and identifies the assessment and its amount.

By the terms of that Order the name of the ratepayer and the sum to be collected are to be inserted when the receipt book is made up previously to the collection. If, at the time when the owner pays instead of the occupier, the name of the latter be erased, and that of the owner written over it, with the word *owner* added, and if the sum paid be substituted for that previously inserted, the receipt will be sufficient. The sum allowed to the owner should be placed under the total, and this amount being deducted from the previous total, the payment to be made by the owner will appear, and will be the sum which must be entered in column 15 of the rate book.

In the *note* on the counterfoil the name of the person described as *the owner* actually paying must be entered, as well as the sum which he pays.

An illustration of this form is subjoined :—

NEWTOWN UNION. No. 410.

Counterfoil.

Note.

Parish of St. Mary, the 3rd day of December, 1869.

Mr. John Smith,

Rate made on the 1st day of Oct., 1869.

(1st Instalment.)

	£	s	d
	0	3	0
Arrear - - - - -	0	0	0
	0	3	0
Paid by Mr. Thomas Brown, of The Park, Owner -	0	2	3
Allowance to him at 25 per cent. - - -	0	0	9
	0	3	0

NEWTOWN UNION. No. 410.

Receipt.

Parish of St. Mary, the 3rd day of December, 1869.

Thomas Brown, Owner.

Received of Mr. ~~John Smith~~ the sum of 2 shillings and 3 pence ~~2 shillings~~ in respect of the poor rate of the above parish, viz. :

	£	s	d
Rate made the 1st day of October, 1869, on £6, Assessment at One Shilling in the Pound - - -	0	6	0
Arrear of former rate - -	0	0	0
Total - - -	0	6	0
1st Instalment - -	0	3	0
Allowance to Owner at 25 per Cent. - - -	0	0	9
Paid by Owner - - -	0	2	3

Signed _____

Overseer *or* Collector.

As regards rates payable by instalments, the form of *rate receipt* which appears in the General Order for payments of rates by *instalments* must not be adopted ; because that form applies to payments made by instalments in respect of rates which are due, and where a rate is declared to be payable by instalments each instalment is so far to be considered a rate which is due. Here, therefore, the previous form of receipt will be available, but the words *first* instalment or *second* instalment, as the case may be, should appear on the form, and it should be made out for the sum payable on the instalment. When payments in respect of the rate or any instalments of it are made on account only, the form of instalment receipt prescribed by the Order is the proper one to be used.

2. *A General Receipt Check Book*, for any sum received on account of such parish other than in respect of rates (*a*).

If the overseers think fit, they may cause a *Demand Note* to be printed in the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, according to the Form in the said Schedule, which may be detached and left with the rate-payer or at his address when the payment of the rate is demanded, which Demand Note shall be numbered so as to correspond with the number of the receipt, and may show the particulars of the claims or the purposes for which the rate is made, if the overseers think proper to have the same inserted therein (*b*).

Art. 4.—When the whole or the balance of the amount due for poor rate shall be received from any person assessed, at that time and not before, the receipt applicable to such person's assessment shall be detached from the Rate Receipt Check Book, and the same shall be delivered, stamped with an adhesive stamp where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary, to the person paying the same, and the note shall be retained in the book (*c*).

In the receipt and in the note thereof so retained the true date of the payment of the money shall be inserted.

When payment of any rate shall be received by instalments, the fact of every payment shall be noted on the back of the receipt and on the note thereof, and the receipt shall not be given to the person paying the rate until the whole amount of the rate shall have been received, but an acknowledgment of the amount received shall be given in writing upon the Demand Note, or otherwise, as it shall be found convenient.

Art. 5.—The overseers of every parish shall, whenever they are required so to do by the auditor for the time being, or by the Poor Law Board, accurately and truly make out a *Terrier* of the lands and tenements, and an *Inventory* of stock, moneys, goods, and effects

(*a*) No form for this book is prescribed by the Order.

(*b*) See the General Order of 14th June, 1875, *post*, as to the demand note. As the collector is bound to obey all reasonable orders of the churchwardens and overseers it will be his duty to sign the demand note if the churchwardens and overseers, should direct him to do so. There is not any objection to his using a block signature for the purpose, but it would not be proper to have his name printed as part of the document.

(*c*) Receipts for poor rates are not exempt from stamp duty by 4 & 5 Will. IV. 76, s. 86, because such a receipt is not an instrument made in pursuance of that Act, which does not apply to the collection of the poor rates.

belonging to such parish, or given or applicable in aid of the poor rates thereof, according to the Forms so named (*a*).

Collector of the Parish (*b*).

Art. 5.—Every collector appointed for a parish shall enter up so much of any books or forms of the overseers relating to the valuation list (*c*), or to the collection of the poor rate, as he may be directed to enter up by the overseers for the time being, and shall enter in the *Rate Book* all such particulars of every assessment as he shall be directed by such overseers to enter therein; and every such collector shall attend before the auditor at the same time as the overseers of the parish for which he acts.

Provided that the signature of any such collector to any book presented to the auditor shall not be taken to stand for or to supply the place of the signature of any overseer which may be otherwise required by this Order (*d*).

Art. 7.—Every such collector shall in all cases fill up and use as is hereinbefore directed in the case of overseers of parishes in which

(*a*) The terrier and inventory are to be made out only when the auditor or Poor Law Board require them.

(*b*) As to the term "collector," see Art. 60, *post*. The Board have made several additions to the forms of account kept by the collectors of the poor rate, with the hope of providing more effectual security to the ratepayers of parishes who are provided with such officers. They are sensible of the great difficulty that attends this subject in large parishes where, owing to the vast number of ratepayers and the various contingencies which attend their circumstances, the collection of the rates is attended with delays and losses, and affords much opportunity for the exercise of fraud or embezzlement. Greater vigilance on the part of the overseers, the Guardians, and the auditor is required to protect the ratepayers from the results of such misconduct, and the Board have now introduced into the forms of account by these officers additional checks, which they trust will prove some aid to the examination and investigation of their accounts.—*Instr. Letter*, 22nd January, 1867. As to making out the Valuation List by the vestry clerk, if there be one, see *Reg* v. *Cumberlege*, L. R. 2 Q. B. D. 366; 46 L. J. M. C. 214; 36 L. T. N.S. 700; 41 J. P. 533; 25 W. R. 605; and *Hill* v. *Hippisley*; 29 J. P. 372. *Reg* v. *The Overseers of Chorlton-upon-Medlock*, L. R. 1 Q. B. D. 62; 45 L. J. M. C. 33; 33 L. T. N.S. 526; 40 J. P. 533; 24 W. R. 110, does not apply to a collector.

(*c*) See the Union Assessment Committee Acts, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 39, in "Glen's Poor Law Statutes," vol. ii., and Fry's Union Assessment Committee Acts, Seventh Ed. by R. C. Glen and A. D. Lawrie. Under this Article the overseers can call upon the collector or assistant-overseer to make out for them the whole of the valuation list without paying them anything extra for the service.

(*d*) If a vestry clerk has been appointed for the parish under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57, certain duties with regard to the accounts of the collector will devolve upon him under sect. 7 of that Act. See Glen's "Small Tenement Rating and Vestries Act," 5th ed.

there are more than thirty ratepayers on the rate book (*a*), a *Rate Receipt Check Book* in the form hereinbefore prescribed:

Provided that if the Guardians or the overseers direct, he shall keep an additional book, to be termed *The Instalment Rate Receipt Check Book*, according to the Form in the said Schedule (A.) annexed, which shall be used by him as and when he receives any sum on account of the rate short of the full amount due. The receipt therefrom shall be given to the person paying, and the amount and date shall be entered in the note of this book, and upon the receipt in the other book.

Art. 8.—Every collector, before he shall proceed to collect any rent, shall prepare receipts in one book, or in several, if so directed by the overseers, in the aforesaid Form, numbered both on the receipt and the note book thereof with the same number consecutively throughout the book, and properly fill in the same respectively with the names of the several ratepayers, and the sum to be collected from each, and submit every such Rate Receipt Check Book, so numbered and filled up, to the overseers of the parish for which such rate is to be collected, before he proceeds to collect the rate; and such overseers shall cause the correctness of the numbering and the correspondence of the sums, and of the names filled in, with the Rate Book to which they relate, to be ascertained, and on the leaf next after the last of the receipts so made out in respect of any one rate, the said overseers shall certify the fact that such Receipt Check Book has been examined and ascertained to be correct and shall state in words at length the number of receipts filled up for the rate then to be collected; which certificate shall be in the Form set forth in the Schedule and shall be signed by the said overseers and correctly dated (*b*).

(*a*) See Art. 3, *ante*, p. 358. See also the General Order of 14th June, 1875, *post*.

(*b*) The certificate should be signed by a majority of the churchwardens and overseers, or overseers, as the case may be (see Art. 59, *post*), and it may be attached to each separate Rate Receipt Check Book, without waiting for the whole of them to be verified.

If there be a vestry clerk appointed under the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57, he may assist the overseers in the performance of their duties under this Article; but the overseers will nevertheless remain responsible for their adoption of his acts, and their signatures to the certificate.

If upon the closing of any rate there shall remain in the Rate Receipt Check Book any receipts made out for such rate unused, the collector to whom such book shall belong shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason of its not having been used, and date and sign such entry.

Art. 9.—The collector shall every week pay over all moneys collected by him, or in his hands, belonging to the parish, whenever the amount exceeds Five Pounds, to the banker whom the overseers may direct, to be placed to the account of one or more of them ; or, if directed by one of the overseers to the treasurer of the Guardians of the union, or to any other authority, in payment of any Order from such Guardians or other authority, then due, and in the absence of any such direction shall pay the same to one of the said overseers in person : provided that as often as at any time in the course of any week the sum or sums of money in the hands of such collector belonging to the parish shall together exceed Fifty Pounds, he shall forthwith pay over such sum or sums in the manner hereinbefore directed.

Art. 10.—Every such collector shall keep a book (*a*), to be called the *Collecting and Deposit Book*, according to the Form so named, in which shall be entered accurately, and under their true dates, all sums received and deposited and paid by him as such collector respectively, and also the number of every receipt given by such collector out of the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, or the *Instalment Rate Receipt Check Book* (as the case may be), and he shall balance such book monthly, at the times specified in the following Article, and the overseer shall enter his initials against every sum stated to be deposited with him, which he shall receive.

Art. 11.—Every such collector shall keep a book containing blank Forms of *Monthly Statements*, according to the Form in the Schedule (A.), and shall every month fill up one of such statements with the several particulars set forth in the said Form, which statement shall be made up to the last day of every calendar month inclusive ; except in the case of the month of March, when it shall be made up

(*a*) This book is prescribed for the purpose of showing the amount in the collector's hands at any time.

to the 25th, and in that of the month of September, when it shall be made up to the 29th; so that any receipts or payments on the remaining days of those months respectively shall be included in the next monthly statement; and he shall forthwith deliver a copy of such statement, signed by himself, to one of the overseers, and another to the Board of Guardians at their ordinary meeting next after the day when the same shall be made up (*a*):

Provided that the Board of Guardians or the overseers may, if they think fit, require a statement, containing the several particulars set forth in the said Form, to be made out and delivered to them respectively every week or fortnight.

The overseer who receives the statement shall enter his initials in the column against the amount stated to be paid to the overseers, if he shall have received the sum there mentioned; and both he and the clerk to the Guardians respectively shall mark on such statement the date of his receipt thereof, and preserve the copies delivered to him, and produce the same to the auditor at the next audit (*b*).

Art. 12.—The collector shall previous to each audit make out *An Unpaid Rates Statement*, containing a statement of the rates allowed during the last half-year, with the dates of their allowance, and showing the name of every person rated to the relief of the poor in respect of whom there shall be, at the end of the half-year for which the audit is being held, any arrear of the rate or rates made before that in the course of collection on the last day of that half-year, with the other particulars set forth in the *Form* in the Schedule hereunto

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(*a*) The Monthly Statement and Collecting and Deposit Book are confined to the poor rate, and no entries should be made in them with respect to separate borough and county rates.

(*b*) The Collector's Monthly Statement, which will be made up from the materials contained in the "Collecting and Deposit Book," is, in pursuance of Art. 11, to be delivered by every collector to one or more of the overseers, and by every collector appointed under an Order of the Commissioners; it is also to be delivered to the Board of Guardians. The object of this statement is to inform the overseers and the Board of Guardians of the state of the collector's account at the close of each month. The Commissioners request the particular attention of overseers and Boards of Guardians to the necessity of superintending the proceedings of persons employed in collecting the poor rates. Full opportunity for doing so will be given by the *Statement* now prescribed, and proper vigilance on the part of the local authorities may prevent loss.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

annexed. He shall submit it to one of the overseers for his signature, and shall produce the same to the auditor at the audit (*a*).

Art. 13.—In every case in which there shall be more than one collector employed in the collection of any one rate, the provisions in the several Articles hereinbefore made shall apply to the portion of such rate assigned to each collector as if such portion were one entire rate.

Art. 14.—Provided that nothing herein contained relating to the collector shall apply to a collector appointed under any Local Act by any other authority than the overseers, and provided also that where the Poor Law Board have made any special provision in respect of the making or collecting of the poor rate in any parish, the Order containing such provision shall not be rescinded or affected by anything herein contained (*b*).

General Accounts of the Union.

Clerk's Books.

Art. 15.—The clerk to the Board of Guardians shall enter from time to time at proper dates in the Minute Book of the Guardians a statement of the books and accounts inspected and examined by

(*a*) Under sect. 32 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, the overseers are liable for any money which may be lost through their neglect; and the auditor is empowered to surcharge them therewith. The object of this statement is to enable the auditor to ascertain whether any, and what amount of poor rates may have been so lost; and also, whether any poor rates remain uncollected, which are recoverable, and which ought to have been collected. It is necessary for overseers to bear this in mind, as by sect. 61 of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, every collector or assistant-overseer is bound to obey the majority of the overseers of the parish for which he acts in all matters relating to the collection of the rates; and it must, at the same time, be remembered that the responsibility of the overseers for the payment of contributions and other matters is not diminished by the appointment of a collector or assistant-overseer, whom they themselves have the power of controlling.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

Where the condition of a collector's bond was to collect and pay over to the persons entitled all monies collected, and the collector absconded: in an action by the Board of Guardians on the bond it was held that the sureties were not discharged from the bond, there being no proof of *laches* in the overseers or guardians in not detecting the irregularities of the collector. (*Mansfield Union* v. *Wright*, L. R. 9 Q. B. D. 683; 47 J. P. 228; 47 L. T. N.S. 602).

(*b*) This Article is by an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 2nd September, 1874, rescinded as regards the parish of Carshalton in the Epsom Union, and the provisions in this Order relating to collectors of poor rates are applicable to every collector of poor rates, and every deputy of any such collector appointed for that parish under the authority of the Carshalton Local Act.

him (*a*), and of all orders drawn on the treasurer (*b*), and of moneys paid or received, and all minutes relating to the allocation or division of charges, or any other pecuniary transaction of the Board of Guardians on behalf of the union, or of any parish therein; and shall insert marginal notes of reference to the folios of the respective ledgers in which the items relating to any of such orders, payments, receipts, or other transactions are entered.

Art. 16.—The clerk shall punctually enter and accurately keep the following books of account, according to the Forms and directions in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed :—

A General Ledger (*c*) in which items of the various transactions relating to the receipt or payment of moneys by the Guardians and the supply of goods, provisions, or necessaries, or the execution of works, or performance of services, on behalf of the union or of any parish therein, contained in the Minute Book, shall be entered and posted up, according to their proper dates, under the following heads of account, and such additional heads as may be or may from time to time become necessary :—

In-Maintenance (*d*).
Out-Relief (*e*).
Non-resident Poor Account (*f*).
Non-settled Poor Account (*g*).

(*a*) See Art. 25, *post*.

(*b*) See Arts. 1 and 2 of the Order of the 7th April, 1857, *ante*, pp. 309, 311.

(*c*) No entry should be made in the Ledger unless it be authorized by an entry in the Minute Book; therefore the allocation of the common charges should be recorded in the Minutes of the Guardians as having been authorized by them before they are entered in the Ledger. The allocation will of necessity be entered in the Minutes of the day after the half-year's accounts are closed, *i.e.*, some day after the close of the half-year.

(*d*) See Arts. 62 and 63, *post*, as to the words "Provisions," "Necessaries," and "In-Maintenance," and what should be included in the latter.

(*e*) See Art. 63, *post*, as to what should be included in "Out-Relief." Expenses connected with the removal of paupers to their places of settlement, and expenses connected with the removal of poor persons to or from the workhouse, should be charged to out-relief.

(*f*) See Arts. 77—80 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, pp. 94—97.

(*g*) "Non-settled Poor" are those who are residing in the union, and are relieved by the Guardians on account of other unions.

Relief declared on Loan (*a*).
Lunatics Account (*b*).
Extra Medical Fees (*c*).
Emigration Expenses (*d*).
Vaccination Expenses (*e*).
Registration Expenses (*f*).
County Rate (*g*).
Salaries and Superannuations Account (*h*).
Rations Account.
Building and Repairs Account (*i*).
Workhouse Loan Account (*k*).
Furniture and Property Account.
Provisions Account.
Clothing Account.

(*a*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 58; and Art. 7 of the General Prohibitory Order, *ante*, p. 280, and Art. 9 of the Out-door Relief Regulation Order, *ante*, p. 294.

(*b*) See 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 55, s. 6. Expenses incurred in removing lunatics to or from asylums, and expenses connected with the charging of lunatics to the county, should be charged to this account.

(*c*) See Art. 177 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 168.

(*d*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 62; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 29, and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 9.

(*e*) See 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84.

(*f*) See 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 86, s. 29; 7 Will. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 22, s. 27, and 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88, in Glen's "Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Laws," second edition.

(*g*) See 15 & 16 Vict. c. 81.

(*h*) See 27 & 28 Vict. c. 42; and 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, ss. 1, 2; 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 18; 33 & 34 Vict. c. 94.

(*i*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 24. The word "repairs" refers only to the building and fixtures.

(*k*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 24, and 32 & 33 Vict. c. 45, s. 4. Since the latter of these enactments, the repayments of workhouse loans and interest are to be charged at once to the General or Common Fund Account.

As regards any workhouse loans which come within the operation of the Union Loans Act, 1869, the Board think that although the payments of instalments and interest thereon must be charged in the ledger to the Common Fund, it will nevertheless be advisable that they should be entered as separate items and apportioned among the several parishes according to the rateable value, distinct from the other common charges; and that they should also be duly inserted in the appropriate columns in the financial statement, as well as under the separate headings for "Instalments of Workhouse Loan" and "Interest" in the Parochial Ledger, and in the Parochial List and Statement of Account. The Board add that any outstanding loans which are required to be apportioned according to the former averages will be entered in the accounts in the same manner as heretofore.—*Instr. Letter*, 22nd August, 1872.

Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account (*a*).

Parish Property Account.

Invoice Account.

Invoice Account, and if the Board of Guardians so direct, Tradesmen's Accounts (*b*).

Collectors' Account (*c*).

Treasurer's Account.

General or Common Fund Account.

General Balance.

With the respective dates of such transactions, and references to the folios of the Minute Book in which the entries relating to such transactions are contained, and to the folios of the corresponding credits and debits respectively (*d*).

He shall keep an account in such Ledger, or in a separate Ledger, as the Guardians shall direct, to be called *The Parochial Ledger* (*e*), with every parish in the union.

He shall keep another account in such Ledger, or in a separate Ledger of the same form, to be called *The Non-settled Poor*

(*a*) With regard to this account see the General Order of 4th May, 1875, *post*, issued to certain parishes in the Metropolis.

(*b*) With regard to the "Invoice Account," or "Tradesmen's Accounts," the Commissioners recommend that the invoices entered in the master's *Day Book* (Book of Receipts and Payments, *post*), should be posted, either to the credit of an "Invoice Account," or, if the Board of Guardians so direct, to the credit of separate "Tradesmen's Account," and to the debit of the "Provisions Account," the "Common Charges Account" (General or Common Fund Account), or such other proper accounts as each may require.—*Instr. Letter.*

Cod-liver oil, and other expensive medicines, chloride of lime, &c., obtained for in-door and out-door purposes, should appear in these accounts.

(*c*) See the Collectors of the Guardians' Orders, *ante*, p. 30, and Art. 17, *post.*

(*d*) If the union be in the Metropolis, it also will be necessary to keep in the ledger an "Asylum Account with the Managers of Asylums, under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867."

(*e*) The parochial ledger is intended to contain the accounts of the several parishes with the union, to the debit of which accounts are to be posted the portions of the several classes of expenditure chargeable to such parishes; and to the credit of which are to be posted the contributions paid by the overseers to the treasurer of the union, and any other sums to the credit of which the parishes may be entitled, such, for example, as balances struck by the auditors, and paid over to the treasurer, in pursuance of 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 32. The parochial ledger will be adopted in such unions only as contain a sufficient number of parishes to make it desirable to do so. In small unions it will probably be found most convenient to open accounts with the several parishes in the general ledger, as has been the custom under the former Order.—*Instr. Letter*, March, 1847.

Ledger (*a*), with every other union and parish chargeable with the relief granted to the non-settled poor in the union; and every such account shall be debited with the amounts to be charged against, and credited with the amounts discharged by, such union and parish.

He shall also keep the following books:—

1. *The Relief Order Book*, in which shall be entered the names of all persons applying for relief, whether through the relieving officer or directly to the Board, with a minute of the order made on such application in each case and the particulars set forth in the Form in the said Schedule (*b*).
2. *The Order Check Book* (*c*). This book shall be kept according to the Form so named, and shall contain all orders given by the Guardians for provisions, stores, repairs, and for other articles of

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(*a*) See Arts. 77—80 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, pp. 94—97. The Commissioners think that it may be found convenient in unions, in which there are accounts for relief to non-settled poor against many other unions, to keep such accounts in a separate ledger, so that the account against each of such unions for several years may appear at one view, and also be separated from the general accounts of the union advancing the relief.

With regard to the necessity for keeping the Parochial Ledger, and the Ledger for Non-settled Poor in separate books, the clerk will take the directions of the Board of Guardians. No extra trouble will be imposed upon him by the mere separation of the books.—*Instr. Letter*, March, 1847.

(*b*) If relief committees shall have been appointed for districts in the union (see the Form for Relief Committees Orders), the proviso in Art. 24, *post*, will apply to the Relief Order Books kept by such committee.

The Relief Order Book is to contain entries of those cases in which the Board of Guardians order relief to be given, or allow relief provisionally given by the relieving officers. It will not be necessary that minutes of any orders for relief entered in this book should be entered also in the ordinary minute book, but minutes may be made therein referring to the particulars recorded in this book; care should be taken that the entries in this book correspond with those in the *Application and Report Book*, on which it is a check, the latter being ordinarily in the custody of the relieving officer.—*Instr. Letter*, March, 1847.

Art. 16 (1) applies where the relieving officer gives a provisional order for relief under Art. 88 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 101. Such relief is to be confirmed by the Guardians; but relief in cases of sudden or urgent necessity is given upon the sole responsibility of the relieving officer, and does not require confirmation by the Guardians.

(*c*) This book is to be used in every case in which orders are given by the Board of Guardians for articles to be supplied, or for work or repairs to be done.—*Instr. Letter.* The order of the Guardians for the supply of goods must precede all expenditure; and no officer has authority to order goods of any description, and afterwards to obtain the confirmation of the Guardians of his act. It will be observed that the language of this Article is general, and that it applies to all goods, &c., supplied to the Guardians. Further with regard to this Article, see note to Art. 41 (fifthly), of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 76.

work, and notes of such orders, and forms of the invoices to accompany commodities supplied, or to be delivered when work is done; such orders, when signed by the clerk, together with the form of invoice, shall be detached from the said book, and issued to the tradesman or other persons dealt with or employed, to be returned and disposed of in the manner described thereon; and the notes, certified by the clerk's initials, shall be retained in the said book.

3. *The Pauper Classification Book*, in which, at the end of every half-year shall be entered, in the columns appropriated for that purpose, the number of persons of each class relieved during the half-year, and the other particulars set forth therein (*a*).

4. *The Petty Cash Book* (*b*), in which shall be entered promptly, and in the order of date, an account of the sums received by the clerk for petty disbursements, and of the sums, not exceeding £5 each, paid by him thereout by direction of the Board of Guardians or on his own authority in any case of urgency, which account shall be balanced quarterly, and laid before the Board of Guardians at their ordinary meetings, and the clerk shall submit and account for the same to the auditor at the time of the audit.

Collector of the Guardians (*c*).

Art. 17.—Every collector of the Guardians shall keep punctually

(*a*) This book is to be made up from the statistical portion of the In-door and Out-door Relief Lists, the Non-Resident Poor Accounts and the Medical Relief Books. The number of paupers belonging to each parish of the several classes relieved in the half-year being brought together in this book, will constitute the materials for making up the *Statistical Statement* (*post*, p. 386) which the clerk, by Art. 30, is required to transmit to the Local Government Board. See Arts. 28 & 29, and the notes at the foot of the form.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847. It should also include lunatics in asylums or licensed houses. The auditor should direct his special attention to this book, especially to the second and third groups of paupers, and the explanatory notes printed at the foot of the form. With regard to the classification of children, it is to be observed that those who are under sixteen years of age should be classed with their parents. Those who are above sixteen should be classed as paupers independently of their parents.

(*b*) A corresponding account with the clerk should also be opened in the Union Ledger. In this account the clerk will be liable to be dealt with by the auditor in like manner as any other accounting officer. As to the clerk's liability to account to the auditor, see note to Art. 40, *post*, p. 393. If a cheque be drawn and given to the clerk to pay bills under £5, both the cheque and the payments which he may so make, should be entered in his petty cash book. Of course, if the clerk neither receives nor pays moneys, he need not keep a petty cash book.

(*c*) See the Collectors of Guardians Order, *ante*, p. 30.

and accurately a book according to the Form set forth in the Schedule (C.) hereunto annexed, and shall duly enter therein all sums received and all sums paid by him. This account he shall balance quarterly. He shall give in respect of all moneys received by him a receipt according to the Form in the said Schedule.

Treasurer's Book.

Art. 18.—The treasurer of the Guardians shall keep, punctually and accurately, a book according to the Form set forth in the Schedule (D.) hereunto annexed, in which shall be entered an account of all moneys received and paid by him on account of the Guardians. He shall balance this account quarterly, and shall cause the book to be laid before the Board of Guardians once every month, or oftener if required by the said Guardians to do so, and before the auditor at the time of the audit (*a*).

IN-DOOR RELIEF.

Workhouse Accounts.

Master's Books.

Art. 19.—The master of every workhouse of the union shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books and accounts, according to the Forms and directions in the Schedule (E.) hereunto annexed.

1. *An Inventory.* In this book shall be entered a list of all the fixtures, furniture, utensils, bedding, house linen, and other effects in the workhouse, and the stock and other like property belonging to the Guardians in the workhouse, and on the workhouse premises (not included in the provisions, clothing, farm, necessaries and miscellaneous accounts), and every particular relating to the use, sale, or disposal thereof; and such book shall

(*a*) It would be contrary to this Article for the Treasury to keep more than one account with the Guardians, as, for instance, a Building Loan Account, and a General Account; all the moneys he receives on account of the Guardians must be placed to the same general account.

As to balancing the account quarterly, see, however, Art. 203, No. 3, of the Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 190.

be completed from time to time by the entry of articles purchased or otherwise obtained, and of articles condemned as worn out sold, or otherwise disposed of, by the direction of the Board of Guardians.

Art. 19.—2. *The Admission and Discharge Book* (*a*). In this book shall be kept an account of every pauper admitted into and of every pauper discharged from the workhouse, which account shall be balanced weekly, or if the Board of Guardians so direct, daily.

Where the Guardians direct a separate book to be kept for an account of the admission and discharge of vagrants relieved in the principal or auxiliary workhouse, the same shall be kept in the Form set forth in the said Schedule; and when any vagrant shall have been relieved in any such workhouse for the space of twenty-four hours and is not then discharged, or where he shall be previously taken into some other ward of the workhouse, his name shall be transferred to the admission and discharge book as in the case of any other pauper.

3. *The In-door Relief List*, in which shall be entered, in respect of each parish of the union, the names of the paupers admitted therefrom, with the number of days in each week of the half-year during which each such pauper has been in the workhouse, and the other particulars set forth in the Form (*b*).

4. *The Abstract of the In-door Relief List*, in which shall be entered the aggregate number of days in each week of the half-year passed in the workhouse by the paupers admitted from each parish, and of the vagrants, and the total number of such days in respect of all the parishes in the union, for each week and for the half-year.

5. *A Day Book*, in which shall be entered the amount of the invoices of all goods delivered and bills for all work done at

(*a*) This book is so arranged as to show the numbers in the workhouse at each meal, of the several classes into which paupers are distributed in the "Daily Provisions Consumption Account." It will show also the number attached to the pauper's own clothes when they are put aside upon his admission, and also marked on the clothes given out to such pauper. Under the same number his name will be found in the "Clothing Register Book."—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

(*b*) See the Provisions of the Religious Instruction Order of 23rd August, 1859, *ante*, p. 319.

the workhouse, together with the several particulars relating thereto, in the Form in the Schedule set forth. The entries shall be made on the dates of the deliveries and receipts respectively, and this book shall be made up weekly.

The invoices and bills shall be entered and numbered in the order in which they are received, and shall be filed and preserved in the same order (*a*).

Art. 19.—6. He shall also keep an account, to be termed *The Master's Account of Receipts and Payments*, according to the Form in the said Schedule, in which shall be entered all moneys received and paid by him on account of the said Guardians under their proper dates. He shall balance this account once every month, or oftener if required to do so by the Guardians; and for all moneys received by him he shall give a receipt from a *Receipt Check Book* in the Form in the said Schedule set forth (*b*).

7. *A Quarterly Summary of the Day Book* shall be made and completed quarterly according to the Form in the said Schedule; provided that the Guardians may, if they see fit, dispense with the keeping of so much of this summary as contains the entries under the separate names and trades.

(*a*) This book is provided in order that the master may record all the invoices of goods supplied, and of work done at the workhouse. By Art. 25 the clerk is required to examine the entries in this book, and to see that all the goods supplied are carried by the master to the proper accounts in his books. It will be the clerk's own duty to carry them to the proper accounts in the ledger.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847. The cash transactions of the master will be entered in his Receipt and Payment Book. The master should on no account obliterate or interfere with the number which the invoice bears on its delivery to him, but should add a second number for the purposes of the Day Book. All provisions, of whatever kind (see Art. 62), including wine, spirits, or beer, should be entered in the Day Book, in the column headed "provisions;" and when wine, &c., is given out to the sick, the quantities will be mentioned in the Workhouse Medical Relief Book, and be from thence carried into the Provisions Consumption Account.

With reference to this Article see also Art. 208, No. 21 of the Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 215.

When an order is not wholly executed and a ticket is sent containing the particulars of the articles delivered, the ticket may be treated as an invoice and should be entered, and the particulars entered in the Day Book on the day of delivery.

When neither an invoice nor a ticket is sent, the master should insert in the Day Book, the date and name and trade at the time of delivery, and complete the entry as soon as he receives the invoice. In such a case he should apply to the contractor for the invoice or ticket in order to enable him to complete the entry without delay.

(*b*) See Art. 20, *post*, as to the Farm Account.

Art. 19.—8. *The Daily Provisions Consumption Account.* In this account shall be entered the number of paupers of the several classes at each meal in the workhouse, and the quantities of the principal articles of provisions daily consumed by them. In this account may be shown the allowance claimed by the master in respect of waste or unavoidable loss in the preparation or distribution of the provisions, and the quantities of any provisions supplied for any extraordinary occasion (*a*).

9. *The Weekly Provisions Consumption Account.* In this account shall be entered the quantities of the principal articles of provisions consumed by the paupers in the workhouse, and also the quantities taken from the stores for the officers and servants of the workhouse, in each week, and those supplied on extraordinary occasions or in out-door relief, if any (*b*).

(*a*) This account is to facilitate the ascertaining of the quantities of the several principal articles of cooked or prepared provisions required, according to the diet table, for each meal; and also to record these quantities together with the quantities of the articles in the form in which they are received into the house, that is, in their raw or unprepared state. It is essential that the master should record the actual consumption of the raw provisions taken out of store and not returned thereto, rather than enter as the quantities consumed a mere weekly estimate or calculation made with reference to the diet table.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

As regards waste in the distribution of provisions, if it arises notwithstanding all due care and attention in the distribution, a reasonable allowance should be made for it. As to allowances for waste, see *post*, pp. 396, 397.

(*b*) This account is prescribed for the purpose of collecting together, in weekly totals, the quantities in their raw or unprepared state, of the several articles which appear by the "daily" account to have been used during each week. The weekly entry for such of the sick as *have not the ordinary house diet*, will be checked by the diet and the amount of extras, every article of which for the week should be entered opposite each name in the Workhouse Medical Relief Book. The blank columns in that book may be used for the entry of the articles of an ordinary kind not mentioned in the printed headings.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

Though the Forms as set forth in this Order are framed to meet the common ordinary supply of relief, and the master's books apply to the supply of provisions to the in-door poor, there is nothing to prevent the introduction of other matters into the books, where provisions are supplied to other paupers. The Commissioners see no objection to the master inserting the quantity of provisions given out of the workhouse stores during every week for out-door relief in the weekly provisions consumption account, after the entry for the sick, and in such case the total to be carried to the "Provisions Receipt and Consumption Account" will consist of the quantities consumed in the house, and that consumed in out-door relief; or, if it be considered more convenient, an intermediate total, showing the quantity of provisions consumed in the house, might be made. To that must then be added the amount expended in out-door relief, and the gross total will then go on, through the provisions receipt and consumption account, and quarterly summary of provisions received and consumed; the value of the whole amount when

Art. 19.—10. *The Provisions Receipt and Consumption Account.* In this account shall be entered the quantities of the several articles of provisions received and consumed weekly, and the quantities on hand at the commencement and end of every week, and the other particulars in such Form set forth (*a*).

11. *A Quarterly Summary of Provisions received and consumed.* This summary shall be made up from the said Provisions Receipt and Consumption Account, and shall be completed quarterly.

12. *A Quarterly Balance of the Provisions Account.* In this account shall be entered the total quantities and values of the several articles of provisions received and consumed in the quarter, and also the quantities and values of the several articles in store at the beginning and end of the quarter, and the other particulars set forth in the Form in the Schedule; and the same shall be submitted to the Visiting Committee or some member thereof when so made up and balanced, who shall enter a memorandum at the foot of the account certifying to the same having been submitted to them or one of them (*b*).

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carried to the ledger will, as heretofore, be distributed between in-maintenance and out-door relief, according to the separate amounts. (9 O. C. N.S. 130).

The day of admission and day of discharge of a pauper from the workhouse, as shown by the Admission and Discharge Book, should both be reckoned in charging the cost of the maintenance of paupers.

(*a*) A considerable saving of time and labour to the master will be effected by requiring the calculations of the money value of the quantities of the several articles entered in this account to be made quarterly instead of weekly.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

(*b*) This Form is similar to that of the "Provisions Receipt and Consumption Account," excepting that money columns are added for the purpose of introducing the calculations referred to in the notice of that account. Should this account not balance on the first trial, it will at once be seen, by comparing the columns of totals, in reference to which article the error has arisen; and by tracing backwards the entries relating to that article, the error will readily be detected.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

With regard to this Article, see the Order of 16th February, 1869, *post.*

The object of Art. 19, Nos. 12, 15, and 19, is to secure that the accounts should be submitted to a member of the committee, and that such submission should be recorded in each account. This Article has now, however, been amended by the General Order of the 16th February, 1869, *post.*

It will be noticed that Visiting Committees in the Metropolis have also certain duties to perform under the Out-relief Distribution Order, dated 27th February, 1875, *post.*

In the Report of the Superintendent of Admiralty Contracts (ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 2nd July, 1872, Sessional Paper, 275) relative

Art. 19.—13. *The Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Account* (*a*). In this account shall be entered a statement of all the articles of clothing materials and of bed and house linen (not made up), from time to time received into the workhouse, and the several particulars of their conversion, and otherwise set forth in the Form in the Schedule (*b*).

14. *The Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account* (*a*). In this account shall be entered on the one side the several articles of clothing received from tradesmen or made up in the house, and on the other side the several articles given out, together with the numbers marked thereon.

The articles shall, before they are given out, except when they are given out to the paupers quitting the workhouse or relieved out of the workhouse, be marked on the inside with the name of the union, and, as far as practicable, be numbered in suits, so that all the articles of a suit shall bear the same number.

The numbers shall begin with No. 1 (*a*), and follow each other consecutively ; but whenever any article shall have been condemned or cut up for use in mending other articles, or supplied to paupers quitting the workhouse, its number may be marked on another article of the same description, the previous number thereon, if any, being obliterated (*c*).

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to the system of supply of provisions and stores for workhouses, it is stated "that the rule of the Poor Law Board which requires the Guardians to hold a survey of stock in the master's hands in the week following the close of each quarter, and to compare the result with the remains per ledger, is practically inoperative. Books cannot possibly be closed within that time and a balance struck ; supplies come and go in the interval between the end of the quarter and the day of survey, and these disturbing causes render it next to impossible for the Guardians to say what quantity of goods were actually in store on a given day within the specified week. The thing could be done, but only by an expenditure of trouble beyond that which Guardians can be expected to take.

(*a*) See the Order of 16th February, 1869, *post.*

(*b*) This book will be in the nature of a *Dr.* and *Cr.* account of every article of material for clothing and bed and house linen. The account will be debited with the several articles of materials supplied to the workhouse from time to time, and credited with the quantities of such materials from time to time converted into clothing or bed and house linen.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

(*c*) The number of articles of clothing of each description purchased, or made up in the House, is to be entered in the proper column of this account, when purchased or made up, in the same manner as the number of articles is entered in the present "Clothing Receipt Book." In reference to the expenditure of clothing, a different system to that hitherto pursued is introduced. It will be seen that clothing is to be numbered in suits before it is given out. A suit for a

Art. 19.—15. *The Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Account and The Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account* shall be made up, balanced, and compared with the stock in store at the end of every half-year by the master, in the presence of the Visiting Committee or some member thereof when the accounts of the union are closed, as hereinafter mentioned, and at such other times as the Board of Guardians may require, and to these accounts the like memorandum shall be entered as in the quarterly balance of the Provisions Account (*a*).

16. *The Clothing Register Book.* In this book shall be entered, under the number marked on the suit of clothes given out to each pauper admitted into the workhouse, the name of the pauper, together with the dates of his or her admission and discharge; and a ticket bearing such number shall be attached to the pauper's own clothes.

In addition to the number marked on the clothes, the master shall insert in the said book a number to indicate the size of the suit.

The Guardians may, if they see fit, dispense with the keeping of this book (*b*).

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man will probably consist of one coat, one waistcoat, one pair of trousers, two shirts, a pair of shoes, two pairs of stockings, one hat, and two handkerchiefs, all of which will bear the same number. When a suit is given out, the number marked thereon is to be entered in the column appropriated for that purpose, and the number of articles of each description comprised in the suit is also to be entered in the proper columns. This account being balanced at the end of the half-year, will show the numbers to the several new articles remaining in store.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

It sometimes happens that a pauper in the workhouse is destitute of clothing, and cannot be discharged without a fresh supply. In such a case, if the Guardians order clothing to be given to the pauper, it should be supplied from the workhouse stores, and the cost charged in the In-Maintenance Account. If the Guardians should order the relieving officer to give the clothing and he obtains it from the workhouse stores, he should enter it in his out-door relief list, and the master should discharge himself with the supply accordingly.

(*a*) See Art. 19, No. 12, and note thereon, *ante*, p. 375.

(*b*) At the head of the several columns of this book, numbers will be inserted beginning with number 1, and following each other consecutively; and when a suit of clothes is given out, the name of the person to whom it is given, with the date of his admission, will be entered under the number marked on the suit. In addition to this number another number indicating the size of the suit, is to be inserted in the space set apart for it. When the person to whom the suit was given out is discharged, the date of his discharge is to be entered, and such entry will show that the suit is available for any other person whom it may fit; and the name of the other person to whom the same suit is given out will be entered under the previous name. When any article of a suit is worn out, another article of the

Art. 19.—17. *The Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account.* In this book the master shall enter punctually, according to the proper dates, all articles, goods, and materials received by him for use or consumption in the workhouse, other than provisions, clothing, materials for repairs, and such articles as are entered in the Inventory Book or the Farm Account. He shall also enter therein the consumption of such articles, goods, and materials in respect of the workhouse, the paupers, and the officers and servants of the workhouse, as the case may be. This account shall be kept weekly, unless the Guardians shall, in cases where the workhouse is licensed to hold less than one hundred inmates, authorize its being kept monthly. It shall be kept in the Form in the said Schedule (E.) hereunto set forth.

18. *A Quarterly Summary of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account* shall be made by the master at the end of every quarter from the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account, according to the Form in such Schedule.

19. *A Quarterly Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account.* In this account shall be entered the total quantities and values of the several articles, goods, and materials received and consumed in the quarter, and also the quantities and values of the same in store at the beginning and end of the quarter, in the Form set forth in the said Schedule, and shall submit the same to the Visiting Committee or some member thereof when so made up and balanced, who shall enter a memorandum at the foot of the account certifying to the same having been submitted to them or one of them.

Art. 20.—When the Guardians think proper to require it he shall keep an account to be termed *A Farm Account*, in which he shall enter, under the correct dates, items of all articles, stock, implements, seeds, and other matters received by him for the use of the land belonging to the workhouse, or maintained thereon for consumption in the work-

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same size and description is to take its number, and be substituted for it. This article will, of course, be entered in the Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account, in the manner already explained. The number should on no account be stamped on a conspicuous part of the garment, but it should be so placed as not to be visible when the garment is worn. —*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

house; and all payments made and all sums received by him on account thereof, or of the produce of such land and stock.

This account shall be kept in such form as the Guardians shall prescribe, and shall be balanced by the master quarterly, or oftener, if the Guardians so direct. It shall be laid by him before the auditor together with the other books of the master (*a*).

Art. 21.—When there is a dispensary in the workhouse or an assistant officer appointed to take charge of the medicine and medical appliances, the master shall enter into his day book such medicines and medical appliances when received by him under the head of dispensary, and the dispenser shall keep an account of his receipt, and the consumption or disposal of such medicines and medical appliances in a book to be framed according to such form as the medical officer of the workhouse shall recommend and the Guardians shall order to be adopted, and he shall submit the same to the auditor at the time of the audit for examination, and shall be answerable for the correctness of such account and the entries therein (*b*).

Art. 22.—So much of this Order as relates to the duties of the master of the workhouse shall be applicable to and be binding upon the matron of any workhouse not having a master, and also to and upon the matron or other person having the charge of any workhouse during the temporary absence of the master, or any vacancy in the office of master.

Out-door Relief.

Relieving Officer's Books (*a*).

Art. 23.—The relieving officer shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books and accounts, according to the forms and directions in the Schedule F. hereunto annexed:—

(*a*) It is imperative that this account should be balanced quarterly; but the master's account of receipts and payments (Art. 19, No. 6, *ante*, p. 373) must be balanced monthly.

(*b*) Art. 22, Nos. 17 to 21 are for the first time introduced into the Order of Accounts. Forms of Farm Account and Dispenser's Book may be obtained from the publishers.

(*a*) In some few extensive unions and parishes an officer, termed "Pay Clerk of the Poor," is appointed, under the authority of an Order of the Poor Law Board, or Local Government Board; as to which see the form for Pay Clerk of the Poor Orders, *post*.

1. *The Application and Report Book.* In this book shall be entered every distinct application made from time to time through the relieving officer for relief, and such of the particulars therein set forth as, on making the requisite examination into the circumstances of the case, he shall collect, as well as the medical relief or relief in kind (if any) already given by the relieving officer at his discretion, or reported to him to have been given by an overseer, or any medical aid given to a woman in labour by the medical officer without an order (*a*).

A note of the decision or direction of the Board of Guardians shall be inserted at the meeting of the Board, and authenticated by the initials of the chairman or clerk, in the column contained in the Form for this purpose.

Where any application is made to the Board of Guardians directly, and the Board order any relief to be administered by the relieving officer he shall enter in this book the particulars of the case as he shall obtain them, and the same shall be dealt with

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(*a*) One cause of a lax administration of out-door relief, the Local Government Board say, is the imperfect manner in which applications for relief are often presented by the relieving officer to the Guardians. This remark is intended to point amongst other things to the frequent omission to enter in the proper column of the Application and Report Book the names of the relatives of applicants for relief who are legally liable for their support; and, in order to show the importance of insisting upon this information, the Board may mention that cases have occurred in which the mere inquiry as to the relatives of the applicant has at once led to the withdrawal of the application for relief. Another illustration of laxity is the practice of issuing tickets on shopkeepers in urgent cases between the meetings of the Guardians, and the omission to state on the tickets and enter in the Application and Report Book the articles so ordered and given. Sometimes these tickets have been known to be given where the Guardians meet fortnightly, to the value of as much as 14*s*. In all cases of emergency it is the duty of the relieving officer, after careful investigation, to specify the precise articles required for the relief of the applicant, and when this precaution is neglected, experience shows that serious abuse too often follows.—*Mem.:* Local Government Board, February, 1878.

Further, the Board say that, the Guardians need scarcely be reminded of the broad and general principle of the English Poor Law, viz., that no person has a claim to relief from the rates, except in case of actual destitution. To ensure relief being strictly limited to the class for whom it is intended, it is only requisite that those who are entrusted with the administration of the law should, by diligent and minute inquiry, ascertain the exact condition and circumstances of each applicant: and to enable the Guardians to do this effectually it is essential that they should have the aid of competent and painstaking relieving officers, whose districts should not be so extensive as to preclude them from visiting each recipient of relief at his own home, and at frequent intervals, in conformity with the regulations of the Board. An adherence to these simple requirements has been the main cause which has led to such gratifying results in those unions where pauperism has been so largely reduced.—*Mem.:* Local Government Board, February, 1878.

in all respects as when the application is made to himself in the first place (*a*).

Art. 23.—2. *The Out-door Relief List.* In this book shall be entered, in one of the Forms in the Schedule set forth, the sums of relief in money, and the value of relief in kind, given by the relieving officer to or for each pauper relieved by him in each week. The entries shall include only relief given to the pauper himself, or to some person properly authorized to receive it, and shall be made after the relief has been actually so given, and not before or otherwise. In this book shall also be entered, in the proper columns, the number of individuals of any of the several classes relieved in each case, and the other particulars in the Form in the Schedule set forth. The relieving officer shall enter up this book every week, and shall complete the same at the end of every half-year, taking care that no pauper appear in such relief list more than once in the half-year, unless there shall be some alteration in the circumstances of the case (*b*).

He shall also keep a book, to be termed *The Out-door Relief List for Vagrants*, in which shall be entered the relief in money and kind given by him to every person relieved by him as a vagrant

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(*a*) The notes at the foot of the Form contain full instructions as to the manner in which this book should be kept. A fresh entry of each pauper's case should be made in this book on each fresh application for relief, though no essential variation in the particulars of the case may have occurred since the making of the previous entry. When an inmate of a workhouse wishes to apply for out-door relief, the application should be made to the relieving officer direct, and by him brought before the Board of Guardians. This may be done by the workhouse master referring the inmate to the relieving officer in the first place; or the Guardians, on the master reporting the case, may direct the relieving officer to receive the application, and bring it, with the necessary particulars, before the Guardians at the next meeting.

The column in the book "Date when Order Made," should be filled up by the relieving officer.

The column "How long Resident in the Union, &c.," should be filled up according to the fact as known to the relieving office. He need not consider any question of break of residence.

Expenses incurred in the removal of pauper lunatics to asylums should not be entered in this book, but in the "Receipt and Expenditure Book."

(*b*) The form of the Out-door Relief List shows that it should be kept parochially, one page or if necessary more, being appropriated for each parish, and the totals of the males, females, and children should be added at the foot of each page.

or casual pauper. He shall keep this book weekly, with the particulars, and according to the Form and Instructions in the same Schedule set forth, and shall enter the total of the expenditure for each week in the corresponding week in the out-door relief list. Any assistant relieving officer who administers relief to vagrants must supply this information to the relieving officer, and be responsible for its correctness (*a*).

Art. 23.—3. *The Abstract of the Out-door Relief List.* In this form shall be entered the names of the several parishes, and against them the total amount of each week's relief, in respect of the paupers resident therein, according to the out-door relief list. It shall be made up against each ordinary meeting of the Guardians, and shall remain in the custody of the clerk (*b*).

4. *The Receipt and Expenditure Book* (*c*). In this book the relieving officer shall keep, in the *Form* so named in the said Schedule, an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him, and of all tickets or orders for relief in kind issued by

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(*a*) The cases of vagrants should be entered either in the "Application and Report Book," or in the "Out-door Relief List" for vagrants; and if sent to the workhouse, this should be noted in the column headed "Nature of Relief." Relief given to them in the workhouse should be entered by the master in the workhouse books, and not by the relieving officer in his "Out-door Relief List." As the relieving officer is only required to enter the relief which he himself gives to vagrants, he is not required to take cognizance of relief to vagrants given by overseers in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 54. The overseers must enter such relief in their own accounts, and take the decision of the auditor upon it.

If an order be given by the relieving officer for the admission of a vagrant into the casual wards of the workhouse, the case should be entered in his Application and Report Book.

(*b*) This abstract is to be made up at the meeting of the Board of Guardians and left in the custody of the clerk, in order that he may possess a duplicate of the out-door relief account against each parish, in the event of the "Out-door Relief List" itself being lost or destroyed.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

(*c*) The weekly accounts in money and in kind will not be entered separately in the "Receipt and Expenditure Book," as will appear by the "Out-door Relief List" from which they are posted. The relief in money and in kind which are carried out separately in the Out-door Relief List at the end of each quarter, will be entered separately in the quarterly *Summary* in which the relieving officer's money account, and account of relief in kind, will be balanced separately.

With regard to relief to *Non-Resident* and *Non-Settled* poor, it should be observed of *Non-Resident* relief that it is of two kinds—namely, that which is paid through the relieving officer of the Board allowing it, and that which is paid by an order on the treasurer or other means, as prescribed by the Commissioners. In the first case

him, and also of all articles received and given out by him for the relief of the out-door poor in each parish in his district; and shall balance such account weekly. In this book the relieving officer shall also enter at the end of every quarter's account, *a Summary of Receipts and Expenditure* for the quarter.

Art. 24.—Nothing herein-contained shall affect the forms of the books of accounts kept by the pay clerk where any such officer shall act under the Order of the Poor Law Board, nor affect the provisions contained in any Order of the Poor Law Commissioners or the Poor Law Board, whereby the Guardians are empowered to appoint committees to receive applications for relief.

EXAMINATION AND CLOSING OF ACCOUNTS.

Art. 25.—On the day next before every ordinary meeting of the Board of Guardians, or on the day of such meeting, but previous to the meeting, the clerk shall examine the Master's Day Book, and shall compare the entries of invoices and bills with the invoices and bills themselves, and shall see that all the goods supplied and works done are carried by the master to the proper accounts, and shall certify the correctness of the same by his initials. He shall also compare the entries of payments in the Master's Receipt and Payment Account with the vouchers, and ascertain that the master

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the pauper's name will appear in the "Out-door Relief List," as a matter of course, and will be charged by the relieving officer to the parish in the same manner as relief to a resident pauper. In the second case, the relieving officer will have nothing to do with the matter, and the relief will ultimately be a credit to the treasurer, and a debit of the parish against which it is charged in the "Parochial Ledger."

Non-Settled Relief, so far as it appears in the accounts of the union, by the officers of which it is advanced, will be entered in a separate account, in the "Out-door Relief List," by the relieving officer who pays it, and will not be carried into any account against a particular parish. Accounts should be opened in the "Out-door Relief List" for the several unions to which the non-settled poor in the relieving officer's district belong; and the relief of such poor should be entered in such accounts in the same manner as the relief to the settled poor is entered under their several parishes.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1867.

Payments made by relieving officers in conveying lunatic paupers to and from lunatic asylums should be entered in this Book (see 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, ss. 77 and 80); and, indeed, all money which the officer may receive from or on behalf of the Guardians, and from whatever source the receipt may come.

has debited this account with all sums received by him, and produces proper vouchers for all payments made by him, and shall inspect the other books required to be kept by the master by this Order, so as to ascertain that they are duly kept in proper form and with due regularity.

The clerk shall also, at the same time, examine the weekly account in each relieving officer's Out-door Relief Lists and Receipt and Expenditure Book, so as to ascertain the accuracy of the entries therein, and that the relief has been given in accordance with the orders of the Guardians by comparison with the relief order book, and shall certify the correctness of the same by his initials.

The clerk shall report to the Guardians at the said meeting the result of his examinations.

And the master and the relieving officer shall respectively, subject to any direction of the Board of Guardians, present their books and accounts to the clerk for his examination on such day as aforesaid (*a*).

Art. 26.—The overseers of every parish, and every collector acting for any parish shall make up and balance to the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September in each year, all such books as they are required, by the Act passed in the 8th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "*An Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England*," to deposit for the inspection of the ratepayers at some house within the parish seven days at least before the audit (*b*).

(*a*) All that the clerk is now required to do in reference to the master's accounts, is to see that he has made the proper entries in the "Day Book," and has given credit in the proper books and accounts for all the goods supplied at the workhouse. The examination of the relieving officer's accounts the Commissioners have considered indispensable. The examination, however, both of the master's and the relieving officer's accounts may now be made on the day, or on the day before the day of the Guardians' meeting.—*Instr. Letter*, 17th March, 1847.

At the clerk's examination of the accounts of a relieving officer he should require vouchers for all payments taken credit for, as in the absence of vouchers he cannot certify to the correctness of the accounts. The vouchers will, of course, be returned to the officer to be produced to the auditor, and also to the Guardians, in accordance with Art. 216 of the Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 243. Further, with regard to this Article see note (*a*) to Art. 202, No. 2 of that Order, *ante*, p. 183.

(*b*) See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. The accounts are to be deposited seven clear days, *at least*, before the audit; and this, according to legal construction, excludes the day of deposit and the day of audit.

Art. 27.—All the accounts of the union and of the officers of the union shall be closed at the end of every half-year, that is to say, up to the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September in each year, inclusively, when such days occur at the end of the week established by the practice of the union, and at other times at the end of such week first completed next after such days respectively. And the several officers keeping such accounts shall forthwith lay, or cause to be laid, their respective accounts so closed before the Board of Guardians (*a*).

The "balancing" a poor rate involves the filling up and casting of the several collecting columns of the rate book; but a rate when it is balanced is not necessarily closed, inasmuch as a rate is not "closed" until the total amount, exclusive of the sums legally excused or irrecoverable, have been collected, or until a new rate has been made, the arrears of the former rate being brought forward in the new rate.

(*a*) See Art. 67, *post*, as to the definition of "the period of the week." Whatever be the day of the week for the closing of the accounts "established by the practice of the union," that will be the day for the closing of the accounts of the half-year.

Art. 20 of the former Order of Accounts was to be understood as having reference to the meeting of the Guardians, in which cases the accounts are closed up to the day of such meeting. This course the Board consider to be the more correct, and at the same time the more convenient; and they recommend that it should in future be adopted in all cases. But it must be observed that where the meetings of the Guardians are held fortnightly, the week's accounts should be closed at the end of the half-year, although there be no meeting of the Guardians in the week.—*Instr. Letter*, 15th March, 1856.

The week should terminate on the day preceding the meeting of the Guardians, and the Poor Law Board think that it is in every respect most convenient that the week should so terminate (as indicated in Art. 67, *post*), and that it is competent to the Guardians to establish this practice. The day of meeting of the Guardians is always to be excluded; and the whole of the union officers should close their accounts on the same day. Items of receipt and expenditure occurring after the date at which the accounts are closed should not be inserted in those accounts, but should go into the accounts for the following half-year.

The following tables, extracted from Mr. Lloyd Roberts' Exemplification of the mode of keeping accounts under this Order, set forth the dates upon which the accounts of unions, and of the officers of unions, must, for future half-years, be commenced and closed according to the provisions of Arts. 27 and 67 of the Order:—

FIRST TABLE—MICHAELMAS HALF-YEARS.

Commencing with	Will end with	Number of weeks in each Half-year.
March 26	September 30	27
,, 27	October 1	27
,, 28	,, 2	27
,, 29	,, 3	27
,, 30	,, 4	27
,, 31	,, 5	27
April 1	September 29	26

SECOND TABLE—Lady-Day Half-Years.

Commencing with	Will end with	Number of weeks in each Half-year.	In Leap Years.	
			Will end with	Number of weeks in each Half-year.
September 30	March 30	26	March 29	26
October 1	,, 31	26	,, 30	26
,, 2	,, 25	25	,, 31	26
,, 3	,, 26	25	,, 25	25
,, 4	,, 27	25	,, 26	25
,, 5	,, 28	25	,, 27	25
,, 6	,, 29	25	,, 28	25

Art. 28.—The master of the workhouse shall, at the end of every half-year, allow each relieving officer to inspect the in-door relief list for the half-year last expired.

And each of the relieving officers shall, forthwith, after the end of the half-year, inspect the names entered in such in-door relief list, and shall write his initials in red ink against the name of every pauper who shall have been entered in the out-door relief list in the course of the said half-year.

Art. 29.—The clerk or medical officer in possession of the district medical relief books shall, at the end of every half-year, allow each of the relieving officers to inspect such books; and each of the relieving officers shall forthwith inspect the names in such books, and shall write his initials in red ink against the name of every pauper who shall not have received any other than medical relief during the half-year then last closed.

Art. 30.—The clerk shall, at the close of each half-year, prepare in duplicate, from the accounts of the union,—1. A Statistical Statement, showing the number of paupers of all classes actually relieved in the course of the last half-year, and the other particulars, according to the Form and directions in the Schedule (B.) set forth; and—2. A Financial Statement, showing the account of the receipt and expenditure of the union for the last half-year, together with the then outstanding liabilities, in the *Form* in the said Schedule (B.) set

forth ; which statements the clerk shall submit to the auditor at the time of his auditing the union accounts (*a*).

The auditor, if satisfied of the correctness of such statements, shall sign the same ; and the clerk shall forthwith transmit one copy of each statement to the Poor Law Board, and preserve the other copy for the Board of Guardians (*b*).

Art. 31.—The clerk shall, as soon as he shall receive notice from the auditor of the day or days appointed by him for the auditing of the half-yearly accounts of the union, and the several parishes comprised therein, cause the following notice to be affixed on the external gate or door of every workhouse in the union, and at some other place or places where union notices are usually affixed, and shall continue the same so affixed until the audit is completed :—

"———UNION.

"Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly Statement of the accounts of this union, together with the *Relief Order Book* and the *Ledger*, will, on the day of be deposited at ; and such Statement and books will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by any owner of property or ratepayer in the said union, at any reasonable hour in the day-time, when the Board of Guardians is not sitting, until the

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(*a*) The half-yearly Financial Statement heretofore has shown only the receipts and expenditure by the Guardians for the half-year. The Board have thought it right that henceforth this statement shall also show the liabilities of the Guardians outstanding at the end of the half-year to which the statement relates. They have often felt that the ratepayers have not received the full information of the financial state of their union when, though they learnt the amount of money received by the Board of Guardians and that which had been expended, they had no information as to the amount of outstanding liabilities due from the union. The Statute 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49, has tended greatly to check the running on of debts and claims against the Guardians ; and the Board trust that this new form of Financial Statement will still further aid in the desirable end of keeping the charges incurred by the Guardians within the year for which they are elected to act as such.—*Instr. Letter*, 22nd January, 1867.

The memorandum at the foot of the Statistical Statement, "number of different cases attended by the medical officers," &c., the clerk should set out from the medical officer's books.

In the metropolis, the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 18, s. 3), requires that each Board of Guardians shall deliver by post or otherwise, to each vestry in the union, within one month after the audit, one or more copies of the half-yearly Financial Statement of the Guardians as audited.

(*b*) With regard to this Article, see the General Order of the 27th June, 1870, *post*.

day of ; and that on the last-mentioned day, at the hour of the Accounts of the Union will be audited by the auditor of the district comprising this union, at when and where every such owner of property or ratepayer, who may have any objection to any matter contained in the above-mentioned accounts, may attend, and prefer his objection, and the same will be heard and determined by the auditor.

"Dated

"Clerk to the Board of Guardians."

Art. 32.—The clerk shall, three clear days (*a*) before the day appointed for auditing the union accounts, deposit the said half-yearly statement of the accounts of the union, together with the Relief Order Book and Ledger, in the Board-room of the Guardians of the union, or such other place as the Board of Guardians may appoint, and shall permit the said statement, book, and ledger to be inspected, examined, and copied by any ratepayer or owner of property in the union in the presence of the clerk or some other person approved of by the Board of Guardians, at any reasonable hour in the day-time, when the Board of Guardians shall not be sitting, after the said statement, book, and ledger shall have been so deposited, and previous to the day appointed for the auditing of the accounts of the union.

Art. 33.—In case the auditing of any of the union or parish accounts shall be adjourned for any longer period than from day to day, the clerk, on receiving from the auditor notice thereof, shall affix, in manner aforesaid, notice of the time and place of such adjournment, and of the accounts remaining to be audited, as often as such adjournment shall be made.

Art. 34.—Every master of a workhouse shall, within seven days after the end of each half-year, insert in the proper columns according to the *Form* in Schedule (B) named the *Parochial List and Statement of Account*, for every parish in the union, or with the consent of the Board of Guardians in a separate list containing similar columns, to be called the *List of In-door Poor*, the name of every pauper admitted from every such parish who shall have been relieved in the work-

(*a*) *i.e.*, exclusive of Sunday, if it intervenes.

house during the whole or any part of the previous half-year, together with the number of days each pauper has been maintained in the workhouse; and every relieving officer shall, within fourteen days after the end of each half-year, enter in the proper columns of the said *List* for every parish in his district, or with the consent of the Board of Guardians, in a separate list containing similar columns, to be called the *List of Out-door Poor*, the name of every pauper contained in the out-door relief lists and district medical officer's books for the previous half-year, together with the amounts of relief in money and in kind given to each pauper.

Such parochial lists, when filled up by the master and relieving officer respectively, shall be delivered by them to the clerk, who shall examine the entries made therein, and shall certify to the accuracy thereof by his signature. The clerk shall also make out, in the form given at the foot of such parochial list, a complete statement of the account of every parish with the union and shall date and sign the same (*a*).

Art. 35.—The relieving officers of the union shall, within thirty days after the end of each half-year, under the direction of the Board of Guardians or of the clerk, deliver a copy of each of such lists and statement for every parish in his district to the overseers thereof, who shall lay the same before the next vestry meeting, and preserve the same with the parish papers.

Art. 36.—The salaries of the several officers of the Guardians, whether for the full quarter or for any portion thereof, shall be paid at the several quarters ending at the usual feast-days in the year, namely Lady-day, Midsummer-day, Michaelmas-day, and Christmas-day; and where an officer is paid according to a poundage or similar rate, the amount shall be calculated by the Guardians at those several quarter-days upon the amount which the said Guardians shall ascertain to have been collected or earned by such officer in the quarter then ended; provided, nevertheless, that in the case of any officer whose duty it is to render accounts to the Board of Guardians

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(*a*) With regard to this Article, see the General Order of 27th June, 1870, *post*. See also the General Order of 14th February, 1878, *post*, as to the printing and circulating of weekly lists of paupers in the metropolis.

or auditor, such officer shall submit his accounts for the quarter in question to the Guardians before such payment, and further it shall be competent for the Guardians to defer in whole or in part the payment of the salary or other compensation of any such officer until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall be forthwith paid (*a*).

Art. 37.—Where any officer shall be entitled to be paid any extra fees or emoluments, he shall make out his account thereof quarterly according to the above-mentioned days, and lay the same before the Guardians on those days, and his claim shall be deemed to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month next following such quarter-day, provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, pay the same before the expiration of such month.

Auditing of Accounts.

Art. 38.—The auditor shall audit the accounts of the union and of the parishes comprised therein, once in every half-year ; that is to say, as soon as may be after the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September, respectively. Provided always, that if the auditor shall be required by the Poor Law Board, to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or of any portion of the accounts of the union or any parish therein, in addition to the ordinary audit, at any time between such two days, all the provisions herein-contained, with reference to the ordinary audit, shall, as far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit (*b*).

(*a*) In the case of a collector of poor rates, his Collecting and Deposit Book is the account which he should submit to the Guardians under this Article.

By a General Order dated 22nd December, 1871, *post*, the Local Government Board have enabled the Guardians to pay their officers' salaries monthly.

The Board have had under their consideration the practice, now for some time adopted by them, of sending, for the information of the auditors, an extract from letters addressed to Boards of Guardians, sanctioning the salaries of Poor Law officers. As the clerk is required to preserve and produce to the auditors documents of this nature, the Board think it unnecessary, in future, to continue the practice referred to, and you should, therefore, inform the clerk of every Board of Guardians in your district that he will be required to produce to you all letters addressed to him, after this period, assenting to the appointment of an officer and sanctioning his salary.—*Circular of Local Government Board to District Auditors*, 10th March, 1874

(*b*) The Poor Law Commissioners, in their instructional letter, state that a mere knowledge of accounts is only a small part of the requisite accomplishments of an

Art. 39.—The auditor in respect of every ordinary audit shall give to the clerk to the Guardians fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place on and at which he intends to commence the audit of the accounts of the union, and of the parishes therein (*a*).

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auditor. It is necessary that he should have a complete knowledge of the statutes and authorities by which the expenditure of the poor rates is regulated, and the Poor Law Commissioners' rules, orders, and regulations, and be able to make sound and legal inferences from these authorities, so as to determine their effect in special cases. Some acquaintance with the law of contracts is necessary, and, above all, a large experience of the nature of the pecuniary transactions of the Guardians, overseers, and other accountable officers, without which it is impossible for him to exercise his important function of ascertaining, as he is bound to do in every case, the reasonableness of every item. To come to correct conclusions in such matters, it is obviously impossible without a knowledge of the terms upon which transactions on the like scale and condition are usually effected. It may be added, with reference to the above, that, as a general rule, it is not desirable that an auditor should express any opinion as to the payment out of the poor rates of any expenses which may afterwards come before him at an audit, and in regard to which he may then have to give his decision. It forms no part of his duty to give advice to union or parish officers as to the legality of any particular expenses which they may contemplate charging in their accounts; and as his advice, if given, may embarrass him in his subsequent proceedings, it is advisable that he should in general abstain from expressing any opinion upon an item of expenditure except at the audit, when he must decide as to the legality or otherwise of the charge.

When an auditor has concluded his audit and has made a disallowance or surcharge, he has no authority to supersede or set aside such disallowance or surcharge either directly or indirecty. If his decision is erroneous, it cannot be annulled except upon appeal either to the Court of Queen's Bench, under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 35, or to the Local Government Board, under section 36; and such appeal can only be made by the person aggrieved.

(*a*) There is nothing in 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33, or in the Order of Accounts, which prevents the auditor from giving notice of audit, before the 29th of September and 25th of March respectively; but the notice ought to be given so as to allow sufficient time for the accounts to be made up and closed. The 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91, s. 7, further provides that the notice of audit shall be published in a newspaper circulating in the union. The expenses attending these advertisements are repaid to the auditors by the Poor Law Board. The salaries of the auditors are also paid by the Poor Law Board out of the Consolidated Fund.

The notice of audit to be given to the overseers fourteen days before the audit under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33, is as follows:—

POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1844.
(7 & 8 *Vict. c.* 101.)

NOTICE OF AUDIT.

——— Union.

To the Overseers of the Poor or other Officers employed in carrying the Laws for the Relief of the Poor into execution in the Parish or Township of ———

I, the undersigned, Auditor of the district within which the above-named union is situate, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I have appointed the AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNTS of the said union, and of the parishes therein comprised, for the half-year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , to be held on the day of , 18 , at o'clock in the forenoon, *at*

the Board Room of the Guardians of the said Union, when and where you are required to attend, and produce your Books of Account, Rate Books, and Vouchers.

You are also required to have your RATE BOOKS and other accounts made up and balanced, *seven clear days* before the day fixed for the audit, and to deposit them, for the inspection of all persons liable to be rated to the relief of the poor, at the house of a churchwarden, overseer, collector, or assistant overseer, or at some other house within the parish. You are likewise required to affix, at the usual place or places of giving Parish Notices, notice of the time and place of audit as above notified by me, and of the place where the Rate Books and other accounts are deposited; which books shall on each of such days be open between the hours of 11 and 3 to the inspection of every person liable to be rated to the relief of the poor. Any default on your part, in respect of the several matters above mentioned, will subject you to a Penalty of Forty Shillings.

Out-going overseers must pay the balance due from them to the succeeding overseers, and produce their receipt for the same at the audit.

Dated this day of , 18 .

District Auditor.

OVERSEERS are required to produce at the audit:—

The Rate Books, with the columns properly filled up, cast up, and balanced.

The Rate Receipt Check Books, with the date of payment in each case inserted in the counterfoil.

The General Receipt Check Book.

The Overseers' Book of Receipts and Payments, duly filled up, balanced, and signed by the churchwardens and overseers.

The Balance Sheet in Duplicate, duly filled up, and

Receipts and Vouchers for all payments made by the overseers.

The Banker's Pass Book (if any).

The copies of the Monthly Statements received from the assistant-overseer or collector.

They are also requested to produce all Agreements made with, and Notices given to, them relative to the payment of the rates by owners, under the provisions of "The Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 41).

It will, also, be convenient if there be produced at the audit—

The Valuation and Supplemental Valuation Lists.

ASSISTANT-OVERSEERS AND COLLECTORS are, in addition to the above, to produce,—

The Warrant of Appointment, if appointed by justices,

The Book of Monthly Statements,

The Collecting and Deposit Book,

The Instalment Rate Receipt Check Book (if any),

The Unpaid Rates' Statement, and

A Certificate or Proof that each of the sureties named in the bond is living and is not bankrupt or insolvent.

It is requisite that one at least of the overseers whose accounts are to be audited, shall personally attend the audit, as well as the assistant-overseer, or collector (if any).

N.B.—It may be convenient for the overseers to know, that according to the arrangements of the audit, the accounts of the within-named parish, township, or place, will not be called for before o'clock in the noon.

When the Local Government Board shall require an auditor to hold an extraordinary audit of the accounts of any Guardians or overseers, or of any officer, whether still continuing or upon his resignation or removal from office, such audit shall be deemed to be an audit within the meaning of the several Acts relating to the audit of the accounts of the poor rate, and may be held after three days' notice thereof given in the usual manner. (29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 6).

Art. 40.—The officers of the union and the overseers and officers of the parishes therein, who by law are bound to account to such auditor, shall attend at the time and place appointed by him for the audit of their accounts, and shall submit to the auditor all books, documents, appointments in writing, contracts, bills, orders for payment, receipts and other vouchers containing or relating to their accounts, together with the Banker's Pass Books where the overseers keep their accounts with a banker; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any owner of property or ratepayer interested in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not, in the judgment of the said auditor, interfere with the audit (*a*).

The auditor who shall be authorized to audit the accounts of any Guardians, overseers, or officers, may at any time, when authorized or required by the Local Government Board so to do, inspect the accounts and books of account of any Guardians, overseer, or any officer liable to account to him; and any such Guardian, overseer or officer who shall thereupon refuse to allow him to inspect the same, or shall obstruct him in such inspection, or shall conceal any such account or book for the purpose of preventing such inspection, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds, to be recovered as a penalty under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, and to be applied to the use of the parish or union for which such Guardian, overseer or officer respectively shall act. (29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 7).

It is necessary that notices and advertisements of special audits to be held under his Article should be given in all respects as in the case of ordinary audits. (7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33).

(*a*) The clerk to the Guardians is not ordinarily an "accounting officer;" but if he be entrusted with money to pay petty cash accounts, he is bound to render an account of his payments, and in so far would be an officer bound to account to the auditor. As to the clerk's petty cash account, see Art. 16, No. 4, *ante*, p. 370.

Amongst other books, the auditor may call for the production of the Overseers' Bankers' Pass Book, for the purpose of verifying the entries in the Collecting and Deposit Book. The pass book is not, however, a book of account which the overseers are required to deposit for the inspection of the ratepayers under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33.

With regard to the attendance of the officers at the audit, it is to be observed, as regards the overseers, that the assistant-overseer, if there be one, may attend the audit of the accounts of the overseers on their behalf, but that it is competent for the auditor to require the attendance of one or more of the overseers; and he should, as a rule, require the attendance of at least one of them. If the overseers refuse or neglect to attend, having had due notice or a summons to attend, they are liable to a penalty under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33. He may also allow an overseer to attend by deputy, but he should only do so in exceptional cases. Art. 202, No. 2, of the Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 183, and this Article, prescribe the clerk's duty in this respect.

The following observations may be appropriately introduced:—The churchwardens and overseers make the poor rate, and must collect it themselves or by the duly-appointed collector. If they collect it themselves, each is answerable for the sum which he receives, and this sum he may either keep in his own hands or pay into a banker's at his own risk. If the parish officers agree to keep a joint

Art. 41.—In auditing the accounts, the auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form; that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority; and he shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account; and he shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made; and he shall reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant, shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss, and shall disallow and shall strike out such payments as are contrary to the order, rules, and regulations of the Poor Law Board, or are not otherwise authorized by law (*a*).

Art. 42.—When he disallows any payment, or surcharges any sum upon any person he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or so soon as the arrangements for the business of the audit will permit.

Art. 43.—He shall examine and collate the several books and papers of account of the several accounting parties, and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other,

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account at a banker's for this purpose, they may open such account in whatever name they agree upon, and may respectively pay in the money which they individually receive to that account. Parochial accounts are generally kept in the names of the churchwardens and overseers, but there is no law to compel this course to be adopted.

(*a*) In strictness, the duty of the auditor under this Article is to ascertain not merely whether the payments for which the officers take credit were directed or sanctioned by proper authority, but also whether the facts of such payments having been made be established by adequate vouchers. (66 O. C. N.S. 68). The 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91, s. 8, requires notice to be given by the auditor to any person (not being an accounting officer) before he shall surcharge such person in respect of any improper payment which he may have authorized, so that such person having received the notice may appear before the auditor and defend his act. If the notice required by the statute be omitted to be given, any surcharge which the auditor may make upon the person intended to be affected by it will be null and void.

"Disallow and strike out," *per* Mr. Justice Blackburn in *Reg.* v. *City of London Union, Easter Term*, 1862, 26 J. P. 295, "does not mean that you are to draw your pen through it (the item); but it means that you are to express in words that you do disallow it, and cause it to be struck out. It is not requisite to strike out the figures if he (the auditor) writes by the side of them 'disallowed.'"

where such balance may be required; but in the case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in the account of any officer he may require such officer to correct the same, and such officer shall make the necessary correction, and the auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected. But if such officer shall refuse to do so, the auditor shall himself make the correction, and report the circumstances of the case to the Poor Law Board.

Art. 44.—He shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the overseers or the officers rendering the same at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall state the balance in words at length, and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date to the audit, and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due he shall, as far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of account, which shall be free from other writing (*a*).

Art. 45.—He shall at each audit compare the balance sheets hereinbefore directed to be delivered to him by the overseers of every parish, with the entries in the books of receipts and payments of the overseers; and having certified by his signature or initials at the foot of such balance sheets that it is in conformity with the said book, shall deliver one duplicate of such balance sheets to the clerk to the Board of Guardians, who shall preserve it, together with the other balance sheets of the same half-year, with the books and papers of the Guardians, and shall deliver the other to the overseers (*b*).

Art. 46.—The auditor shall receive any objection made by a ratepayer or any person aggrieved against the accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objection and make a decision respecting the same, stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge (*c*).

(*a*) With regard to the mode of certifying balances, see 11 & 12 Vict. c. 91, s. 5.

(*b*) See Art. 2, *ante*, p. 357.

(*c*) The auditor's decision, if it be adverse to the objection, may afterwards be appealed against. See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, ss. 35, 36.

Art. 47.—If he shall doubt the correctness of any account, or any item or charge in any account, he shall require the officer rendering the account, or any other person holding or accountable for any money, books, deeds, or chattels relating to the poor rates or the relief of the poor, to appear before him, and shall call upon such person to produce any accounts, books, or papers which he may lawfully require; and he shall examine such officer or person as may then appear, and such accounts, books, or papers as may be produced before him, respecting such account, item, or charge (*a*).

(*a*) If it be necessary for the purpose contemplated by this Article that the audit should be adjourned, or if on any other account it should be necessary to adjourn the audit, the adjournment should be to a day certain, and never *sine die.*

The following Table of average waste in the consumption of workhouse provisions in each of certain unions in the same county may be useful as a guide to what ought to be allowed as waste.

Unions.	Waste in the lb.		
	Bread.	Butter.	Cheese.
A	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
B	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,
C	1 ,,	1¼ ,,	1 ,,
D	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,
E	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,
F	2 ,,	1½ ,,	1¼ ,,
G	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,
H	1 ,,	1 ,,	1¼ ,,
I	½ ,,	1 ,,	
K	2 ,,	1½ ,,	1¼ ,,
L	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,
M	1 ,,	2 ,,	1 ,,
N	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,
O	1¼ ,,		
P	2 ,,	1¼ ,,	1¼ ,,
Q	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,
R	1 ,,	1 ,,	1 ,,

Ordinarily, each pound of flour in baking into bread will yield 1 lb. 5½ oz. of bread, and barley-meal will yield 1 lb. 8½ oz. of bread. A sack of flour weighs 280 lbs., and flour of the first quality will produce about 90 to 96 4 lb. loaves per sack. Inferior flour will not produce more than 80 to 86 4 lb. loaves per sack.

According to actual experiments carefully superintended, the following results have been obtained in bread-making in a union workhouse :—

56 lbs. of barley-meal, when baked, produced 81 lbs. of bread, being an increase of 44·64 per 100 lbs.

28 lbs. of wheat-flour, when baked, produced 35 lbs. of bread, being an increase of 25 lbs. per 100 lbs.

The yield of bread will, however, vary according to circumstances, such as the quality of the flour used, the nature of the oven, and the skill of the baker.

It has been found, taking the aggregate of bakings in union workhouses in a district, that 1,629 pounds of wheat-flour produced 2,054 lbs. of bread, or an increase of 26·13 per 100 lbs., and that 716 lbs. of barley-meal produced 942½ lbs., or an increase of 31·63 per 100 lbs.

In making allowances for waste, the master should be guided by the results of actually weighing the food before it is cooked or served out, and not by entering an assumed average allowance for waste. In no case should he compensate errors in his previous accounts by making other erroneous entries for the purpose of neutralizing the errors.

As regards waste in liquids the following extract from a letter from Mr. A. G. Chamberlin, the auditor of the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire District, will be useful :—

"With reference to waste in liquids, an auditor has some difficulty in arriving at actual waste. Both wines and spirits require closely looking into, and from what information I have been able to gather as to the mode of dealing with waste at different institutions, I am persuaded, there must necessarily be waste, if honestly given out, and I should not hesitate to allow as much as 5 per cent. for ullage, spillage, and evaporation, where claimed by a master whose general administration was honest and careful. In some parts the *ounce* is not strictly adhered to, but a *glass* is the measure given, therefore it is difficult for a hard-and-fast line to be drawn. I would, however, recommend Boards of Guardians to purchase one of Sikes' hydrometers, and to contract for all supplied at a *given strength,* say—.

French Brandy...	10	under Proof,	at per Gallon.
Irish and Scotch Whisky ...	12	do.	do.
Rum	12	do.	do.
Raw Gin	17	do.	do.

"The master of the workhouse could then *test* the strength of the spirits by such hydrometer at the time of delivery and measuring off at the workhouse, whilst the Guardians or auditor, knowing the quality of spirits contracted for, would be able to test the same at any time they might think it necessary. If brandy is bought at 10 under proof, and is acknowledged by the master to be of that strength when received, but afterwards should be found on testing to be 20 under proof, the auditor would be justified, I take it, in surcharging the master with the 10 per cent. loss, or such loss or diminution can only be accounted for, either by evaporation (through carelessness), or the addition of other fluids, to make up the bulk for brandy which may have been abstracted. The same rule will hold good with other spirits, always taking care that such spirits should be supplied in a raw state, as the introduction of too much saccharine matter prevents the proper action of the hydrometer. All spirits should be kept in a cool cellar, and in stone bottles ; the evaporation, of course, is according to the temperature. A pint of spirits bought at the strength already quoted would weigh 18 ounces and measure out 20."

Different modes of accounting by workhouse masters for wine and spirits received and distributed by them are adopted in different places ; in some, the account being kept in "bottles" and "glasses," and in others, in "pints" and "ounces." In the latter cases, there is a further diversity of practice, as in some places the "pint" is reckoned to contain 20 "ounces," and in others only 16 ; moreover, in some unions the workhouse master, instead of making any claim for waste, accounts only for some number of "ounces," less than 20 to the "pint" ; in some unions 16, in others 18. The practice of accounting for no more than 16 ounces seems to have arisen from the difference between the old wine measure, which was in use before the passing of the 5 Geo. IV. c. 74, and the imperial measure, which was established by that Act. The effect of the practice, however, is to secure an allowance, in lieu of a charge for waste, of 20 or 10 per cent. respectively, where no more than 16 or 18 ounces are accounted for. It is, however, desirable that an uniform system should be adopted, and that the whole of what is received by the workhouse masters should be accounted for, the loss in distribution being entered as waste.

Art. 48.—If the auditor find that any money, goods, or chattels belonging to the union, or any parish therein, have been purloined, embezzled, wasted, or misapplied (*a*), or that any deficiency or loss has been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any officer or other person accounting, and shall surcharge (*b*) such officer or person with such amount or value in his account, he shall submit a statement of such surcharge to the Board of Guardians as soon as he conveniently can do so.

Art. 49.—The auditor having audited the several accounts in the ledger, shall sign a certificate at the foot of the balance-sheet therein, to the following effect:—

"I have examined the several accounts of which the foregoing is the balance-sheet, and I have compared the several payments credited to the treasurer with the vouchers, and I hereby certify that the entries appear to be correct and legal. And that [when the balance in the treasurer's book does not agree with the balance in the ledger], subject to the explanation below [the difference to be explained at the foot of the certificate], the balance of the treasurer's account, viz., £ , agrees with the balance which by his own book appears to have been in his hands at the time of closing such account; and I find from the information laid before me that the amount of the outstanding liabilities of the union at that time was £ .

"Dated (Signed) *Auditor.*

And in the other books the auditor shall enter a certificate of his having audited the same, and sign and date the same (*c*).

(*a*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 97.

(*b*) See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 32.

(*c*) The certificate at the foot of the account in the Receipt and Payment Book will be a sufficient compliance with this provision as regards that account.

The signature of the auditor may, it seems, be impressed with a stamp. In the case of *Bennett* v. *Brumfitt*, L. R. 3 C. P. 28; 37 L. J. C. P. 35; 17 L. T. N.S. 213; 16 W. R. 131; 1 H. & P. 407, where notice of objection to a voter's name being on the register, the signature of theobjector was engraved in *fac-simile* on a stamp, and impressed on the notice of objectionby the objector, *per* Bovill, C.J. "it was clear that such a signature would be a good signature under the statute of frauds and under the Wills Act, and he was of opinion that it was also a good signature under this statute (6 Vict. c. 18, s. 17). The signature in every case was made not by the hand alone, but by some instrument. It was written either with a pen or a pencil, or a brush, and he could see no distinction between using a stamp by the personal hand of the maker of the signature, and using a pen or a pencil, or a paint brush. If written with a pencil, it could not be contended not to be his signature, and so if written with a paint brush. It was the act of the party, and to his (the C.J.'s) mind, was his signature." Willes, J. concurred.

Art. 50.—The auditor shall, at the close of each audit of the accounts of the union, transmit to the Poor Law Board statements in the *Forms* in the Schedule (G.) hereunto annexed of the books directed by this Order to be kept by the overseers, collectors, and union officers, showing which is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Poor Law Board,and shall deliver copies thereof to the Board of Guardians (*a*), and shall send to the Poor Law Board a certificate in the form therein contained in respect of each union, and of the parishes therein, where he finds that there has been no default.

Art. 51.—The auditor shall, at the close of every audit of the accounts of the union next after the 25th day of March in every year, transmit to the Poor Law Board a statement, in the *Form* in the said Schedule (G.), setting forth the name of each union officer, collector of poor rates (*b*), vestry clerk (*c*), and other officer in the union required to give security, and whether such security, together with any certificate or proof that each of the sureties named therein is living, and is not bankrupt or insolvent, was produced to him at such audit, or the security is otherwise in force; and also in the column headed "observations," stating any defects which he may discover in such securities.

And the auditor shall, at the close of such audit, deliver a copy of such statement to the Board of Guardians (*d*).

(*a*) The provision which requires the auditors to send to the Board of Guardians copies of these reports, is suspended for the present. See the Suspensory Order, *post*.

(*b*) This will apply to the bond of an assistant-overseer. (See Art. 60, *post*, p. 402.)

(*c*) The bond of a vestry clerk appointed under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57, is not exempt from stamp duty under 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, as it is not an appointment made in pursuance of an order of the Poor Law Board issued under that Act.

(*d*) Art. 51 is rescinded as regards certain parishes by an Order dated 5th May, 1877, *post*, and other provisions made.

By the Order for the appointment of a vestry clerk under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 57, the Local Government Board require that the auditor of the district comprising the union shall, in the statement which he may be required by any General Order to transmit to the Local Government Board, of the securities of the officers of the union, include the name of the vestry clerk for the parish for the time being (together with the particulars in such General Order required), and shall report thereon to the Board of Guardians of the union, in like manner as therein set forth with reference to the securities of other officers.

The Local Government Board feel that the Guardians will doubtless take any

Art. 52.—The personal representatives of an officer accountable under this Order, dying before the half-yearly audit of his accounts, shall, so far as they may be by law required, account, in conformity with the provisions herein-contained in the place of such deceased officer; and all regulations affecting the accounts of such officer shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the accounts of the personal representatives of such officer (*a*).

Art. 53.—If any person, being clerk to the Board of Guardians, treasurer, master of the workhouse, collector appointed by the Guardians, or relieving or other officer of the said Guardians, accountable under this Order, shall resign his office or be removed therefrom before the audit of his accounts shall have been held and closed, such person shall lay before the Board of Guardians, at a time to be fixed by them, a true and complete account of all moneys, matters, and things committed to the charge of, or collected, received, held, or distributed by such person on behalf of the union or any parish therein, in such form as he would have had to produce them before the auditor at the end of the current half-year, if he had so long continued in office; and shall deliver over all balances, books, papers, matters, and things in his hands, to the Board of Guardians, or to the person whom they may appoint to receive the same; subject always to the liability of such person to account to the auditor at the next audit, and without prejudice to the power of the auditor to allow or

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steps which may be necessary for the protection of the ratepayers from loss in case of any default on the part of the officers, and they, therefore, have determined in future to leave with them the responsibility of procuring and maintaining proper security from such of their officers as are required either by statute or the regulation of this Board to give bonds. Although the Board do not intend in future to correspond with the Guardians on the subject of the reports made by the auditors respecting officers' securities, they do not propose to dispense with the necessity of your making such report for their information, as required by Art. 51 of the General Order of Accounts.—*Circular of Local Government Board*, 10th March, 1874.

(*a*) If an accounting officer die after the audit, the auditor's certificate cannot be enforced; but if there should be default on the part of the officer, so as to operate as a forfeiture of his bond, the loss may be recovered from his sureties. No certificate made against the legal representative of a deceased officer in respect of any disallowance or surcharge can be enforced by the auditor. The auditor should, however, audit such accounts as may be rendered by the personal representatives of the deceased, and certify the balance due upon the face of those accounts, which will be recoverable from the sureties if it be not paid.

disallow the account of such person or any charge therein, or to surcharge him in respect of any charge to which he might be liable.

Art. 54.—Every person voluntarily undertaking to fulfil either wholly or in part the duties of any officer affected by this Order, shall, so far as relates to the accounts prescribed by this Order to be kept or presented by any such officer, keep and present such accounts in the same form and manner as any such officer is by this Order directed to keep and present such accounts.

Art. 55.—The clerk shall, at all reasonable times, at the request in writing of any owner of property or ratepayer in the union, permit him to inspect the statements of the union or parish accounts in the possession of the Guardians for the twelve months prior to the last audit (*a*).

And in reference to the purchase and custody of books and papers for the accounts, we hereby order and direct as follows :—

Art. 56.—The proper books and papers of account for the clerk, the master of the workhouse, the medical officers, and the relieving and other officers of the union, shall be purchased by the Board of Guardians, and paid for out of their common fund. Those required for the overseers or collector of the parish shall be paid out of the poor rate of the parish.

Art. 57.—The books and papers of account belonging to the Guardians in current use shall, except where special provision is otherwise made, remain in the custody of the proper officers accounting, and shall be produced and exhibited at the ordinary meetings of the Guardians and whenever else the Board of Guardians may require their production, as well as on other lawful occasions.

Art. 58.—The books and papers of the Guardians containing the accounts which are closed, shall be deposited for safe custody with such person, and at such a place as the Board of Guardians may from time to time direct (*b*).

(*a*) This Article does not give a right to inspect the books of accounts, but only the *Statements*, and it does not apply to the separate bills and accounts of the Guardians. As to a *mandamus* to inspect parish accounts, see *Ex parte* Briggs, 1 E. & E. 881 ; 28 L. J. Q. B. 272.

(*b*) The Guardians have entire control over the books and papers of the union, and when they have accumulated to such an extent as to cause inconvenience in finding proper depositories for them, the Guardians may, if they think fit, cause such of them as appear to be of no further use to be sold as waste paper ; care should, however, be taken that no books (such as the Minute Books, Ledgers,

And in reference to the meaning of certain words used in this order, We hereby order and direct as follows:

Art. 59.—Whenever the word "overseers" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to mean overseers of the poor and churchwardens, so far as they are authorized or required by law to act in the management or relief of the poor, or in the collection or distribution of the poor rate in any parish, and to apply to the majority of the whole body of churchwardens and overseers or of the overseers only, as the case may be.

Art. 60.—The term "collector" in the construing of this Order shall be taken to apply to any person appointed under any Act of Parliament, or any Order of the Poor Law Board, to collect the rates for the relief of the poor in any parish or parishes, whether such person shall be designated collector of poor rates or assistant-overseer, or be called by any other name whatever, or the collector of the Guardians, as the context shall require.

Art. 61.—Whenever the word "parish" is used in this Order, or in any other Order issued by the Poor Law Board, it shall be taken to apply to any place for which a separate poor rate shall or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

Art. 62.—The word "provisions" shall include all articles of food specified in the Dietary Tables or supplied in rations to the officers and servants of the workhouse, or expressly ordered for any inmate upon the recommendation of the medical officer. The word "necessaries" shall include all articles supplied to any inmate specially, either by way of nourishment or as stimulant, or in bodily relief, which are not entered in the provisions account.

Registers, the Relief Lists, the Workhouse Admission and Discharge Books) which may partake of books of record, and may be required by way of legal evidence at any time hereafter, should be parted with. The clerk has no authority to destroy any of the union papers without the direction of the Board of Guardians, and such direction should be duly recorded in the best Minute Book, and the papers specifically mentioned in the minute. The best course to pursue in such a case is for the Guardians to appoint a committee of their number, to ascertain, with the assistance of the clerk of the union, what books and documents should not be longer preserved. All the official correspondence of the Guardians should, however, be carefully preserved; and the most convenient course will be to have such correspondence from time to time bound in volumes, with an index prefixed to each of names and subjects. Where there is a public office provided for the clerk all the books and documents belonging to the Guardians should be kept there, and not at his own private office or residence.

Art. 63.—The word "in-maintenance" shall apply to all the expense incurred in and about the maintenance, treatment, and relief of the paupers in the workhouse exclusive of the repairs and furniture of the workhouse, and the salaries, remuneration, and rations of the officers and servants, but inclusive of the charges for apprentice fees, outfits, burials (*a*), and the necessary expenses incurred in the warming, cleansing and lighting the workhouse, and otherwise keeping it fit for daily use. The word "out-relief" shall apply to the cost of all relief, schooling, and other expenses incurred in and about the paupers relieved out of the workhouse, exclusive of the salaries of officers and the charges for relief stations.

Art. 64.—Whenever the word "Chairman" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to mean any person acting as chairman for the time being.

Art. 65.—Whenever in this Order any Article is referred to by its number, the Article of this Order bearing the number referred to shall be taken to be signified thereby.

Art. 66.—Whenever in this Order the word importing the singular number or the mascular gender only is used, it shall be taken to include and apply to several persons as well as one, and to females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 67.—For the purposes of this Order, except where otherwise provided, the year shall commence on the twenty-sixth day of March in every year, and the period of the week shall be deemed to include the seven days which commence on the day of the week in which the meeting of the Board of Guardians is held, unless there is anything in the context inconsistent with such interpretation.

(*a*) The cost of in-door funerals should be defrayed by the Guardians, and not by the master of the workhouse or relieving officer.

When the Guardians claim repayment from another union of the cost of relief given to a pauper in the workhouse, such claim should be confined to the cost of "In-Maintenance," as defined by this Article.

"Outfits" include whatever clothing is lawfully given to a pauper on quitting the workhouse, whether it consists of an entire suit or of particular articles of dress.

The cost of necessaries entered in the column headed "consumed on the workhouse" should be charged to in-maintenance, and the cost of the necessaries consumed by the officers and servants should be charged to the account of "rations," and thence to the common fund.

SCHEDULE (A.)—Containing the Forms of the Parish *The Rate*

Form of heading to the "Rate."

An assessment for the relief of the poor of the parish of in the count of , and for other purposes chargeable thereon, according to law, made this (*b*) day of , in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , after the rate of in the pound (*c*).

No.	ARREARS.		RATE.								
	Due, or if excused.	If excused, write the word "excused."	Name of Occupier.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property rated.	Name or Situation of Property.	Estimated extent.	Gross Estimated Rental.	Rateable Value.	Rate at—in the Pound.	Amount of Rate assessed upon and payable by the Owner instead of the Occupier, by virtue of the Statute or Statutes in that behalf.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	£ s. d.						A.R.P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Totals.											

Form of Declaration at the foot of the "Rate."

We declare that adding the columns 11 and 12 together, the total of the above rate amounts to the sum of pounds shillings and pence.

We, do declare the several particulars specified in the respective columns of the above rate to be true and correct so far as we have been able to ascertain them, to which end we have used our best endeavours: *or* We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that one of us, or some person on our behalf, has examined and compared the several particulars in the respective columns of the above rate with the valuation list made under the authority of the Union Assessment Committee Act of 1862, in force *in this parish*, and the several hereditaments are, to the best of our belief, rated according to the value appearing in such valuation list.

————————, *Overseer.*
————————, *Overseer.*
————————, *Churchwarden.*
————————, *Churchwarden.*

(*a*) See Art. 1, *ante*, p. 355. In their Circular of Instructions with referenceto 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, the Poor Law Board have suggested a form of Poor Law Book, slightly modified from this Form.

(*b*) The date of the Rate is the day when it is allowed by the Justices. (32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, s. 17.)

(*c*) To give effect to sects. 14 and 15 of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, it will be necessary to add to the Title of the Rate which is prescribed by the schedule to 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 96, the following words, or others to the like effect, "which is estimated to meet all the expenses for the above purposes which will be incurred before the day of next." And if the rate is to be paid by instalments, the following words, or words of similar purport should be added, "and which rate we declare to be payable by equal instalments [or by the following instalments, that is to say, shillings pence in the pound, and shillings pence in the pound], to be paid respectively at the following dates, that is to say, on the day of and on the day of ."—*Instr, Letter*, 23rd November, 1869.

Accounts to be kept by *the Overseers and Collectors.*

Book (*a*).

COLLECTION.						
			Uncollected at Balancing this Book.			
				Irrecoverable at Balancing the Book.		
					Otherwise not Recoverable.	
Recoverable Arrears of former Rates.	Total Amount to be Collected.	Amount actually Collected.	Recoverable Arrear at Balancing the Book.	Amount legally excused.	Amount.	Causes.
13	14	15	16	17	18 (*d*)	19
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	

(*d*) Rates reduced on appeal under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 39, s. 1, should be inserted in this column, with the necessary explanation in column 19.

As regards hereditaments for which the owners are rated instead of the occupiers, under section 4 of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 41, the full amount assessable in respect of every rateable hereditament should be shown separately in column 11. Then, provided there are no recoverable arrears of former rates, the sums which might be entered in columns 12, 14, 15, and 18, as to each hereditament of an owner may be grouped together in each column in respect of all such hereditaments for which the owner is liable to pay as are assessed at the same page of the book. In this way there may be entered in one sum in column 12, the total amount actually payable by the owner, after making the proper allowance or allowances in respect of the hereditaments for which he is liable to pay, and which are assessed at the same page of the rate book; in column 14 there may be entered the total of the amounts entered in column 11 in respect of the same hereditaments; in column 15 the sum collected; and in column 18 the whole amount of the allowance or allowances to which the owner is entitled in respect of the same hereditaments.

With respect to the mode of filling up the money columns of the rate book, so far as regards hereditaments for which the owners are rated instead of the occupiers under section 4 of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, the Local Government Board say that they have recently had the subject again under their consideration, and that they do not think it requisite that the two abatements or allowances to owners, provided for by that section, should be shown separately in the rate book. They consider that the full amount assessable in respect of every hereditament should be shown sepatately in column 11, and that that amount increased by the arrears of former rates, if any, should also be shown in column 14, except in a case in which the hereditament is unoccupied, and the owner has not agreed to pay the rate, whether it is occupied or not. The entry in column 15 will then show the amount collected, while in column 18 may be entered the whole amount of the allowance or allowances to which the owner is entitled.

*** Under the 43 Eliz. c. 2, it is necessary that an actual majority of the churchwardens and overseers should sign the rate, and it seem sfrom *Baker*, app, *Lock*, resp., 34 L. J. C. P. 49; 11 Jur. N.S. 65; 18 C. B. N.S. 52; 1 H. & P. 137; 11 L. T. N.S. 567; 13 W. R 258, that an assistant-overseer appointed under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 12 may sign the rate as one of the overseers if he be appointed by the vestry to perform all the duties of the overseers. It will, however, be best in all cases that a majority of the churchwardens and overseers should sign the rate. See 25 & 26 Vict. c. 103, s. 28, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 39, s. 11, with regard to the declaration to be added to the rate by the overseers.

*** With regard to the form of poor rate in the metropolis, see the General Order dated 3rd March, 1871, *post.*

Overseer's Book of

_____ Union.

The Overseer's Account for the Half-year

RECEIPTS.

Dates.	Items.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
	*Memorandum.**		
	Rate allowed on_____day of_____on £_____at_____per £1		
	Arrears brought forward		
	Total		
	Amount of Rates legally excused		
	Ditto, ditto, not recoverable		
	Amount collected...		
	Balance		

* Here insert the amounts of the Rates made during this half-year.

We declare the entries in the above account and Memorandum to hereunto subscribed our names, this

I find the Balance of this Account to be _____ pounds, (*as the case may be*) the Churchwardens and Overseers *or* the Over- their successors before this day.

Dated _____

NOTE.—This Account, as well as the Rate Book and other Accounts of the days at least before the day fixed for the Audit. (See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 33).

Receipts and Payments (*a*).

Parish of _____

ending the _____ day of _____ 18 .

PAYMENTS.

Dates.	Items.	£ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.

be true, just, and complete; and in verification thereof, we have
day of , 18 .

_____ } *Churchwardens.*
_____ }

_____ } *Overseers.*
_____ }

_____ shillings, and _____ pence, against (*or* in favour of,
seers, of which sum I find that _____ has been paid by them to

_____ *Auditor.*

Overseers, must be made up and balanced and deposited for inspection seven clear

(*a*) See Art. 1, *ante*, p. 357.

Balance Sheet of Overseers' Receipts and

_____ UNION.

RECEIVED.	£ s. d.
Balance (if any) against the Overseers at the end of the last Half-year, when the same has not been paid to the Treasurer of the Union	
From the Poor Rate	
Received in aid of the Poor Rate :—	
£. s. d.	
Total received...	
Balance (if any) in favour of the Overseers at the end of this Half-year...	

Signed this day of

I hereby certifiy that this Balance Sheet is correct.

This _____ day of _____

* The Overseers who are appointed at Lady-Day cannot legally pay any sums of rate due out of which such sums can be paid ; but they may pay any debts con- within three months prior to the termination of the year of office of such immediate

Payments for the Half-year ended _____ 18 (*a*).

Parish of

PAID.	£ s. d.
Balance (if any) in favour of the Overseers at the end of the last Half-year*	
Contributions paid to the Treasurer of the Union	
Separate Expenditure :—	
County, Borough, Hundred, or Police Rate paid by Oveseers ...	
Constables' Expenses	
Other smaller payments :—	
£ s. d.	
Total expended	
Balance (if any) against the Overseers at the end of this Half-year*	

_____ } *Churchwardens.*
_____

_____ } *Overseers.*
_____

_____ *Auditor.*

which may seem to be due to their predecessors, unless there be any arrears tracted for by their immediate predecessors, and not discharged which fell due predecessors.

(*a*) See Art. 2, *ante*, p. 357.

Rate Receipt Check Book (a).

This part is to be retained by the Overseers.

_____ UNION. No.__

NOTE.

Parish of _____

the _____ *day of* _____ 18 .

M _____

Rate made on the _____ *day of* _____

_____

Arrear £ _____

_____

£ : :

_____ UNION. No.__

RECEIPT.

Parish of _____ *the* _____ *day of* _____ 18 __.

Received of _____

the sum of _____

in respect of the Poor Rate of the above Parish, viz.:—

£ *s. d.*

Rate made the _____ *day of* _____ 18 , *on £* _____ *Assessment at* _____ *in the Pound* _____

Arrear of former Rate ... ... _____

Total .. .. _____

(*Signed*) _____

_____

_____ UNION. No.__

DEMAND NOTE.

Parish of _____

Mr. _____

_____ *Street.*

The Overseers of the Poor demand payment of the Poor Rate, made the _____ *day of* _____ 18 , *and of the arrears of former Rates as below, now due from you.*

£ *s. d.*

Amount of Rate at ____ *in the pound* ... ... _____

Arrears ... ... _____

Total .. ... _____

(*b*) *Particulars of the Rate or purposes for which the above Rate has been made at* ___ *in the Pound respectively.*

(*Signed*) _____

_____

(*a*) See Art. 3, *ante*, p. 358. If the Poor Rate be made to meet a contribution order of the Guardians and for general purposes, it will suffice to state that fact. It is not necessary to specify the amount in the £ to meet the contribution order. The rate in the £ required to meet a Highway precept should be stated separately.

(*b*) State how much for relief of the Poor, for County or Borough Rate, for Highways, and other matters.

Form of Certificate to be Signed by the Overseers.

We, the Overseers of the Poor of the (Parish or Township aforesaid) do hereby certify that we have examined this Receipt Check Book, and have ascertained the correctness of the numbering and the correspondence of the sums and names in such receipts with the Rate Book, and we certify that the number of Receipts in this Book so filled up for this Rate amounts to (a).

Dated this *day of*

(*Signed*) _____

_____

Overseers.

(*a*) Here state the number in words at length.

The Instalment Rate Receipt Check Book (b).

This part is to be retained by the Collector.

_____ Union.

NOTE.

No.*

Parish of _____

the _____ *day of* _____ 18 .

Mr. _____

on account of Poor Rate.

£

See Memorandum on the Note in the Rate Receipt Check Book.

_____ Union

INSTALMENT RECEIPT.

No.*

Parish of _____ *the* _____ *day of* _____ 187 .

Received of _____

the sum of _____

on behalf of the above Parish, on account of Poor Rate now due.

£

(*Signed*) _____

Collector.

* These numbers must correspond. They are not to be necessarily the same as in the Rate Receipt Check Book.

With regard to this Form of Receipt see the Instructional Circular of the Poor Law Board, *ante*, p. 358.

(*b*) See Art. 7, *ante*, p. 362.

Terrier of Lands and Tenements belonging to the Parish of _____

in the _____ *Union* (*a*).

Name of the Estate.	Tenure of the Estate.	Name of the Parish or Place where situate.	Name of Tenant or Occupier.	Yearly Rent.	Present Application of Rents.	Date of Original Gift, or Conveyance and Trusts thereof.	Incumbrances on the Estate.	Remarks	Signature of Overseers and Date of Signing.

Inventory of Stock, Moneys, and Effects belonging to the Parish of _____

in the _____ *Union* (*a*).

Amount of principal Fund.	Nature of Security in which invested.	Amount of Yearly Income.	Present Application of Income.	Date of Original Gift or Assignment, and Trust thereof.	Trustees in whose Names now standing	Remarks.	Signature of Overseers and Date of Signing.

(*a*) See Art. 5, *ante*, p. 360.

_____ UNION. Parish of _____

_____ Collector.

RECEIPTS.								DEPOSITS.			
From Rate.				From other Sources.							
Date of Receipt.	Date of the Rate and that of the Arrears, if any.	No. of Receipt in full, or of Instalment.	Amount.	Date.	On what Account, and from whom received.	Amount.	Total.*	Date.	Initials of the Overseer with whom deposited.	With whom deposited, or to whom paid.	Amount.
			£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.

* When the Collector deposits or pays any sum, he shall carry out the Total in this column against the entry of the sum in the Deposits; and when he deposits money with the Overseer he shall request him to insert his initials in the proper column.

(*a*) See Art. 10, *ante*, p. 363.

The Collector's Monthly Statement (*a*).

_____ UNION. Parish of_____ Month of_____ 18 .

Drs.	The Ratepayers in account with the Collector.				*Crs.*		
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Recoverable Arrears, as per last Month's Statement					Amount of Rates collected since last Month's Statement ..			
Amount of Rate allowed on the day of ..					Ditto legally excused			
					Ditto irrecoverable			
					Ditto recoverable			
Total					Total			

Dr.	The Collector in account with the Overseers.					*Cr.*		
		£	s.	d.	Initials of the Overseer*		£	s.	d.
Balance (if any) in the Collector's hands at the end of last month						Amount deposited with the Overseers			
Amount of Rates collected since						Or their Banker			
						Ditto paid to the Treasurer by direction of the Overseers			
Other sums than Rates collected since (viz.)						Ditto paid to any other authority with the like Direction			
						Balance (if any) in the Collector's hands			
Total						Total			

Moneys due in aid of the Poor rates, but not yet collected.	£	s.	d.

Dated_____ 18

Received the_____ day of_____ 18 .

_____ *Collector.*

_____ *Clerk to the Guardians.*

or _____ *Overseers* (as the case may be.)

The statements received by the Overseers are to be preserved by them, and those received by the Guardians are to be preserved by the Clerk, and all are to be laid before the Auditor.

* Place for the Initials of the Overseer who, having received the money, receives this statement from the Collector.

(*a*) See Art 11, *ante*, p. 363.

The Collector's Unpaid Rates Statement (*a*).

_____ UNION.

Parish of _____

Showing the number of rates made during the half-year last ended, with dates of their allowance, and the names of the parties rated to the relief of the poor who are in arrear in respect of the undermentioned rates made previous to and during the half-year ended (Lady *or* Michaelmas) Day immediately before that in course of collection on that day.

The number of poor rates allowed during the half-year ended at _____ last _____ [ ].

Dates of the allowances _____

NAMES OF PERSONS IN ARREAR.

Date of the Rate.	Number in Rate Book.	Name of the Person Assessed.	Amount of Rates.	Reason why not paid.
			£ s. d.	

Dated _____ 18 .

_____ *Collector.*

Shown to me this _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ { One of the Overseers of the Parish aforesaid.

And to me this _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ *Auditor.*

If the collector should be provided with a list of persons legally excused by a written order of the Justices, and whose names have been duly struck out of the rate by such Justices, in conformity with the Statute 54 Geo. III. c. 170, s. 11, with the numbers placed in the rate books against their names, it will be sufficient for him to fill up the last four columns of this Form, by inserting the total amount excused from each rate, and the total amount of the corresponding rateable value; and it will not be necessary to insert the numbers or the names of the persons so excused.

(*a*) See Art. 12, *ante*, p. 364.

The Collector's Unpaid Rates Statement should contain a statement of the receivable arrears of poor rate, and of the amount irrecoverable at the time of balancing the rate book, including the abatement to owners under Sect. 4 of the Assessed Rates Act, according to the instructions contained in the Circular of the Poor Law Board, dated 23rd November, 1869.

SCHEDULE (B.).

Containing the General Accounts of the Union, to be kept by the *Clerk to the Board of Guardians.*

The General Ledger (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ PARISH.

Fo. _____ *Dr.* CONTRA. *Cr.* Fo. _____

Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of corresponding Credit.	Corresponding *Credit* and Items.	(1)	Totals.	Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of corresponding Debit.	Corresponding *Debit* and Items.	(2)	Totals.
			To	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				*By*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

(1) When to any account any sum is debited, part of which is credited to one account, and the remainder to another or others, the several sums so credited are to be written in this column, and their total in the next column. The several accounts to which such parts are credited to be written against them respectively, together with the requisite explanation in the column for "Corresponding Credit and Items."

(2) When to any account any sum is credited, part of which is debited to one account, and the remainder to another or others, the several sums so debited are to be written in this column, and their total in the next column. The several accounts to which such parts are debited to be written against them respectively, together with the requisite explanation in the column for "Corresponding Debit and Items."

(*a*) See Art. 16, *ante*, p. 366.

Parochial Ledger Account (*b*).

_____ UNION. Parish of _____ Half-year ended _____ 18 .

Fo. _____ *Dr.* *Cr.* Fo. _____

Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of corresponding *Credit.*		Totals.	Date.	Folio of Minute Book.	Folio of corresponding *Debit.*			Totals.
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			To Balance against the Parish brought forward	.. ..				By Balance in favour of the Parish brought forward ..		
			Contribution to the Common Fund apportioned on the—— day of ——*..					Payment to the Treasurer of the Union		
			Instalment of Workhouse Loan Interest					,, ,,		
			County Rate					,, ,,		
			Other separate Charges stated in detail, as follows :—					,, ,,		
								Payment on Auditor's Certificate ordered to be Credited to the Parish..		
								Income from Parish Property, viz.:—		
								Other Receipts or Credits stated in detail, as follows :—		
			Balance in favour of the Parish					Balance against the Parish ..	.. .	

* This should be the date of distribution at the end of the half-year.

(*b*) See Art. 16, *ante*, p. 368.

The Relief Order Book (*a*).

_____ UNION.

Quarter ending _____ 18 .

No. in the Application and Report Book (if any).	Name of Applicant.	Name of Relief District.	Where Resident.	Relief ordered or allowed by the Board of Guardians.					For what Time ordered or allowed.	Other Orders of the Board (if any).
				Amount in Money.		In Kind.				
						Quantity and Description.	Value.			
				s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 ,
being for the _____ Week of the Quarter.

_____ *Clerk.*

(*a*) See Art. 16, *ante*, p. 369. Every pauper admitted provisionally into the Workhouse under Art. 88 of the Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 100, will remain there until the Board of Guardians give further directions. Consequently a pauper so admitted will be reported to the Guardians at their next meeting after his admission, and if the Guardians order him to continue in the Workhouse, or order him to be discharged, their order in that respect will appear in the last column of the Relief Order Book, and also in the Relieving Officer's Application and Report Book, if the admission of the pauper took place on his order. So also any order which the Guardians may make under Art. 90 (*ante*, p. 106) as o the continuance of any pauper in the Workhouse should be entered in the Relief Order Book.

The Order Cheque Book (*b*).

_____ UNION.

No.* _____ 18 .

Mr.† _____

†

(*Signature.*)

No.* _____ 18 .

Mr.† _____

Please to †

(*Signature.*)

The particulars and Prices of the Goods or Work are to be inserted, and the Invoice or Account returned when the Order is executed.

* _____ 18 .

To the Guardians of the _____ Union.

Drs. To † _____

Date.	Articles supplied or Work done.		£ s. d.
		Total . . . £	

No. _____ §

Exd. and Entd. _____ *Master.*

_____ 18 .

Correct _____ *Clerk.*

§ This No. must be entered by the Master according to the order of the receipt and be consecutive as in the Note* in the Order Check Book.

* This No. may be consecutive for a quarter of the year, or for the half-year, or for the year, as the Guardians shall direct. Where no direction is given, it shall continue for the whole year.

† Insert in these spaces the name of the Tradesman, the goods to be supplied, and the place at which they are to be delivered, or the work is to be done, as the case may be.

NOTE.—This Order, with the Invoice or Account in blank, is to be detached from the note thereof, and sent to the Tradesman; the Order is to be kept by the Tradesman, and the Invoice or Account returned when the Order is completely executed; a ticket being sent containing the like entries with every delivery, when there is more than one.

(*b*) See Art. 16, *ante*, p. 369.

The Parochial List and Statement of Account (*a*).

_____ Union. Parish of _____

List of Paupers who were admitted into the Workhouse from this Parish, or who resided in it while relieved, together with a statement of the Amounts respectively credited and debited to the Parish, in the Union Accounts for the Half-year ending _____ 18 .

IN-DOOR POOR.			OUT-DOOR POOR.						
							Relief given to each Pauper during the Half-year.		
No. in List (if any).	Names of the Paupers.	No. of days' Maintenance.	No. in List (if any).	Names of the Paupers.	Where Resident.	Cause of requiring Relief.	In Money.	In Kind.	Medical Relief only.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.	

_____ *Master.* _____ *Relieving Officer.*

Dr. *Cr.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Balance against the Parish, brought forward		Balance in favour of the Parish, brought forward	
Contribution to the Common Fund, apportioned _____ day of _____		Contributions and other Moneys paid to the Treasurer of the Union upon Orders of the Guardians	
Instalment of Workhouse Loan, duly apportioned		Payments upon Disallowances or Surcharges made by the Auditor and directed by the Guardians to be applied to the credit of the Parish	
Interest		Income from Parish Property (viz.)	
County Rate		Other Receipts or Credits (viz.)	
Other separate Charges		Balance against the Parish	
Balance in favour of the Parish			

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ *Clerk.*

(*a*) See Art. 34, *ante*, p. 388. In the Order this Form follows the Financial Statement; but for convenience of printing it is placed on this page. As to the first part of this Form, see also the General Order of the 14th February, 1878, as to the printing and circulating of Weekly Lists of Paupers in the Metropolis.

____ ____ ___ UNION.

Statement of the Numbers of the several Classes of Paupers relieved in the Half-year ended _____ 18 (*a*).

| Name of the Parish * | IN-DOOR. Number of the several Classes of Paupers in the Workhouse (not including Classes 14, 15, 16, and 17). Able-bodied and their Children. Adults. Married Couples. Males. 1 | Females. 2 | Other Males. 3 | Other Females. 4 | Children under 16 of Able-bodied Inmates. Illegitimate Children. 5 | Other Children. 6 | Not Able-bodied. Adults. Married Couples. Males. 7 | Females. 8 | Other Males. 9 | Other Females. 10 | Children under 16. Of Parents not Able-bodied being Inmates. Illegitimate Children. 11 | Other Children. 12 | Orphan or other Children relieved without Parents. 13 | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. Males. 14 | Females. 15 | Children under 16. 16 | Summary of the preceding Columns. Adults. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Total. | Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse.** 17 | Total. A. | OUT-DOOR. Numbers of the several Classes of Paupers relieved out of the Workhouse (not including Classes 22, 23, 24, and 25). Able-bodied, or the families of Able-bodied. Adult Males (married or single) relieved in cases of sudden and urgent Necessity. 1 | Adult Males (married or single) relieved in cases of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity. 2 | Adult Males relieved on account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity, of any of the Family, or of a Funeral. 3 | Adult Males (married or single) relieved on account of want of Work, or other similar causes. 4 | Families of Adult Males, in Columns 1, 2, 3, and 4, resident with the Father. Wives. 5 | Children under 16. 6 | Widows. 7 | Children under 16 dependent on Widows 8 | Single Women without Children. 9 | Illegitimate Children and their Mothers. Mothers. 10 | Children. 11 | Families relieved on account of Parent being in Gaol, &c. Wives. 12 | Children. 13 | Families of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, relieved. Wives. 14 | Children. 15 | Resident Families of other non-resident Males relieved. Wives. 16 | Children. 17 | Not Able-bodied. Males. 18 | Females. 19 | Children under 16 relieved with Parents. 20 | Orphans or other Children under 16 relieved without Parents. 21 | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. Males. 22 | Females. 23 | Children under 16. 24 | Summary of the preceding Columns of Out-door Paupers. Adults. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Total. | Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse. 25 | Total relieved out of the Workhouse. B. | C. Gross Total, being the sum of Columns A. and B. |
|---|---|---

_____ UNION.

Statement† of the Numbers of the several Classes of Paupers relieved in the Half-year ended _____ 18 (*a*).

| PARISHES.* | IN-DOOR. Numbers of the several Classes of Paupers in the Workhouse (not including Classes 14, 15, 16, and 17). Able-bodied and their Children. Adults. Married Couples. Males. 1 | Females. 2 | Other Males. 3 | Other Females. 4 | Children under 16 of Able-bodied Inmates. Illegitimate Children. 5 | Other Children. 6 | Not Able-bodied. Adults. Married Couples. Males. 7 | Females. 8 | Other Males. 9 | Other Females. 10 | Children under 16. Of Parents not Able-bodied being Inmates. Illegitimate Children. 11 | Other Children. 12 | Orphans or other Children relieved without Parents. 13 | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. Males. 14 | Females. 15 | Children under 16. 16 | Summary of the preceding Columns. Adults. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Total. 17 | Total relieved in the Workhouse. | Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse. A. | OUT-DOOR. Numbers of the several Classes of Paupers relieved out of the Workhouse (not including Classes 22, 23, 24, and 25). Able-bodied, or the families of Able-bodied. Adult Males (married or single) relieved in cases of sudden and urgent Necessity. 1 | Adult Males (married or single) relieved in Cases of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity. 2 | Adult Males relieved on account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity, of any of the Family, or of a Funeral. 3 | Adult Males (married or single) relieved on account of want of Work, or other causes. 4 | Families of Adult Males, in Columns 1, 2, 3, and 4, resident with the Father. Wives. 5 | Children under 16. 6 | Widows. 7 | Children under 16 dependent on Widows 8 | Single Women without Children. 9 | Illegitimate Children and their Mothers. Mothers. 10 | Children. 11 | Families relieved on account of Parent being in Gaol, &c. Wives. 12 | Children. 13 | Families of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, relieved. Wives. 14 | Children. 15 | Resident Families of other non-resident Males relieved. Wives. 16 | Children. 17 | Not Able-bodied. Males. 18 | Females. 19 | Children under 16 relieved with Parents. 20 | Orphans and other Children under 16 relieved without Parents. 21 | Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots. Males. 22 | Females. 23 | Children under 16. 24 | Summary of the preceding Columns of Out-door Paupers. Adults. Males. | Females. | Children under 16. | Total. | Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse. 25 | Total relieved out of the Workhouse. B. | Gross Total, being the sum of Columns A. and B. C. | Deduct Persons relieved, both In-door and Out-door, and Included twice in Column C.; also Persons whose Relief has been transferred to the Non-settled Poor Account. ‡ | Net Total of Persons relieved. ¶ |
|---|---|---

_____ UNION. *Statement of Account, showing the Receipts, Expenditure, Balances and Liabilities for the Half-year ended* _____ 18 . (*a*)

PARISHES.	Balance in favour of each Parish at the commencement of this Half-year.	RECEIPTS. Contributions paid during this Half-year.	RECEIPTS. All other Receipts.	Balance against each Parish at the end of this Half-year.	Total.	Balance against each Parish at the commencement of this Half-year.	EXPENDITURE. Common Charges.	EXPENDITURE. Separate Charges.	EXPENDITURE. Workhouse Loan and Interest repaid.*	EXPENDITURE. County Rate.	Balance in favour of each Parish at the end of this Half-year.	Total.	Amount of the Rateable Value upon which the Contributions have been calculated.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total													
Common Fund Receipts :—				£ s. d.									
Gross Total													
Expenditure of corresponding half of last year ...													
As compared with Expenditure of corresponding half of last year — Increase													
As compared with Expenditure of corresponding half of last year — Decrease													

PARTICULARS OF COMMON CHARGES.	£ s. d.
In-maintenance	
Out-relief (including Non-resident Relief) ...	
Paupers in Hospitals and Schools	
Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses...	
Criminal Lunatics	
Salaries or other Remuneration of Officers ...	
Officers' Rations	
Superannuation Allowances	
Extra Medical Fees	
Emigration	
Vaccination	
Registration	
Legal Expenses	
Other Charges :‡	
Total	

Outstanding Liabilities of the Guardians at the end of the Half-year (*b*).		
Creditor's Name or Description.	Description of the Claim.†	£ s. d.
Liabilities at the end of the corresponding half of last year		
As compared with the Liabilities at the end of the corresponding half of last year. — Increase		
As compared with the Liabilities at the end of the corresponding half of last year. — Decrease		

* Apportioned according to the averages at the time when the Loan was effected (but now see 32 & 33 Vict. c. 45, s. 4, *and*, note (*k*) *ante*, p. 367).

† In cases of outstanding Loans the Balance of the Principal and the Interest, if any be due, should be entered separately.

‡ These are to be set out in as much detail as can be conveniently adopted.

_____ *Clerk.* _____ day of _____ 18

_____ *Auditor.* _____ day of _____ 18

(*a*) See Art. 30, *ante*, p. 386.

(*b*) Workhouse Loans remaining unpaid, as well as instalments and interest in arrear, should be inserted.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Containing the Book to be kept by the *Collector of the Guardians* (*a*).

Form of Collector's Book.

_____ UNION.

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS TO THE TREASURER.		
Date.	No. of Receipt.	From whom received.	On what account.	Amount.	Date.	On what account.	Amount.
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.

Form of Collector's Receipt (*a*).

No.

_____ *Union.*

___ *day of* _____ 18 .

_____

For _____

£ _____

This part to be retained by the Collector.

_____ *Union.*

_____ *day of* _____ 18 .

Received of _____

the sum of _____

on behalf of the above-named Union in respect of _____

£ _____

(*Signed*) _____

Collector for the said Union.

(*a*) See Art. 17, *ante*, p. 370.

SCHEDULE (D.)

Containing the Form of the Treasurer's Book (*a*).

_____ UNION.

Account of Receipts and Payments on behalf of the Guardians of the Union for the Half-year ended _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ *Treasurer.*

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
Date.	From whom. (*b*)	On what Account.	Amount.	Date of Payment.	Date of Order.	Name of Payee.	Amount.
			£ *s. d.*				£ *s. d.*

Signed this _____ day of _____ _____ *Treasurer.*

Note.—This account is to be balanced at the end of every quarter, and the balance signed by the Treasurer.

(*a*) See Art. 18, *ante*, p. 371.

(*b*) "From whom" refers to the name and description of the person who pays the money, and "On what Account" the account on which it is paid, *i.e.*, on account of a contribution order, or a certificate of the Auditor, or otherwise. The name of the Overseer (as well as the name of the Parish) from whom the money is received should be entered in the column headed "from whom" of the Treasurer's Book.

SCHEDULE (E.)

Containing the Forms of the Workhouse Accounts to be kept by the *Master of the Workhouse.*

The Inventory Book (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master.*

Date of Entry.	*						Articles transferred, condemned, or disposed of.		
	Fixtures.	Furniture.	Utensils.	Bedding. †	House Linen. †	Other Effects.	Date.	Notes of Articles transferred to other Parts of the House.	Notes of Articles condemned, or disposed of.

* A separate page is to be devoted to each office, room, or apartment, and in this space is to be inserted the name of the office, room, or apartment to which the page is appropriated.

† Under the head "Bedding" are to be entered mattresses, beds, blankets, sheets, and rugs; and under "House Linen" are to be entered tablecloths and towels.

A blank space should be left at the end of the account for each apartment or division for the insertion of new articles.

Notes of articles transferred to other parts of the house, condemned, or disposed of should be made as soon as the same takes place, and the new purchases should be punctually entered so as to represent the exact state of the house in reference to the articles to be entered in this book at all times.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (1), *ante*, p. 371.

Admission and Discharge Book (a).

UNION. *Master of the Workhouse at*

ADMITTED.																				DISCHARGED.																	
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Next Meal after Admission.	Name.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	When born.	Class for Diet.*										Number affixed to the Pauper's Clothes.	Parish from which admitted.†	By whose Order admitted.	Date of the Order of Admission.	If born in the House, Name of Parent.	Observations on Condition at the time of admission, and any other General Remarks.	Date.	Day of the Week.	Last Meal before Discharge.	Name.	Class for Diet,*										How discharged; and if by Order, by whose Order.	In case of Death say "Dead."	Observations and General Character and Behaviour in the Workhouse.
							1	2	3	4	4a	5	6	7	8	8a	9										1	2	3	4	4a	5	6	7	8	8a	9			

When a Pauper is admitted before breakfast, the Master is to enter in the column for "Next meal after admission" the letter B; when before dinner, the letter D; and when before supper the letter S. And when a Pauper is discharged after breakfast, the Master is to enter in the column for "Last meal before discharge" the letter B; when after dinner, the letter D; and when after supper, the letter S.

* The columns "Class for Diet" are to be filled up by the figure 1. The Classes should correspond with the Classes of the Diet Table in use in the Workhouse. The columns 4a and 8a are for the children.

† Unless the Guardians require the Vagrants to be entered in another book, the word "Vagrant," must be entered in this column against every person admitted as a Vagrant instead of the name of the Parish.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (2), *ante*, p. 372.

Admission and Discharge Book for Vagrants (*a*).

_____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

ADMITTED.						Where he Slept last night.	DISCHARGED.					Whether searched on Admission, and, if so, what, if anything, found.†
Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Admission.	Names of Vagrant, wife, and family.	Age.	Calling or Occupation.		At what hour of the next day discharged.*	Whether set to work.	If not, why?	What work done.	To what place going.	

* *Note.*—When a Vagrant has remained in the Vagrant Ward for 24 hours, and is not then discharged, or when he is sooner removed into the ordinary wards of the Workhouse, he should be forthwith duly entered in the Workhouse Admission and Discharge Book.

† See the Provision in the Statute 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 10.

In Unions within the Metropolis, columns must be added for *the nature and quantity of food given*, and *the cost*.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (2), *ante*, p. 372.

In-door Relief List for the

_____ UNION. Half-year ending _____ 18 .

Able-bodied and their Families (exclusive of Vagrants).						Not Able-bodied and their Families (exclusive of Vagrants).							Lunatics, Insane Persons and Idiots.			Calling of Paupers.	When born.	Of what religious persuasion.
Adults.				Children under 16 of Able-bodied Inmates.		Adults.				Children under 16.								
Married Couples.						Married Couples.				Of Parents (not Able-bodied) being Inmates.								
Males.	Females.	Other Males.	Other Females.	Illegitimate.	Other Children.	Males.	Females.	Other Males.	Other Females.	Illegitimate.	Other Children.	Orphans or other Children relieved without their Parents.	Males.	Females.	Children.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
																Totals of each Class.		

1. The columns for the classification of the Paupers are to be filled by inserting th figure 1 in the proper column opposite each name, and leaving all the rest blank.

2. Whenever, in this Relief List, two or more persons of the same name occur, th Master of the Workhouse shall annex to the name of each of such persons a number brackets, to distinguish him from other persons of the same name.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (3), *ante*, p. 372, and the General Order of th

*Parish of** _____ (*a*)

_____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

Name of Pauper.	Number of Days in the House in each Week.																											Totals for the Half-year.
	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	6th Week.	7th Week.	8th Week.	9th Week.	10th Week.	11th Week.	12th Week.	13th Week.	14th Week.	15th Week.	16th Week.	17th Week.	18th Week.	19th Week.	20th Week.	21st Week.	22nd Week.	23rd Week.	24th Week.	25th Week.	26th Week.	27th Week.	
Total Days for each Week .																												

3. The number of each Class of paupers actually relieved on the *first of January* and on the *first of July* respectively in each year, is to be shown at the beginning of this book, a portion of the book being set apart and ruled for this purpose.

* This should be the Parish from which the Pauper, or in a case of a child born in the Workhouse from which its mother was admitted.

Poor Law Board, dated 23rd August, 1859, *ante*, p. 318.

Abstract of the In door Relief Lists for the Half-year ending _____ 18 (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

Folio of the In-door Relief Lists.	Parishes.	Number of Days in each Week.																									Total Days for the Half-year.
		1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	6th Week.	7th Week.	8th Week.	9th Week.	10th Week.	11th Week.	12th Week.	13th Week.	14th Week.	15th Week.	16th Week.	17th Week.	18th Week.	19th Week.	20th Week.	21st Week.	22nd Week.	23rd Week.	24th Week.	25th Week.	26th Week.	27th Week.	
	Vagrants																											
	Total Days for each Week																											

The aggregate number of days in each week passed in the Workhouse by the total number of Paupers from each Parish must be taken from the columns of total days for the several weeks in the In-door Relief Lists. Paupers admitted as Vagrants who remain in the Workhouse are to be enumerated among the Paupers admitted from the Parish where the Workhouse is situated.

A few sheets of this Abstract (according to the extent of the Union) are to be bound up at the end of the Book containing the In-door Relief Lists.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (4), *ante*, p. 372.

The Master's Day Book (*a*)

_____ UNION _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

INVOICES.												
Date.	No. of Order.	No. of Invoice or Bill.	Name.	Trade.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Furniture and Property.	Necessaries.	Repairs.			
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
				Total								

The Money Columns should be added up Weekly.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (5), *ante*, p. 372.

Summary of the Master's Day Book for the Quarter ending _____ 18 (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

No. of the Week.	NAMES OR TRADE.								ACCOUNT CHARGED.					
								Total.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Furniture and Property.	Necessaries.	Repairs.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
etc.														
13														
Totals.														

(*a*) See Art. 19 (7), *ante*, p. 373.

The Master's Book of Receipts and Payments (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Date.	Name and Particulars.				Date.	Name and Particulars.			

Balanced this _____ day of _____. Signed _____ *Master.*

Master's Receipt Check Book.

No.—.

_____ *Union.*

_____ *day of* _____ 18 .

Mr. _____

For _____

_____

£ _____

This part is to be retained by the Master.

No.

_____ *Union.*

_____ *day of* _____ 18 .

Received of _____

the Sum of _____

on behalf of the above-named Union in respect of _____

£ _____

(*Signed*) _____

Master of the Workhouse at _____

(*a*) See Art. Art. 19 (6) *ante*, p. 373.

Daily Provisions Consumption Account for

_____ UNION.

BREAKFAST.																				
CLASS.	Total Numbers.	Deduct.		Net Numbers.	Prepared Provisions.								CLASS.	Total Numbers.	Deduct.		Net Numbers.			
		Sick.*	Absent.		(1)										Sick.*	Absent.				
					oz. each.	lb. oz.	Pints each.		Each.											
1													1							
2													2							
3													3							
4													4							
4a													4a							
5													5							
†—													†—							
6													6							
7													7							
8													8							
8a													8a							
9													9							
Vagrants ..																				
Totals (2)													Totals ..							
Quantities of the several principal Articles in their unprepared state taken from the Stores to supply the above Meals (3).																				
Waste (if any)																				

(1) The names of the articles prescribed in the Dietary are to be inserted.

(2) The total quantities on this line represent the quantities of the several articl

(3) The quantities of the several principal articles in their unprepared state, nec under the quantities of prepared provisions for each meal, and carried to the "Week which he claims for waste, arising out of the preparation or distribution of the pro

* Those only of the Sick who have not the ordinary diet are to be deducted.

† On this line are to be placed such of Class 5 as have larger allowances than t work, or such paupers as receive peculiar allowances under the Medical Office

(*a*) See Art. 19 (8), *ante*, p. 374.

the _ *day of* _____ 18 (*a*).

_____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

DINNER.						SUPPER.									
Prepared Provisions.						Class.	Total Numbers.	Deduct.		Net Numbers.	Prepared Provisions.				
oz. each.	lb. oz.	Each.		Each.				Sick.*	Absent.		oz. each.	lb. oz.	Each.		Each.
						1									
						2									
						3									
						4									
						4a									
						5									
						†—									
						6									
						7									
						8									
						8a									
						9									
						Totals ..									

of prepared provisions required for each meal.
sary to supply the quantities of prepared provisions so required, are to be entered
Provisions Consumption Account." Here also the Master may enter the allowance
sions; and in the case of meat, out of the weight of bone.

Diet Table gives, on account of their being employed as nurses or in the household
advice without being entered on the Sick List.

Weekly Provisions Consumption Account. *The* _____ *Week of the Quarter ending* _____ 18 (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

Date.	Day of the Week.	Meal.	Consumed by the Pauper. lb. oz.	lb. oz.	Taken from the Stores for the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse (1).	Number of Paupers in the House during the day.	Number of Members of the Establishment.
		Breakfast					
		Dinner					
		Supper					
		Breakfast					
		Dinner					
		Supper					
		Breakfast					
		Dinner					
		Supper					
		Breakfast					
		Dinner					
		Supper					
		Breakfast					
		Dinner					
		Supper					
		Breakfast .. .					
		Dinner					
		Supper					
Sick as per Medical Relief							
Supplied to A. B., Relieving Officer of District							
to C. D., Relieving Officer of District							
Extraordinary Supplies							
Totals to be carried to the "*Provisions Receipt and Consumption Account.*"						(2)	

(1) The quantities of the Articles taken from the Stores for the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse are to be entered at the time when they are taken.
(2) This Total should agree with the total number of days in the Abstract of the In-door Relief List for the corresponding Week.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (9), *ante*, p. 374.

Provisions Receipt and Consumption Account for the _____ *Week of the Quarter ending* _____ 18 . (*a*)

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

ARTICLES.	Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	No. of Invoice.	Totals of Stock brought forward and New Stock.	Consumed.		Remaining in Stores.	Totals consumed and remaining in Store.	Required for next Week.
					By the Paupers.	By the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse.			

The "New Stock" of the several Articles, and the quantities "Consumed by the Paupers" and by "the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse" respectively, are to be carried to the "Summary of Provisions Received and Provisions Consumed."

(*a*) See Art. 19 (10), *ante*, p. 375.

Summary of Provisions Received and Provisions Consumed in the Quarter ending _____ 18 (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

	*	*																		
	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.																
Received 1st week																				
„ 2nd																				
„ 3rd																				
„ 4th																				
„ 5th																				
„ 6th																				
„ 7th																				
„ 8th																				
„ 9th																				
„ 10th																				
„ 11th																				
„ 12th																				
„ 13th																				
Totals received																				
Consumed by the Paupers. 1st week																				
2nd																				
3rd																				
4th																				
5th																				
6th																				
7th																				
8th																				
9th																				
10th																				
11th																				
12th																				
13th																				
Totals consumed by the Paupers																				
Consumed by the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse. 1st week																				
2nd																				
3rd																				
4th																				
5th																				
6th																				
7th																				
8th																				
9th																				
10th																				
11th																				
12th																				
13th																				
Totals consumed by the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse																				

* The names of the Articles are to be placed at the head of the several Columns.

The "Totals received," the "Totals consumed by the Paupers," and the "Totals consumed by the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse," are to be carried to the "Balance of the Provisions Account for the Quarter."

(*a*) See Art. 19 (11), *ante*, p. 375.

Balance of the Provisions Account for the Quarter ending _____ 18 (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

Articles.	Stock brought forward.	Price.	Cost of Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	Price.	Cost of New Stock.	Total cost of New Stock, and Stock brought forward.	Consumed.				Stock remaining in Store.	Cost of Stock remaining in Store.	Total Cost of Articles Consumed and in Store
								By the Paupers.		By the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse.				
								Quantities.	Cost.	Quantities.	Cost.	Quantities.		
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*		*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*

Submitted to _____ Member of the Visiting Committee, this _____ day of _____ 18 , and found to be correct (*b*).

(Signed) _____

_____

_____

(*a*) See Art. 19 (12), *ante*, p. 375.

(*b*) "As regards the Stock remaining in Store," see the General Order of the 16th February, 1869, *post*.

Clothing Materials Receipt

_____ UNION.

(*

RECEIVED.

Date.	Of whom.	No. of Invoice.	Quantity.

Submitted to_____ Member of the Visiting Committee,
this_____ day of_____ 18 ,

* A separate Account is to be kept of each article, and the name of the article is
The entries are to be made in the true order of time according as the articles are
half-year.

Sheets, bedding, and house linen are to be entered in the inventory.

The articles of clothing into which the materials are converted are to be carried to

Clothing Receipt and

_____ UNION.

RECEIVED.

Date.	From whom or whence received, and No. of the Invoice.	Men's and Boys' Clothing.										Women's and Girls' Clothing.											
		Coats and Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trousers.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Hats.	Handkerchiefs.			Gowns and Frocks.	Under Petticoats.	Upper Petticoats.	Shifts.	Aprons.	Handkerchiefs.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Caps.	Bonnets.		

Submitted to_____ Member of the Visiting Committee,
this_____ day of_____ 18 ,

In the several Columns is to be entered, according to the circumstances of the
The entries are to be made in the true order of time, according as the articles are
half-year.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (13), *ante*, p. 376.

and Conversion Account (*a*).

Master of the Workhouse at _____

(*)

CONVERTED.			Folio of Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Book or of Inventory Book.
Date.	Into what.	Quantity used.	

and found to be correct. (Signed) _____

to be entered at the head of the page.
received and converted; and the account is to be made up and balanced every

the Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account in their proper columns.

Expenditure Account (*b*).

Master of the Workhouse at _____

GIVEN OUT.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.												Women's and Girls' Clothing.													
Date.	Number of the Suit.	Size.	Coats and Jackets.	Waistcoats.	Trousers.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Hats.	Handkerchiefs.		Date	Number of the Suit.	Size.	Gowns and Frocks.	Under Petticoats.	Upper Petticoats.	Shifts.	Aprons.	Handkerchiefs.	Shoes.	Stockings.	Caps.	Bonnets.	

and found to be correct. (Signed) _____

case, the number of the articles received and given out.
received and converted, and the Account is to be made up and balanced every

(*b*) See Art. 19 (14), *ante*, p. 376,

Clothing Register Book (a).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

MALES.									FEMALES.								
No.* [Size .]			No. [Size .]			No. [Size .]			No. [Size .]			No. [Size .]			No.* [Size .]		
Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Discharge.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Discharge.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Discharge.	Date of Admission	Names.	Date of Discharge.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Discharge.	Date of Admission.	Names.	Date of Discharge.

* By the No. here is intended the Number given by the Master to each suit. The odd numbers shall be assigned to the Males, and the even to the Females.

(*a*) See Art. 19 (16), *ante*, p. 377.

*Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account for the*_____ *Week of the Quarter ending*_____ 18 (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at*_____

ARTICLES.	Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	No. of Invoice.	Total of Stock brought forward and New Stock.	Consumed.			Remaining in Store.	Totals Consumed and remaining in Store.	Observations.
					By the Paupers.	By the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse.	On the Work-house.			

(*a*) See Art. 19 (17), *ante*, p. 378.

Quarterly Summary of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous

_____ Union.

Week.	*																												
Received. 1st																													
2nd																													
3rd																													
4th																													
5th																													
6th																													
7th																													
8th																													
9th																													
10th																													
11th																													
12th																													
13th																													
,,																													
Totals																													
Consumed by the Paupers. 1st																													
2nd																													
3rd																													
4th																													
5th																													
6th																													
7th																													
8th																													
9th																													
10th																													
11th																													
12th																													
13th																													
,,																													
Totals																													
Consumed by the Officers and Servants, and on the Workhouse. 1st																													
2nd																													
3rd																													
4th																													
5th																													
6th																													
7th																													
8th																													
9th																													
10th																													
11th																													
12th																													
13th																													
,,																													
Totals																													

* The names of the several articles are to be

(*a*) See Art. 19 (18

Account for the Quarter ending _____ 18 . (*a*).

_____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

Week.
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
,,
Totals.
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
,,
Totals.
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
5th
6th
7th
8th
9th
10th
11th
12th
13th
,,
Totals.

placed at the head of the several columns.

ante, p. 378.

Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account for the Quarter ending _____ 18 . (*a*.)

_____ UNION. _____ *Master of the Workhouse at* _____

ARTICLES.	Stock brought forward. — Price.	Cost of Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	Price.	Cost of New Stock.	Total Cost of New Stock and Stock brought forward.	CONSUMED. By the Paupers. Quantities.	By the Paupers. Cost.	By the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse. Quantities.	By the Officers and Servants of the Workhouse. Cost.	On the Workhouse. Quantities.	On the Workhouse. Cost.	Stock remaining in Store. (*b*) Quantities.	Cost of Stock remaining in Store.	Total Cost of Articles consumed and in Store.
	s. d.	*£ s. d.*		*s d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*		*£ s. d.*		*£ s. d.*		*£ s. d.*		*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Totals															

Submitted to _____ Member of the Visiting Committee, this _____ day of _____ 18 , and found to be correct.

Signed _____ _____ _____

(*a*) See Art. 19 (19), *ante*, p. 378. (*b*) As regards the "Stock remaining in Store," see the General Order of the 16th February, 1869, *post*.

SCHEDULE (F.).

Containing the Forms of the Accounts of Out-Relief and Out-door Paupers to be kept by *the Relieving Officer.*

_____ UNION. *The Application and Report Book for the Quarter ending* _____ 18 (*a*)

Parish of _____ * _____ Relieving Officer of the _____ District.

Date of the Application.†	Names of Applicants, their Wives and Children under 16, dependent on them (*b*).	Age.	Residence, where or with whom.	How long resident in the Union without Relief or Interruption.‡	Calling or Occupation.	If Adult, whether Single, Married, Widow, or Widower. If Child, whether Orphan, Deserted, or Illegitimate.	If ordinarily Able-bodied.	If partially or wholly Disabled, and the Description of Disability.	IF RECEIVING: Medical Relief only.	IF RECEIVING: Regular or Temporary Relief, and any other, and what Relief from Clubs, Charitable Institutions, Government Pensions, or otherwise; such Relief, Pension, Allowance, or Contribution to be described, and the Amount stated.	Present cause of seeking Relief, or Nature of Application.	OBSERVATIONS and Names of Relations liable by law to relieve the applicant distinguishing those apparently capable of assisting the Applicant.§	Present Weekly Earnings, or other Income of Applicant, and Family dependent on him or her.	Date of last Visit at the Residence of the Pauper.‖	Quantity and Description of Relief in Kind: Report as given by Overseers.	Quantity and Description of Relief in Kind: Given by Relieving Officer.	Value.	Date when given.	Relief ordered by Guardians: Money.	Relief ordered by Guardians: In Kind: Quantity and Description.	Relief ordered by Guardians: In Kind: Value.	Relief ordered by Guardians: For what Time allowed or Nature of the Order made.	Other Orders of the Board of Guardians.	Date when Order made.	Initials of Chairman or Clerk.	Observations.
																		s. d.		*s. d.*			*s. d.*					

* This must be the Parish in which the Pauper is residing when the Application is made, or that in which the Application is made where there is no such Residence.

Instructions to the Relieving Officer for filling up the Application and Report Book.

1. The names of individuals comprised in families seeking relief must be inserted in the List in succession, thus,—

John Smith, Father,
Rachael Smith, his Wife, } . . . . Children { Anne, Jane;

with the requisite particulars of each member of each family placed opposite his name in the proper column.

2. If the age be not exactly known, it must be given as correctly as may be.

3. In setting down the calling of the applicant for relief, the name of the particular branch of labour which he has exercised must be inserted, thus,—"Agricultural labourer," "Thatcher," &c. In like manner, the callings of the relations of the applicant who may be liable to contribute to his or her maintenance should be stated. In the case of children, the parents' calling must be inserted.

4. Care must be taken to inquire closely into the causes of the applications for relief, and to insert a correct statement of them.

5. In specifying the causes of the applications for relief by able-bodied labourers, where the application is founded on the loss of work, name the particular sort of work.

6. In specifying the causes of the applications for relief of children who become chargeable from the neglect or inability of their parents to provide for them, specify the nature of the inability or other cause; as "Father's insanity;" "Father's inability to obtain work;" "Father absent from home;" "Father imprisoned."

7. In cases of applications arising from infirmity of mind or body, designate the nature and extent of the infirmity; as a "Lunatic," or "Idiot," or "Deaf and Dumb," or "Crippled in the hand or foot," or "Helpless from old age."

(*a*) See Art. 23 (1), *ante*, p. 380. (*b*) If the applicant for relief be a deserted wife, her name should be stated in this column and the husband's name in the column for relatives.

† If a Pauper previously in receipt of relief renews his application for its continuance when the time for which it was stated to be given has expired, there should be a fresh entry of the case under the date of the renewed application.

‡ This column should be filled up in every case as far as the facts can be ascertained.

§ This information will enable the Guardians to direct against whom application for orders of maintenance shall be made under 43 Eliz. c. 2, s. 7 (and 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122, s. 33, and 33 & 34 Vict. c. 93, s. 13, and 45 & 46 Vict. c. 76, s. 2.)

‖ This applies to every case inserted in the Book, whether the poor person may have previously been in the receipt of relief or not.

_____ UNION.

Out-door Relief List (a).

Parish of _____ * Half-year ending _____ 18 _____ Relieving Officer of the _____ District.

STATISTICAL PORTION.

Able-bodied, or the Families of Able-bodied.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Adult males (married or single) relieved in cases of sudden and urgent necessity.	Adult Males (married or single) relieved in cases of their own Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity.	Adult Males relieved on account of Sickness, Accident, or Infirmity of any of the Family, or of a Funeral.	Adult Males (married or single) relieved on account of want of Work, or other causes.	Families of Adult Males in Columns 1, 2, 3, and 4, resident with the Father.		Widows.	Children under 16, dependent on Widows.	Single Women without Children.	Illegitimate Children and their Mothers.		Families relieved on account of Parent being in Gaol, &c.		Families of Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines relieved		Resident Families of other non-resident males relieved.	
				Wife.	Children under 16.				Mothers.	Children.	Wives.	Children.	Wives.	Children.	Wives.	Children.

Not Able-bodied.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Males.	Females.	Children under 16 relieved with Parents.	Orphans or other Children under 16 relieved without their Parents.	Lunatics, Insane Persons, and Idiots.			Vagrants relieved out of the Workhouse.
				Males.	Females.	Children under 16.	

MONEY PORTION.

Name of the Pauper.	Actual Place of Abode.		1st Week, ending	(c)	13th Week, ending	Totals for the First Quarter.		1st Week, ending	(c)	13th Week, ending	(c)	Totals for the Second Quarter.		Totals for the Half-year.
						In Money.	In Kind.					In Money.	In Kind.	
			s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
		In Money												
		In Kind												
		In Money												
		In Kind												
Vagrants.														
		Weekly Totals												(b)
						£ s. d. (a)						*£ s. d.* (a)		
		Clerk's Initials	Crt.	Crt.	Crt.	Correct.		Crt.	Crt.	Crt.	Crt.	Correct.		Correct

Instructions as to filling up this Form.

1. If an able-bodied man, being head of the family, is sick or temporarily disabled, he is to be entered in column 2; if out of work, in column 4, and in either case the whole family dependent on him are to be entered as chargeable in columns 5 and 6.

2. If the relief is given on account of the sickness of a wife or child, or specially for a wife or child, the wife or child only, and the head of a family, are to be inserted in the list; the man in the case of such sickness in column 3, and in any other case in column 4, the wife or child in column 5 or 6. If the relief is given on account of the funeral of any member of a family, the surviving head of the family only is to be entered as the person relieved: if there be no surviving head of the family, then the person buried must be considered as the pauper. Relief given to women and their children dependent on them is to be entered in the proper columns in the same manner.

3. Non-resident paupers when paid through the relieving officer, are to be entered under the name of the parish in which they are settled, but non-settled paupers residing in the union, whose relief is to be paid by other unions, are to be entered under the name of the parish where they reside. Vagrants must be entered under the name of the parish where the application was made to the relieving officer, where the out-door relief list for vagrants is not kept; but where it is kept, the total number of vagrants and the amount of relief should be entered, and not their separate names.

4. The same person is on no account to be entered twice in the half-year, either in the money or statistical portion of this relief list, unless there shall be some alteration in the circumstances of the case.

5. In the column headed "Name of the Pauper," the name of the head of the family alone is to be inserted.

6. The number of each class of paupers actually relieved on the *first of January* and on the *first of July* is to be shown at the beginning of the out-door relief list, a portion of the list being set apart and ruled for that purpose. By persons in receipt of relief on these particular days is meant not only persons to whom relief is actually given on either of these days, but persons whose allowance is for any period which includes either of these days.

7. The totals marked (*a*) being the quarterly totals of the relief in money and kind, will answer to the cross-castings of the previous thirteen "Weekly Totals." The final total mark (*b*) will be the amount of the two quarters; the column of totals for the half-year being obtained by cross-casting for each pauper the quarterly totals in money and kind respectively.

8. Where relief in kind is administered through the medium of tickets upon tradesmen, all relief out of the cash in the relieving officer's hands, whether in money or articles of necessity, is to be entered as money. Relief given from the workhouse stores should be entered as *in kind*.

* This must be the Parish in which the Pauper is residing, if within the Union.

(*a*) See Art. 23 (2), *ante*, p. 381.

(*c*) The original contains columns for each consecutive week.

Out-door Relief List.—Alternative Form for the Money Portion (*a*).

_____ UNION. Half-year ending _____ 18 .

Parish of _____ _____ Relieving Officer of the _____ District.

Name of the Pauper.	1st Week, ending		2nd Week, ending		3rd Week, ending		4th Week, ending		5th Week, ending		6th Week, ending		7th Week, ending		8th Week, ending		9th Week ending		10th Week, ending		11th Week, ending		12th Week, ending		13th Week, ending		Totals for the First Quarter.	1st Week, ending		2nd Week, ending		3rd Week, ending			Totals for the Second Quarter.	Totals for the Half-year.
	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	£ s. d.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.		£ s. d.	£ s. d. (*b*)
																											£ s. d. (*a*)								£ s. d. (*a*)	
Clerk's Initials	Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.		Correct.			Correct.		Correct.		Correct.				

(*a*) See Art. 23 (2), *ante*, p. 381, and *note* 7 to the Form, *ante*, p. 450.

Out-door Relief List for Vagrants (*a*).

_____ UNION.

Week ending _____ _____ Relieving Officer of the _____ District.

Date.	Name of Vagrant, Wife, and Children.	Ages.	Ordinary Occupation or Trade.	Place of Birth of Vagrant, if known	Where come from this day.	Where going to.	Parish where the Application is made.	Nature of Relief.	Cost.	Observations.
									s. *d.*	

Summary for the Week ending as above ;—Men ; Women ; Boys ; Girls . Total .

(Signed) _____ *Relieving or Assistant Relieving Officer.*

(*a*) See Art. 23 (2) *ante*, p. 381.

Abstract of the Out-door Relief List (*b*).

_____ Union. _____ *Relieving Officer of the* _____ *District.*

Names of Parishes.	1st Week.	2nd Week.	3rd Week.	4th Week.	5th Week.	6th Week.	7th Week.	8th Week.	9th Week.	10th Week.	11th Week.	12th Week.	13th Week.	14th Week.	15th Week.	16th Week.	17th Week.	18th Week.	19th Week.	20th Week.	21st Week.	22nd Week.	23rd Week.	24th Week.	25th Week.	26th Week.		Total.
Totals																												
Clerk's Initials																												

(*b*) See Art. 23 (3), *ante*, p. 382.

The Relieving Officer's Receipt and Expenditure Book (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ DISTRICT. _____ Week of the Quarter ending _____ 18

_____ Relieving Officer in Account with the Board of Guardians of the _____ Union.

Dr.						*Cr.*					
Date.	Money received, and Tickets issued.					To be charged to the Common Fund of the Union, or to some other Union or Parish.					
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	

(*a*) See Art. 23 (4), *ante*, p. 382.

Summary of Receipts and Expenditure for the Quarter ended _____ 18 (*a*).

_____ UNION. _____ Relieving Officer of the _____ District.

(To be entered immediately after the Account for the last Week of every Quarter in the Relieving Officer's Receipt and Expenditure Book.)

Dr.

	Money. £ s. d.	Kind. £ s. d.
Balance brought forward		
As per Receipt and Expenditure Book 1st week		
,, ,, 2nd week		
,, ,, 3rd week		
,, ,, 4th week		
,, ,, 5th week		
,, ,, 6th week		
,, ,, 7th week		
,, ,, 8th week		
,, ,, 9th week		
,, ,, 10th week		
,, ,, 11th week		
,, ,, 12th week		
,, ,, 13th week		
	(A)	(B)

Cr.

	Money. £ s. d.	Kind. £ s. d.
Parishes* in Relieving Officer's District, as per Out-Relief List, viz.—		
_____, ,, ..		
_____, ,, ..		
_____, ,, ..		
_____, ,, ..		
Totals (1)..		
Unions and Parishes charged with Relief to Non-settled Poor, as per Out-Relief List, viz.—		
_____, ,, ..		
_____, ,, ..		
_____, ,, ..		
Totals (2)..		
Sums of Totals (1) and (2) respectively		
Balance in hand at the end of the Quarter		
	(A)	(B)

GG

The totals marked (A) and (B) respectively must correspond. The totals of the expenditure in money in respect of the relief of the settled and non-settled Poor, with the balance in hand (if any), will give the total marked (A), and those of the relief in kind will give the total marked (B), on the credit side of this account.

* The *Parishes* here mean the Parishes of the Union in which the Paupers reside, or have received their Relief, and the amount expended in each Parish is to be shown.

(*a*) See Art. 23 (4), *ante*, p. 383.

SCHEDULE (G.) (*a*).

(The Statement of the auditor as to the books required to be kept by the clerk, treasurer, and the collector of the Guardians is superseded by the Form No. 4 in the Schedule to the General Order of 22nd March, 1877. As to the proceedings of Guardians under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, see Article 13 of that Order *post.*)

_____ *Audit District.*

A Statement of the Auditor.

In reference to the Books of the _____ UNION, for the Half-year ended _____, 18 .

As to the Books required to be kept by the MASTER OF THE WORKHOUSE.

Mr. _____

Inventory.	
Admission and Discharge Book.	
In-door Relief List.	
Abstract of In-door Relief List.	
Master's Day Book.	
His Receipt and Payment Book.	
Quarterly Summary of Day Book.	
Master's portion of Workhouse Medical Relief List.	
Daily Provisions Consumption Account.	
Weekly Provisions Consumption Account.	
Provisions Receipt and Consumption Account.	
Quarterly Summary of Provisions Received and Consumed.	
Quarterly Balance of Provisions Account.	
Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Account.	
Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account.	
Clothing Register Book.	
Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account.	
Quarterly Summary of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account.	
Quarterly Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account.	

The Audit of the above Books was concluded the _____ *day of* _____ 18 .

_____ *Auditor.*

_____ *Date* _____ 18 .

Against the name of any Book contained in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any Book being imperfectly kept the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the auditor considers requisite.

(*a*) See Arts. 50 and 51, *ante*, p. 399.

_____ *Audit District.*

A Statement of the Auditor.

In reference to the Books of the Officers of the _____ UNION, for the Half-year ended _____ 18 .

As to the Books required to be kept by the RELIEVING OFFICER.

Mr._____

_____

OBSERVATIONS.

Application and Report Book.	
Out-door Relief List.	
Out-door Relief List for Vagrants.	
Abstract of Out-Relief List.	
Receipt and Expenditure Book.	
Quarterly Summary of Receipts and Expenditure.	
The Audit of the above Accounts was concluded the	*day of* 18 .

_____ *Auditor.*

*Date*_____ 18 .

_____

Against the name of any Book contained in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the Auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any Book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the Auditor considers requisite.

_____ *Audit District.*

A Statement of the Auditor.

In reference to the Books of the PARISH of _____

in the _____ UNION, for the Half-year

ended _____ 18 .

As to the Books required to be kept by the Overseers, Assistant-Overseers, or Collector.*

Mr. _____

_____ (*Address*).

Appointed under the authority of _____ †

OBSERVATIONS.

Rate Book.	
Receipt and Payment Book.	
Rate Receipt Check Book.	
Collecting and Deposit Book.	
Monthly Statements.	
Unpaid Rates Statement.	
The Audit of the above Accounts was concluded the day of 18 .	

_____ *Auditor.*

Date _____ 18 .

* Retain one of these Names, as the case may be.

† Insert whether under an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, Poor Law Board, or Local Government Board (and if so, the date), or under the Statute 59 Geo. III. c. 12, or other Statute.

Against the name of any book contained in this Statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the auditor considers requisite. He is also to report whether any paid officer has in any respect disobeyed, neglected, or departed from any of the regulations of this Order applicable to his office.

_____ *Audit District.*

_____ *Union.*

To the Poor Law Board (*a*).

I CERTIFY that I have Audited the Accounts of the Guardians of the ———— Union, and of their several Officers, and of the Overseers and Officers of the several Parishes therein, and have carefully examined all the Books required by the Orders of the Poor Law Board (*a*) to be kept, and find no defect in the Books required to be kept by the following paid Officers.

Office.	Name.	Office.	Name.
Audit completed this	*day of*	18 .	

_____ *Auditor.*

Date _____ 18 .

_____ *Audit District.*

Statement in reference to the Officer's Securities required to be produced at the Audit next after the 25th day of March, 18 , *in the* _____ *Union.*

Name of the Union and Parishes.*	Name of every Officer † required to give security.	Under what authority appointed.	Office.	Whether the Security was produced.	Whether any Certificate or Proof was produced that each Surety is living, and is not Bankrupt or Insolvent, or that the Security was otherwise in force.	Observations.

Date _____ 18 . _____ *Auditor.*

* The officers of the union should be placed first in order.

† This term applies to every officer so required to give security whose salary has been allowed or entered in any account at this audit, whether of the union or any parish therein.

(*a*) Now the Local Government Board.

SCHEDULE (H.)

Containing the Names of the Unions to which the foregoing Order refers.

[The Unions named in the Schedule are those in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36, and the Unions mentioned, *ante*, p. 258, with the exception of the Aysgarth, Chester, East Preston, Forden, Holbeck, Hunslet, Leeds, Lunesdale, St. George's, Smallburgh, Westminster, and Woolwich Unions].

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Fourteenth day of January, 1867.

General Orders for accounts have been since issued to the following Unions :—

On the 9th September, 1869.

Aysgarth.
Holbeck.
Hunslet.
Leeds.
Lunesdale.

On the 13th December, 1869.

Chester. East Preston. Smallburgh.

Separate Orders for Accounts have been issued on the undermentioned dates to the following Unions :—

Forden	13th May, 1870.
Middlesborough	16th July, 1875.
Pontardawe	28th April, 1875.
Tarvin	14th January, 1867.

Separate Orders for Accounts were issued to the following Unions in the Metropolis :—

Woolwich	8th July, 1868.
Westminster	22nd February, 1869.
St. George's	9th June, 1870 (*a*).

A General Order for Accounts, but containing only the provisions of the General Order of 14th January, 1867, so far as they apply to

(*a*) This Order applies to the accounts of the Guardians and their officers only.

the Accounts of the Guardians and their Officers, was issued on the 9th March, 1871, to the following Parishes in the Metropolis :—

St. George-in-the-East.	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. John, Hampstead.	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.	Paddington.

Orders for Accounts have been issued separately to the following single Parishes and Townships under Boards of Guardians, and places under local Acts, on the dates undermentioned :—

1. *Single Parishes and Places under Boards of Guardians.*

Alston-with-Garrigill	15th December, 1854.
Alverstoke	28th April, 1869.
Barrow-in-Furness	4th May, 1876.
East Stonehouse	7th August, 1851.
Great Yarmouth	8th March, 1850 (*a*).
Manchester	10th March, 1851.
Mile End Old Town*	27th January, 1858.
Saddleworth	23rd June, 1853.
St. Giles, Camberwell*	12th March, 1856.
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	18th June, 1869.
St. Luke, Chelsea*	4th September, 1850 (*b*).
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesea	21st June, 1852.
St. Mary, Islington	13th July, 1868.
St. Mary, Lambeth *	30th August, 1860. (altered 18th May, 1861).
St. Marylebone	11th May, 1868.
St. Pancras	29th August, 1867.
Stoke-upon-Trent	7th March, 1854.
Toxteth Park	17th February, 1858.

2. *Places under Local Acts.*

Birmingham	23rd February, 1850 (*c*).
Bristol	17th February, 1857 (*d*).
Bury St. Edmunds	4th December, 1857.
Canterbury	12th June, 1852 (*d*).
Chichester	21st February, 1853 (*d*).
Exeter	9th May, 1857 (*d*).
Forehoe	20th May, 1867.
Kingston-upon-Hull	3rd May, 1850 (*d*).
Oswestry	26th April, 1851.
Oxford	10th June, 1853.
Plymouth	6th August, 1853 (*d*).
Southampton	16th March, 1850 (*d*).
Stoke Damerel	31st January, 1855.

(*a*) In the parish of Great Yarmouth, the General Order of 18th November, 1850, prescribing the form of poor rate is still in force.

(*b*) The provisions of this Order relating to the books and duties of the collector of poor rates have been rescinded, and further provisions made in that behalf by an Order dated 21st March, 1854.

(*c*) The provisions of this Order applicable to the office of storekeeper were rescinded, and further provisions made in that behalf, by an Order dated 11th December, 1851. Further alteration, as regards the Books of the relieving officer, was made in it by an Order dated 24th May, 1855.

(*d*) These Orders apply only to the accounts of the Guardians and their officers.

* As to these Orders, see the General Order of 4th May, 1875, *post*.

The General Order for Accounts, dated the 17th March, 1847 (see the 5th Edition of this Work, p. 342) remains in force in the following Incorporations under Local Acts :—East and West Flegg, and Mutford and Lothingland.

DISTRICT SCHOOL ORDERS FOR ACCOUNTS.

Brentwood	31st May, 1877.
Central London	9th January, 1851.
Amending	4th May, 1875.
Farnham	31st December, 1850.
Forest Gate	2nd April, 1869.
Kensington and Chelsea	9th March, 1878.
North Surrey	7th August, 1857.
Amending	4th May, 1875.
Reading and Wokingham	17th January, 1851.
South East Shropshire	21st January, 1851.
Sonth Metropolitan.	25th April, 1855.
Amending	4th May, 1875.
Walsall and West Bromwich	9th February, 1870.
West London	23rd April, 1875.

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT (*a*).

(Dated 15th May, 1867).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised in the said Unions, and of the several Parishes named in the said Schedule;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justice or Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the division or divisions in which the said Unions and Parishes respectively are situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WE, the Poor Law Board, under the powers given in and by "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the several other Statutes enabling us in that behalf, do hereby Order as follows:—

Art. 1.—The several unions and parishes set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed being all, wholly, or for the greater part thereof respectively included within the metropolis, as defined by "The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," shall be combined into a district, to be termed "*The Metropolitan Asylum District*," for the reception and relief of the classes of poor persons chargeable to some union or parish in the said district respectively who may be infected with or suffering from fever, or the disease of small pox, or may be insane.

Art. 2.—A Board of Management shall be constituted for the said district, which shall consist of forty-five members to be elected as

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(*a*) The Metropolitan Asylum District was formed under 30 Vict. c. 6, by an Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 15th May, 1867, which has been amended by subsequent Orders. For convenience of reference these several Orders, instead of being placed chronologically, are kept together.

hereinafter prescribed, so that for each union and parish the number set forth against the name of such union and parish in the said Schedule shall be elected, and of fifteen members to be nominated by the Poor Law Board.

Art. 3.—The qualification for each person to be elected as a member of the said district shall consist in the being rated to the poor rate within the said district upon a net annual value of not less than forty pounds.

Art. 4.—The manner of the election of each member shall be as follows: the Guardians of the several unions and parishes in the said district shall, at their first ordinary meeting after the Thirtieth day of May instant, elect some duly qualified persons, according to the number herein-prescribed, to be the members of the said Board, on behalf of the respective unions and parishes, the candidates being respectively nominated and seconded by Guardians at such meeting, and elected by a majority of the Guardians present thereat, who shall vote by a show of hands, to be counted by the presiding chairman of such meeting, and in the event of an equality of votes, the presiding chairman shall have a casting vote.

Art. 5.—The first-elected members of the Board of Management shall continue to serve as such from the day of the election as aforesaid until the Twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and thenceforth the term for which the members of the said Board shall serve shall be three years.

Art. 6 —Each Board of Guardians of the said unions and parishes shall, on one of the last two ordinary meetings before the Twenty-fifth day of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequently in every year when the term aforesaid shall expire, proceed, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, to elect the members for their union or parish to serve for the term next ensuing such Twenty-fifth day of March.

Art. 7.—Whenever the word "*Guardians*" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act of the 4th & 5th William the Fourth, cap. 76, but also any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers in

a parish or union appointed or entitled to act as Managers of the Poor, and in the distribution or ordering of the relief to the poor from the poor rate, under any General or Local Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULE hereinbefore referred to :—

Names of Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis.	Number of Elective Members.	Names of Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis.	Number of Elective Members.
UNIONS.		St. George, Hanover Square	2
		St. George the Martyr, Southwark	1
City of London	2	St. Giles, Camberwell	1
East London	1	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury	1
Fulham	1	St. James, Clerkenwell	1
Greenwich	1	St. James, Westminster	1
Hackney	1	St. John, Hampstead	1
Holborn	1	St. Leonard, Shoreditch	1
Lewisham	1	St. Luke, Chelsea	1
Poplar	1	St. Luke, Middlesex	1
St. Olave's	1	St. Margaret, and St. John the Evangelist, Westminster	1
St. Saviour's	1	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	1
Stepney	1	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	1
Strand	1	St. Mary, Islington	2
Wandsworth & Clapham	1	St. Mary, Lambeth	1
West London	1	St. Marylebone	2
Whitechapel	1	St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey	1
PARISHES.		St. Mary, Newington	1
		St. Mary, Rotherhithe	1
		St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	1
Mile End Old Town	1	St. Pancras	2
Paddington	2		
St. George-in-the-East	1	Total	45

Given under our Hand, &c., this Fifteenth day of May, in the year 1867.

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

(Dated 24th July, 1871).

To the Board of Management

of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised in the said Unions, and of the several Parishes named in the said Schedule;—

To the Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the divisions in which the said Unions and Parishes respectively are situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Poor Law Board bearing date the 15th day of May, 1867, under the powers given in and by "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the several other Statutes enabling them in that behalf, the Poor Law Board ordered that the unions and parishes set forth in the Schedule annexed to the said Order should be combined into a district, to be termed "*The Metropolitan Asylum District*," for the reception and relief of the classes of poor persons chargeable to some union or parish in the said district, being infected with or suffering from fever or small pox, or being insane; and the said Poor Law Board thereby ordered and declared that a Board of Management should be constituted for the said district, consisting of forty-five members to be elected, and fifteen members to be nominated by the Poor Law Board, and fixed the number of members to be elected for the several unions and parishes comprised in the said district.

And whereas by an Order dated the 13th day of March, 1868, the Poor Law Board ordered and directed that the parish of Saint James, Westminster, situated in the county of Middlesex, and named in the Schedule annexed to the first herein-recited Order should, with a certain other parish, be formed into a union, to be termed the Westminster Union, in the County of Middlesex, and by another Order dated the 25th day of May, 1868, the Poor Law Board ordered and directed that, from and after that date, the said Westminster Union, together with the Woolwich Union, in the County of Kent, should respectively be added to the said district, and that one member of the said Board of Management should be elected in respect of each of the said unions.

And whereas by an Order dated the 13th day of March, 1868, the Poor Law Board ordered and directed that the parish of Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, situated in the County of Middlesex, and named in the Schedule annexed to the first herein-recited Order, should be added to the Strand Union, in the said County of Middlesex.

And whereas by an Order dated the 5th day of June, 1869, the Poor Law Board ordered and directed that the parishes of Saint James, Clerkenwell, and Saint Luke, respectively situated in the County of Middlesex, and named in the Schedule annexed to the first herein-recited Order, should be added to the Holborn Union, in the said County of Middlesex.

And whereas by an Order dated the 27th day of August, 1869, the Poor Law Board ordered and directed that the parishes of Saint Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, and Saint Mary, Rotherhithe, respectively situated in the County of Surrey, and named in the Schedule annexed to the first herein-recited Order, should be added to the Saint Olave's Union, in the said County of Surrey.

And whereas by an Order also dated the 27th day of August, 1869, the Poor Law Board ordered and directed that the parishes of Saint Mary, Newington, and Saint George the Martyr, Southwark, respectively situated in the County of Surrey, and named in the Schedule annexed to the first herein-recited Order, should be added to the Saint Saviour's Union, in the said County of Surrey.

And whereas by certain Orders dated respectively the 10th day of

September, 1869, the Poor Law Board dissolved the East London Union and the West London Union, situated within the City of London and the County of Middlesex respectively, and named in the Schedule annexed to the first herein-recited Order, and ordered and directed that the parishes which were comprised in the said union should be added to the City of London Union, in the said City of London and liberties thereof and County of Middlesex.

And whereas by an Order dated the 14th day of March, 1870, the Poor Law Board ordered and directed that the parish of Saint George, Hanover Square, situated in the County of Middlesex, and the parishes of Saint Margaret and Saint John the Evangelist, in the City of Westminster, respectively named in the Schedule annexed to the first herein-recited Order, should be formed into a union, to be termed the Saint George's Union, in the County of Middlesex.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Saint George's Union, which Union is comprised within the metropolis, should be added to the said district.

Now, therefore, under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, we, the Poor Law Board, hereby order and direct that, from and after the date hereof, the said Saint George's Union shall be added to the said asylum district, and that three managers shall be elected for the said union, with the qualification prescribed by the said first-recited Order, and at the time appointed for the next general election of managers for the district.

And whereas it is also expedient that the number of members of the said Board of Management to be elected for the said district, as now constituted, should be re-adjusted.

Now, therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, hereby order and direct that the number of members of the said Board of Management to be elected for the several unions and parishes in the said district shall be as set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

SCHEDULE to this Order.

Names of Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis.	Number of Elective Members.	Names of Unions and Parishes in the Metropolis.	Number of Elective Members.
UNIONS.		PARISHES.	
City of London... ...	4	Mile End Old Town... ...	1
Fulham	1	Paddington	2
Greenwich	1	St. George-in-the-East ...	1
Hackney	1	St. Giles, Camberwell ...	1
Holborn...	2	St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury ...	1
Lewisham	1	St. John, Hampstead ...	1
Poplar	1	St. Leonard, Shoreditch ...	1
St. George's	3	St. Luke, Chelsea	1
St. Olave's	1	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	2
St. Saviour's	2	St. Mary, Islington	2
Stepney	1	St. Mary, Lambeth	2
Strand	1	St. Marylebone	3
Wandsworth & Clapham	1	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	1
Westminster	1	St. Pancras	3
Whitechapel	1		
Woolwich	1	Total	45

Given under our hand, &c., this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year 1871.

THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

(Dated 3rd September, 1886).

To the Board of Management of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Several Unions and separate Parishes comprised in the said District;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Order dated the 15th day of May, 1867, the Poor Law Board directed that a Board of Management should be constituted for the said Metropolitan Asylum District, to consist of forty-five members to be elected as therein prescribed and fifteen members to be nominated by the Poor Law Board, and by the said Order the Poor Law Board fixed the qualification of each member so to be elected, and prescribed the mode of election and the number of members to be elected by each union and separate parish comprised in the district;

And whereas by an Order dated the 24th day of February, 1871, the Poor Law Board re-adjusted the number of members to be elected by the unions and separate parishes comprised in the said district;

And whereas it is expedient to increase the total number of members to be elected and nominated for the said district, and to fix the number to be elected by the unions and separate parishes comprised therein;

Now, therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Art. 1.—The Board of Management of the said district shall henceforth consist of fifty-four elective members instead of forty-five, and eighteen nominated members instead of fifteen.

Art. 2.—Nine additional members, duly qualified within the terms of the first above-cited Order, shall be elected by the Boards of Guardians of the following unions and separate parishes, namely :—

Unions ...	City of London	One member.
	Hackney	One member.
	Saint George's...	One member.
	Wandsworth and Clapham ...	Two members.
Separate Parishes ...	Saint Giles, Camberwell ...	One member.
	Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington	One member.
	Saint Mary, Islington	One member.
	Saint Mary, Lambeth	One member.

The additional members shall be elected by such Boards of Guardians in each case at their second Ordinary Meeting after the date hereof in the manner prescribed by Art. 4 of the first above-cited Order, and the members so elected shall be entitled to serve until the Twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Art. 3.—At every future triennial election of members of the said Board of Management, fifty-four members shall be elected in the manner prescribed by Art. 4 of the first above-cited Order.

Art. 4.—The number of members to be elected at every future triennial election by each union and separate parish comprised in the said district shall be as set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

SCHEDULE.

Unions.	Number of Elective Members.	Separate Parishes.	Number of Elective Members.
City of London... ...	5	Mile End Old Town... ...	1
Fulham	1	Paddington	2
Greenwich	1	St. George-in-the East ...	1
Hackney	2	St. Giles, Camberwell ...	2
Holborn...	2	St. Giles-in-the-fields and St. George, Bloomsbury. ...	1
Lewisham	1		1
Poplar	1	St. John, Hampstead ...	
St. George's	4	St. Leonard, Shoreditch ..	1
St. Olave's	1	St Luke, Chelsea	1
St. Saviour's	2	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	3
Stepney	1	St. Mary, Islington	3
Strand	1	St. Mary, Lambeth	3
Wandsworth & Clapham	3	St. Marylebone	3
Westminster	1	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	1
Whitechapel	1	St. Pancras	3
Woolwich	1		

Given under the Seal of Office, this Third day of September, 1886.

The Asylums.

The Asylums which have been provided for the District by the Board of Management are at Leavesden, in the Parishes of Watford and of Abbots Langley, Herts, and at Caterham, Surrey, for the reception of poor persons chargeable to some Union or Parish within the District, who may be insane ; at Homerton, in the Parish of Hackney, Middlesex, and at Stockwell, in the County of Surrey, for the reception of poor persons chargeable to some Union or Parish in the District, who may be infected with or suffering from fever or small-pox.

The regulations for the government of each of these Asylums, so far as Boards of Guardians of Unions and Parishes within the District are immediately affected by them, are as follows :—

GENERAL ORDER.—AMENDED REGULATIONS (CONSOLIDATED). — THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.—ASYLUMS FOR IMBECILES.

(Dated 10th February, 1875).

To the Board of Management

of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT;—
To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes comprised in the said District;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

* * * * *

SECTION II.—ADMISSION.

Art. 2.—The insane paupers to be admitted into the asylum shall be such harmless persons of the chronic or imbecile class as could be lawfully retained in a Workhouse; but no dangerous or curable persons, such as would, under the Statutes in that behalf, require to be sent to a Lunatic asylum, shall be admitted (*a*).

(*a*) The Local Government Board say that it has been brought to their knowledge in the reports of their inspectors, in the reports of the Commissioners in Lunacy, and also in communications from the managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, that many paupers have been admitted into these asylums who might, with greater propriety, have been detained in the infirmaries of their respective unions or parishes. The removal of helpless bed-ridden persons, whose mental weakness is, in many cases, the result of old age, to asylums situated a considerable distance from the Metropolis, is calculated, on the one hand, to be injurious to the persons thus removed; and, on the other, to occupy the district asylums with a different class of persons from that for which they were constructed. It is obvious that such a course, if continued, could not fail to impose unnecessary expenditure on the Metropolitan ratepayers. The Board request the Guardians to call the attention of their medical officers to Art. 3 of the Order, and to the necessity of supplying full information under each clause of the form of certificate, such information being of the greatest importance for the guidance of the medical

Art. 3.—Every pauper, whether upon his first or any subsequent admission into an asylum, shall be admitted upon an order filled up and signed by the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Union or Parish from which he is sent to the Asylum, according to the Form (A.) in the Schedule to this Order.

The order of admission shall be accompanied by a Certificate and Report, as follows: that is to say,—

A certificate in the Form (B.) in the Schedule to this Order, signed by the medical officer (either of the workhouse or district, as the case may be) of the union or parish to which the pauper is chargeable; which certificate such medical officer is hereby required to give, upon request from the Board of Guardians or relieving officer, in every case in which, after due examination, he may find that such a certificate ought to be given as regards the pauper's fitness both for admission into the asylum and for removal thereto.

A report in the Form (C.) in the said Schedule, signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the union or parish to which the pauper is chargeable, or by some member of the Visiting Committee of such Board of Guardians.

The order of admission shall be signed by the clerk by direction of the Board of Guardians: but such direction shall not be given until the certificate and the report above mentioned have been laid before the Board of Guardians.

Art. 4 —No pauper shall be admitted under any order if the same bear date more than seven days before the pauper, or some one acting on his behalf and in his company, presents it at the asylum.

* * * * *

---

superintendent of the asylum. The Guardians will further observe that the Board have thought it right to require that, before an order is made for sending a pauper to an asylum, a report upon the case in the Form marked C. in the Schedule, should be laid before the Guardians by the chairman or vice-chairman, or a member of the visiting committee.—*Circular Letter*, 12th February, 1875.

The Local Government Board also say that their attention has been drawn to the fact that several children, between two and three years of age, have been admitted into the Metropolitan District Asylum for Children at Darenth; and that it must be evident that no trustworthy judgment can be formed as to the intellectual condition of children of such tender age. In similar institutions, the earliest age of admission has been fixed at seven years. Bearing in mind, however, the inconvenience that may result from the detention in a workhouse of children mentally afflicted, the Board consider that children of five years old, if their condition requires it, may properly be sent to Darenth, but that, prior to that age, they should be retained in the workhouse.—12th Annual Report, p. 12.

Art. 6.—Before being removed from the receiving ward the pauper shall, if the medical superintendent so direct, be thoroughly cleansed, and clothed in a suitable dress, and the clothes which he wore at the time of his admission shall, if they were supplied by the Guardians of the union or parish from which he was sent to the asylum, be, as soon as possible, returned to such Guardians. If the clothes were the property of the pauper, they shall be deposited in a place appropriated for that purpose, with the pauper's name affixed thereto, and restored to him if he is discharged from the asylum, but in case of his death therein, they shall be disposed of as the Board of Management shall direct.

Art. 7.—As soon as practicable after the pauper has been examined in pursuance of Art. 5, a report, according to the Form (D.) in the Schedule to this Order, signed by the medical superintendent, shall be transmitted by him to the Guardians of the union or parish from which the pauper was sent to the asylum.

* * * * *

Art. 9.—The Board of Management shall not admit into the asylum, or retain therein, a larger number of paupers than that which is already fixed as the maximum by the Poor Law Board, or which may hereafter be so fixed from time to time by the Local Government Board.

* * * * *

Section IV.—Discharge.

Art. 11.—The Asylum Committee, acting under the advice of the medical superintendent, may discharge from the asylum any pauper, when for reasons which they shall deem sufficient it is not expedient that he should continue therein.

Art. 12.—The clerk of the asylum shall give notice of the proposed discharge to the Board of Guardians of the union or parish to which the pauper is chargeable in the asylum, as well as to the nearest known relative of the pauper, and the said Guardians shall, within seven clear days after such notice has been given, take the proper steps for the removal of the pauper. If the removal be not effected by the Guardians before the expiration of that time, the asylum committee may cause the pauper to be removed to the workhouse from which he

was sent to the asylum, and all the necessary expenses incurred in his removal shall be charged by the Board of Management to the account of the Guardians of the union or parish to which he has been chargeable in the asylum.

Art. 13.—When the Board of Guardians of any union or parish in the said district shall direct the discharge of any pauper chargeable to such union or parish, such pauper shall thereupon be discharged from the asylum.

Provided, that if the medical superintendent shall be of opinion that the discharge cannot take place without injury to the pauper, the direction shall not be acted upon until such opinion shall have been communicated to the Board of Guardians and their further directions received.

Art. 14.—In no case shall any pauper be prevented from leaving the asylum after the parent or next of kin of such pauper shall have given to the Board of Management, the Asylum Committee, or the Guardians of the union or parish to which he was chargeable in the asylum, such an undertaking as they shall respectively deem satisfactory, to provide for the removal, charge, and maintenance of such pauper with due care and attention while the malady continues.

Art. 15.—The provisions of Arts. 11, 12, 13, and 14 shall not apply to the cases of paupers who after their admission may become dangerous to themselves or others, but in all such cases, as soon as the medical superintendent shall be of opinion that the pauper has become dangerous to himself or others he shall himself give, or cause to be given by the clerk of the asylum, a notice in writing to that effect to the relieving officer of the union or parish to which such pauper is chargeable in the asylum, and such relieving officer shall thereupon forthwith take the proper steps for the removal of the pauper to a lunatic asylum, registered hospital, or licensed house, in conformity with the statutes in that behalf.

* * * * *

Section XIV.—Duties of Officers.

* * * * *

Duties of the Medical Superintendent.

Art. 71.—The following shall be the duties of the medical superintendent of the asylum :—

* * * * *

No. 3. As soon as practicable after a pauper has been examined on his admission, to transmit to the Guardians of the union or parish from which the pauper was sent to the asylum, a report according to the Form (D.) in the Schedule to this Order; and to retain in a book to be provided for that purpose a duplicate of such report, and to lay such book before the Asylum Committee at each of their meetings.

* * * * *

No. 11. * * To proceed according to the directions of Art. 15, in every case where a pauper, after admission to the asylum, becomes dangerous to himself or others.

* * * * *

Duties of the Clerk of the Asylum.

Art. 75.—The following shall be the duties of the clerk of the asylum :—

* * * * *

No. 7. In every case of the proposed discharge of a pauper from the asylum to proceed according to the directions of Art. 12, and in any case where a pauper, after admission to the asylum, becomes dangerous to himself or others, to proceed in accordance with the direction of Art. 15.

No. 8. To transmit on every Monday to the Boards of Guardians of the several unions and parishes in the district a statement as to the pauper inmates of the asylum, in the Form (L.) in the Schedule to this Order.

No. 9. To give proper notice of the death of any pauper to the registrar of births and deaths of the district within which the asylum is situate, to the Guardians of the union or parish to which the pauper was chargeable in the asylum, and to the nearest known relative of the pauper.

* * * * *

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.) [Article 3.]

Admission Order.

———UNION [*or* PARISH]. Dated this———day of———

To Dr.————, Medical Superintendent of the Metropolitan District Asylum at————.

Admit the person named and described as below, from the———— Union [*or* PARISH] in the said District.

Name	Age.	Calling, if any, and Occupation for which suited.	Religious Persuasion.	Nearest known Relative.	
				Name.	Address.

————*Clerk to the Board of Guardians.*

FORM (B.) [Article 3.]

Medical Certificate.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have this day personally examined , a person chargeable to the Union [*or* Parish of], and that the said is in my opinion a chronic and harmless lunatic, idiot, or imbecile, such as might be lawfully retained in a Workhouse, and a fit person for admission into the Metropolitan District Asylum at , and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds; viz.:—

1. Facts observed by myself. [*Here state the facts.*]

2. Facts (if any) communicated to me by others. [*Here state the information, and from whom obtained.*]

I hereby also certify that the said is not at the present time to the best of my belief suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, and that in my judgment, after examination duly made for that purpose, the journey to the Asylum is not likely to prove detrimental to him, either by reason of advanced age or in consequence of his being affected by disease of the heart, lungs, or other organ.

————Medical Officer of the————District [*or* Workhouse] of the————Union [*or* Parish of————].

Dated this————day of————, 18—.

FORM (C.) [Article 3.]

Report to Guardians to be signed by the Chairman, Vice Chairman, or a Member of the Visiting Committee of the Board of Guardians of the Union or Parish from which a Pauper is to be sent to an Asylum.

I, the undersigned, being of the Union [*or* Parish], having on the day of 18 , personally seen , a pauper residing in the said Union [*or* Parish], proposed to be sent to the Metropolitan District Asylum for Imbeciles at , do hereby declare that I am satisfied that the said is a proper person to be sent to that Asylum.

Signature————

Date————

FORM (D.) [Article 7.]

Report of Medical Superintendent, after examination of Pauper on Admission.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM

AT———

The following Report is transmitted to the Guardians of the Union [*or* Parish] after examination by me this day of , a pauper admitted into the above Asylum chargeable to that Union [*or* Parish].

Date of Admission.	Observations as to the state of cleanliness of the Pauper on Admission.	If any bruises or marks of violence appear on the Pauper, insert particulars. If not, state "None."

Signature———*Medical Superintendent.*

Date———

FORM (L.) [Article 75, No. 8.]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM FOR IMBECILES

AT———

Weekly Statement as to Inmates.

Monday———day of———18—.

Sir,

I forward for the information of the Guardians the following Report made up to Saturday evening last, with reference to the Paupers

in the above-named Asylum chargeable to the Union [*or* Parish].

Number remaining according to last Report.		Number during the week.				Number remaining in the Asylum.		Names of those who have died or been discharged during the week.	
		Admitted.		Died or Discharged.					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Died.	Discharged.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
————*Clerk to the Asylum.*

To
The Clerk to the Guardians of the
Union [*or* Parish].

Given under the Seal of Office, this Tenth day of February, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER.—AMENDED REGULATIONS (CONSOLIDATED). — THE METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.—FEVER AND SMALL POX ASYLUMS.

(Dated 10th February, 1875).

To the Board of Management

of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes comprised in the said District;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

* * * * *

SECTION II.—ADMISSION.

Art. 2.—The paupers to be admitted into any asylum provided or appropriated for fever patients shall be such only as are infected with or suffering from fever, and the paupers to be admitted into any asylum provided or appropriated for small pox patients shall be such only as are infected with or suffering from small pox.

Art 3.—Every pauper, whether upon his first or any subsequent admission into an asylum, shall, subject to the provisions of Art. 4, be admitted upon an order, filled up and signed by a relieving officer or a master of a workhouse of the union or parish from which he is sent to the asylum, according to the Form (A.) in the Schedule to this Order.

The order of admission shall be accompanied by a certificate in the Form (B.) in the Schedule to this Order, signed by the medical

officer (either of the workhouse or district, as the case may be) of the union or parish to which the paupèr is chargeable ; which certificate such medical officer is hereby required to give, upon the request of the master of the workhouse or of the relieving officer, in every case in which, after due examination, he may find that the pauper is a fit person for admission to the asylum.

Art. 4.—If any person presents himself at an asylum without the order and certificate required by Art. 3, and the medical superintendent be satisfied that the person is suffering from fever or small pox, and is in such a condition that a refusal to admit him without such order and certificate might be attended with dangerous results, the medical superintendent may admit such person, and the steward shall thereupon give notice in writing of such admission, accompanied by a written statement of the circumstances of the case, to the Guardians of the union or parish in which the person last passed the night, if such union or parish be included in the Metropolis, or, if it be not included in the Metropolis, then to the Guardians of the union or parish in which the asylum is locally situated.

Art. 5.—Any person admitted into an asylum under Art. 4 shall be treated as sent from the union or parish in which he last passed the night, if such union or parish be included in the Metropolis, or, if it be not included in the Metropolis, then from the union or parish in which the asylum is locally situated ; and every such person shall be subject in all respects to the regulations of the asylum as if he had been in the first place admitted with the usual order.

Art. 6.—No pauper shall be admitted under any order if the same bear date more than two days before the pauper, or some one acting on his behalf and in his company, presents it at the asylum.

* * * * *

Art. 9.—The clothes worn by the pauper at the time of his admission shall be forthwith disinfected or otherwise dealt with as may be directed by the medical superintendent, who, where the clothes are destroyed, shall keep a record of the fact.

* * * * *

Art. 11.—The Board of Management shall not admit into the asylum, or retain therein, a larger number of paupers than that which

is already fixed as the maximum by the Poor Law Board, or which may hereafter become so fixed from time to time by the Local Government Board; except in any individual case of urgency, which shall be forthwith reported to the Local Government Board by the clerk to the Board of Management.

Art. 12.—Whenever the number of paupers shall be within ten of the number fixed as the maximum, the steward shall give notice to that effect to the Guardians of each union or parish comprised in the district, and also to the effect that until such notice has been revoked, inquiry must be made at the asylum before any fresh case is sent, in order to ascertain whether the case can be received.

* * * * *

SECTION IV.—DISCHARGE.

Art. 14.—When any pauper has recovered, and the medical superintendent is of opinion that such pauper may leave the asylum without risk of communicating infection or contagion, he shall be discharged, and the steward shall give notice in writing of the proposed discharge to the Board of Guardians of the union or parish to which the pauper has been chargeable in the asylum, as well as to the nearest known relative of the pauper.

Art. 15.—In any case in which it may be necessary, the Asylum Committee may cause any pauper to be removed to his home, or to the workhouse from which he was sent to the asylum; and all the necessary expenses incurred in his removal shall be charged by the Board of Management to the account of the Guardians of the union or parish to which he has been chargeable in the asylum.

Provided, that under no circumstances shall a convalescent pauper be removed from an asylum in any ambulance used for the conveyance of paupers to the asylum.

* * * * *

SECTION XV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

* * * * *

DUTIES OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Art. 72.—The following shall be the duties of the medical superintendent of the asylum.

* * * * *

Art. 72.—No. 2. To admit every pauper brought to the asylum with the proper order and certificate, subject to the provisions contained in Art. 11.

No. 3. To examine every pauper on his admission to the asylum, and to perform the duties required of the medical superintendent by Arts. 4, 7, 8, and 9.

* * * * *

No. 5. To control the arrangements of the wards, generally, to give the requisite directions as to the treatment, nursing, and diet of the paupers, and as to their discharge from the asylum, and to see that such directions are carried out.

No. 6. To report in writing to the Asylum Committee once at least in each month, any defect in the diet, drainage, furniture, ventilation, warmth, or other arrangements of the asylum, or any excess in the number of the inmates, whether in the asylum generally or in any particular ward, which he may deem to be detrimental to the health of the inmates, or calculated to retard their recovery.

No. 7. To keep a Case Book according to the Form (D.) in the Schedule to this Order, and to insert therein the particulars required by such Form, with respect to every pauper in the asylum, employing therein, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar-General.

No. 8. To produce such Case Book to the Board of Management or the Asylum Committee, or the auditor, whenever duly required to do so.

No. 9. To prescribe the dietary for the paupers in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient; and to enter the same at the commencement of the "Daily Provisions Consumption Account" Book, according to the Form (E.) in the Schedule to this Order, or some Form to the like effect.

No. 10. To sign and furnish to the steward daily, a written statement of the diet and extras required to be supplied for the paupers in each ward.

No. 11. To give notice to him (*a*) of the proposed discharge of any pauper, and of the dangerous illness of any pauper.

(*a*) *i.e.*, the steward.

Art. 72.—No. 12. On the death of any pauper in the asylum to give prompt information thereof to the steward; to give proper notice thereof to the registrar of births and deaths of the district within which the asylum is situate; and to enter such death in a register kept according to the Form (F.) in the Schedule to this Order, inserting therein the required particulars in the manner prescribed by No. 7 of this Article.

* * * * *

DUTIES OF THE STEWARD.

Art. 74.—The following shall be the duties of the steward of the asylum:—

* * * * *

No. 8. To see that the directions given by the medical superintendent in regard to the disinfection or disposal of the clothes worn by the paupers on admission are promptly and strictly carried out.

* * * * *

No. 12. To transmit on every Monday to the Boards of Guardians of the several unions and parishes in the district a statement as to the pauper inmates of the asylum, in the Form (H.) in the Schedule to this Order.

No. 13. In every case of the proposed discharge of a pauper from the asylum, to proceed according to the directions of Art. 14.

No. 14. On the death of any pauper in the asylum, to give information thereof to the Guardians of the union or parish to which the pauper was chargeable in the asylum, and to the nearest known relative; and to provide for the interment of the body.

* * * * *

No. 21. In the event of the number of paupers in the asylum being within ten of the number fixed as the maximum, to give the notice required by Art. 12.

* * * * *

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.). [Article 3.].

Admission Order

——— UNION [*or* PARISH]. Dated this ——— day of ———

To Dr. ——— Medical Superintendent of the Metropolitan Fever [*or* Small Pox] Asylum at ———.

Admit the Person named and described as below, from the ——— Union [*or* Parish] in the said District.

Name.	Age.	Calling, if any.	Religious Persuasion.	Nearest known Relative.	
				Name.	Address.

——— *Relieving Officer* [or *Master of the Workhouse*].

FORM (B.). [Article 3.].

Medical Certificate.

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have this day personally examined , a person chargeable to the Union [*or* Parish of], and that the said is in my opinion suffering from Fever [*or* Small Pox], and is a fit person for admission into the Metropolitan Fever [*or* Small Pox] Asylum at . The duration of the disease has been days; and the Fever is [Typhus], [Enteric], [Relapsing], [Scarlet].*

——— Medical Officer of the ——— District [*or* Workhouse of the ——— Union [*or* Parish of ———].

Dated this ——— day of ——— 18—.

* The Class of Fever should be here stated.

FORM (H.) [Article 64, No. 12.]

METROPOLITAN FEVER [*or* SMALL POX] ASYLUM AT ———.

Weekly Statement as to Inmates.

Monday ——— day of ——— 18—.

Sir,

I forward for the information of the Guardians the following report, made up to Saturday evening last, with reference to the paupers in the above-named asylum chargeable to the Union [*or* Parish].

Number remaining according to last Report.		Number during the week.				Number remaining in Asylum.		Names of those who have died or been discharged during the week.	
		Admitted.		Died or Discharged.					
Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Died.	Discharged.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

——— *Steward of the Asylum.*

To

The Clerk to the Guardians of the
Union [*or* Parish].

Given under the Seal of Office this 10*th day of February*, 1875.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Fever and Small-pox Hospitals.

Regulations for the Removal of Cases by the Land and River Ambulances, and for Furnishing Information concerning the Removal of Patients.

1. Applications for the removal of cases to the District Hospitals are to be made to the Chief Offices between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on week days, and to the Ambulance Station of the District between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and on Sundays.

2. Such applications must state the name, age, and full address of the patient, and from what disease suffering; in cases of fever to state the particular kind of fever, and in cases of small-pox whether the case is of a mild or severe type.

3. The order for the admission of the case is to be sent to the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital to which the case is removed.

4. Subject to the control of the Committee appointed to regulate such matters, the Clerk of the Board is to give all necessary directions for the removal of acute cases from their homes to the Hospitals by the land or river ambulances, and for the conveyance of mild convalescent, and recovered, cases from one Hospital to another.

5. At the time of a removal of a case, the Ambulance Nurse is to leave with a relative or friend of the patient, or, in the absence of such a person, with a resident in the house from which the case is taken, a notice stating the Hospital to which the patient is to be removed, and such notice is to have annexed to it a copy of the regulations as to visiting, &c. She is also to place on the "Delivery Note" left with the patient at the hospital the name and address of the relative, friend, or resident above referred to.

6. Upon the removal being effected, the Superintendent of the Ambulance Station is to send notice thereof to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish or Union from which the case was conveyed, and this notice is to be accompanied by a copy of the regulations as to visiting, &c.

7. Upon the transfer of the patient to another Hospital, either as a mild or convalescing case, notice thereof is to be sent by the authorities of the Hospital from which the patient is transferred to the relative or friend of the patient, and to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish or Union to which the patient is chargeable.

8. When a case is transferred to another Hospital, a copy of the admission order relating to the case is to be sent with the patient, care being taken that if such order does not contain the name of a relative or friend, the name and address of the relative or friend on the "Delivery Note" are furnished.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. JEBB, *Clerk.*

Chief Offices of the Board,
No. 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.
1st *March*, 1884.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Fever and Small-pox Hospitals.

Regulations as to the Furnishing of Information relative to the condition of Patients, and as to the Visiting and Discharge of Patients.

Information as to Condition of Patients.

1. Upon the admission of a patient, a letter (accompanied by a copy of these Regulations) is to be sent to the nearest known relative or friend, setting forth the state of the patient; should any serious change for the worse take place, a letter is to be sent daily to the relative or friend, stating how the patient is progressing, which letter is to be continued until the patient is in such a condition as to render further communications unnecessary; but should the patient become dangerously ill, notice (accompanied by a copy of these Regulations) is to be sent by the Steward of the Hospital to the nearest known relative or intimate friend, with an intimation that the patient may be visited; and the Steward may, at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent, and subject to the approval of the Committee of Management, make arrangements for the conveyance of the visitor to and from the Hospital.

2. Applications for information as to the condition of patients must be made in writing to the Medical Superintendent, who will reply by return of post. It is very undesirable that friends of patients should personally make enquiries at the Hospital.

Visiting.

3. The visiting of patients is to be limited to the nearest relatives and intimate friends of patients dangerously ill. One visit only will be allowed daily to each patient. Visits, which will not be permitted without the permission of the Medical Superintendent, are, as a rule, to be limited in duration to a quarter of an hour. In urgent and special cases, however, the Medical Superintendent is empowered to increase the number of visitors to two, and to extend the duration of the visit.

4. Visitors are warned that they run great risk in entering the Hospitals. They are advised not to go into the wards of the Small-pox Hospitals without having been properly re-vaccinated, and if they reside where the case visited occurred, are earnestly requested to urge the remainder of the occupiers of such house to call at once on the Public Vaccinator (whose address can be obtained from any of the parish officers) for the purpose of being vaccinated.

5. Visitors are further advised not to enter the wards in any of the Hospitals when in a weak state of health or in an exhausted condition, but to partake of a good meal before entering the Hospitals. They will be required when in the wards to carefully avoid touching the patient, or exposing themselves to his breath, or to the emanations from his skin; and will not be permitted to sit on the bed or handle the bed clothes, but will be allowed to sit on a chair by the bedside at some little distance from the patient.

6. Visitors will also be required to wear a wrapper (to be provided by the Board) to cover their dress when in the wards, and to wash their hands and faces with carbolic soap and water before leaving the Hospital, or to use such other mode of disinfection as may be directed by the Medical Superintendent.

7. Visitors are strongly urged not to enter any omnibus, tram-car, or other public conveyance, immediately after leaving the Hospital.

Discharge.

1. As a general rule, adult patients, when completely cured and strong enough to undertake the journey home, are to be discharged from the Hospital gates.

2. In the case of children under 16 years of age, timely intimation of the day and hour when they will be ready for discharge is to be given to their relatives or friends, and in the event of these not attending at the Hospital to fetch the children, they are to be removed to the workhouses of their respective Parishes and Unions.

3. The removal of discharged patients under exceptional circumstances is left to the discretion of the respective Committees.

By Order of the Board,

W. F JEBB, *Clerk.*

1st March, 1884.

TRAINING SHIPS.
REGULATIONS AND ACCOUNTS.
METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

(Dated 24th August, 1876).

To the Board of Management

of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes comprised in the said District;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

* * * * * *

SECTION II.—ADMISSION.

Art. 2.—The persons to be received into the ship shall be boys chargeable to some union or parish within the Metropolitan Asylum district, being of such age, and possessing such physical qualifications as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Management, with the consent of the Local Government Board.

Art. 3.—Every boy, whether upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted upon an order, signed by the clerk to the Board of Guardians of the union or parish from which he is sent, or in the case of a boy sent from a district school, by the clerk to the school managers, according to the Form in the Schedule (A.) to this Order.

The order of admission shall be accompanied—

1. In the case of a boy not an orphan or deserted by his parents, by the consent, under their signature, of the parents or the surviving parent, to be given in the Form (No. 1) prescribed in the said Schedule, at the foot of the order of admission.

2. In the case of a boy sent from a district school, by the consent of the Guardians of the union or parish to which he is chargeable, such consent to be given in the Form (No. 2) prescribed in the said Schedule, at the foot of the order of admission, and to be signed on behalf of the Guardians by their clerk.
3. By a certificate in the Form (No. 3) prescribed in the said Schedule, at the foot of the order of admission, to be signed by a medical officer of the union or parish to which the boy is chargeable, or if the boy is sent from a district school, then by the medical officer of such school, which certificate the medical officer is hereby required to give, upon request from the Board of Guardians of the union or parish, or the school managers, in every case in which, after due examination, he may find that in his judgment the boy is free from disease and fit for training for the sea service.

The order of admission shall be signed by the clerk by direction of the Board of Guardians or the school managers, as the case may be; but such direction shall not be given until the consents and certificate above-mentioned have been laid before the Board of Guardians or the school managers.

Art. 4.—No boy shall be admitted under any such order if the same bear date more than six days before the boy, or some one acting on his behalf and in his company, presents it at the ship.

Art. 5.—Immediately on admission the boy shall be placed in a probationary ward to be provided for the reception of boys on admission, and shall then be examined by the medical officer.

Art. 6.—If the medical officer upon such examination pronounces the boy to be labouring under any disease, or otherwise to be unfit for the sea service, the boy shall be placed in such part of the probationary ward as the captain-superintendent shall direct, and a report upon the case shall be made to the ship committee by the captain-superintendent.

Provided that if any boy shall on presentation be found to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, the captain-superintendent may, upon the certificate of the medical officer, at once direct the person by whom he has been brought to take him

back to the union or parish or district school from which he may have been sent.

Art. 7.—If the medical officer pronounces the boy to be free from disease, and fit for sea service, he shall be retained in the probationary ward for such time as the medical officer shall deem requisite, and at the end of that time he shall be sent on board the ship.

Art. 8.—[After examination by the medical officer on admission the boy shall be thoroughly cleansed, and clothed in a suitable dress, and the clothes which he wore at the time of his admission shall be returned to the Guardians of the union or parish or to the managers of the district school from which the boy may have been sent. Provided that where the clothes do not belong to the Guardians or the managers, they shall be sent to the parents of the boy or his nearest relatives.—Order, 1st April, 1877] (*a*).

* * * * *

Art. 10.—The Board of Management shall not admit into the ship, or retain therein, a larger number of boys than that which may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government Board.

Section III.—Discharge.

Art. 11.—Whenever the Board of Guardians of any union or parish in the district shall direct the discharge of any boy chargeable to such union or parish, he shall thereupon be discharged from the ship.

Art. 12.—Whenever the parent of any boy in the ship, being an inmate of any workhouse of any such union or parish, shall have given reasonable notice of an intention to quit such workhouse, and the master of such workhouse shall inform the captain-superintendent of the ship, in writing, of such notice, the boy shall be discharged.

Art. 13.—Whenever the Ship Committee, upon proof of gross or continued misconduct of any boy, shall, after consulting the chaplain and captain-superintendent, be of opinion that the continuance of such boy in the ship is incompatible with the moral welfare of the other boys, and the general efficiency of the ship, and shall thereupon determine that such boy shall not remain in the ship, they shall give

(*a*) This Article, as printed within brackets, is in accordance with a subsequent Order of the Local Government Board, dated 1st April, 1877.

immediate notice of such determination, with a full statement of the grounds thereof, to the clerk to the Guardians of the union or parish, or the clerk to the managers of the district school from which such boy shall have been sent to the ship, and shall thereupon send such boy to the workhouse of such union or parish, or to such district school.

Art. 14.—Whenever, in the judgment of the Ship Committee, any boy, through illness or other cause, is or has become incapacitated, either permanently or for any considerable length of time, for the training for which the ship is established, such boy shall, as soon as practicable, under the direction of the said committee, be discharged from the ship, and shall be sent either to the district school from which he was sent, or to the workhouse of the union or parish to which he is chargeable, according as such committee may determine, notice being first given as provided in Art. 13.

Should any boy, however, while becoming from any cause unfit for sea service nevertheless be fit for employment in a military or naval band, or for any industrial occupation, it shall be in the option of the Ship Committee to retain such boy for a reasonable length of time with the view, if practicable, of providing for him in either of those occupations.

Art. 15.—The Board of Management shall, so far as is practicable, give at least a month's notice previous to any boy attaining the age of sixteen years, to the clerk to the Guardians of the union or parish to which such boy is chargeable, and shall send him to the workhouse of such union or parish as soon as he has attained that age.

* * * * *

Section IX.—Duties of Officers.

* * * * *

Duties of the Captain-Superintendent.

Art. 56.—The following shall be the duties of the captain-superintendent :—

* * * * *

No. 13. To give immediate information, by post or otherwise, of the death of any boy in the ship to the medical officer, if not

present at the death, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and to the Guardians of the union or parish, or to the superintendent of the district school from which the boy shall have been admitted; and if the body be not removed within a reasonable time, to provide for the interment thereof.

* * * * *

SECTION XVI.—INFIRMARY.

Art. 67.—The regulations herein-contained shall apply, so far as they are applicable to any infirmary or other building which may be provided on shore, by the Board of Management, for purposes relating to the ship.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A) [Article 3.]

Admission Order.

——— SCHOOL DISTRICT.

*——— UNION [PARISH]. Dated this —— day of —— 18—

To the Captain-Superintendent of the Metropolitan District Training Ship at ———

Admit the boy named and described as below :—

Name.	Age.	Chest Measurement.	Description.†	Religious Persuasion.			Nearest known relative.	
				Of the Father.	Of the Mother.	Not known.	Name.	Address.

* Where the boy is sent from a district school, the name of the union or parish to which he is chargeable should also be inserted.

† Insert "Orphan" "Deserted," or "Parent(s) in Workhouse," as the case may be; and where illegitimate, state so.

——— *Clerk to the Board of Guardians* [*School Managers.*]

(No. 1.)—*Consent of Parents or Surviving Parent* (*a*).

(No. 2.)—*Consent of Board of Guardians in the case of a Boy sent from a District School* (*a*).

(No. 3.)—*Medical Certificate.*

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have this day personally examined the boy above-named, and that he is, in my judgment, free from disease, and fit, as regards his bodily and mental condition, for training for the sea service.

(Signed)————Medical Officer of the————

Union [Parish of————] [————District School.]

Dated this————day of————18——.

Given under the Seal of Office, this 24th day of August, 1876.

(*a*) These two forms were rescinded by the Order of the 13th August, 1886, *post.*

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

TRAINING SHIP "EXMOUTH:" AMENDING REGULATIONS.

(Dated 13th August, 1886).

To the Board of Management

of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS We, the Local Government Board, by an Order dated the 24th day of August, 1876, prescribed certain regulations for the government of any training ship or ships which might be acquired by the Board of Management of the said Metropolitan Asylum District in pursuance of section 11 of the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1869, such ship or ships to be used for the training for the sea service of pauper boys chargeable to some union or parish within the said district;

And whereas by the said Order it was directed that a certain form specified in the schedule to such Order, and termed therein a Form of Consent, to be duly filled up and signed by the parents, or the surviving parent, or by the clerk on behalf of the Board of Guardians in the case of a boy sent from a district school, should accompany the order for the admission of any boy to any such training ship or ships;

And whereas it is expedient that such Form of Consent should be altered as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order that the Consent accompanying the order for admission of any boy to any training ship or ships belonging to the Board of Management

of the Metropolitan Asylum District shall, in future, be given in one of the Forms specified in the Schedule to this Order.

Given under the Seal of Office this 13th day of August, 1886.

SCHEDULE.

(No. 1).—*Consent of Parents or Surviving Parent.*

We [I], the undersigned, being the parents [surviving parent] of the boy above-named, hereby testify our [my] consent to his being sent for the sea service to the above-mentioned metropolitan district training ship, and upon the completion of his training to his entering the Royal Navy, and engaging to serve until he shall have completed 12 years continuous service from the age of 18, or to his entering the Mercantile Marine Service.

Signed _____

_____

Dated this day of 18 .

(No. 2).—*Consent of Board of Guardians in the case of a Boy sent from a District School.*

The Guardians of the Poor of the Union [Parish of], hereby testify their consent to the boy above-named being sent for the sea service to the above-mentioned metropolitan district training ship, and upon the completion of his training to his joining the Royal Navy or the Mercantile Marine Service.

Signed by Order of the Guardians,

_____ *Clerk.*

Dated this day of 18 .

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

(Dated 28th November, 1870).

To the Board of Management

of the METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes comprised within the said district;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

* * * * *

Art. 19.—The clerk to the Board of Management shall, as soon as he shall receive notice from the auditor of the day or days appointed by him for the auditing of the half-yearly accounts of the Board of Management, transmit the following notice to the Guardians of each union or parish in the district, who shall forthwith cause the same to be affixed on the external gate or door of the workhouse or workhouses of such unions or parishes respectively, and a copy to be hung up in some conspicuous place in their board room, and shall continue the same so affixed and hung up until the audit is completed :—

"METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

"Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly statements of the accounts of this district, together with the *Ledgers*, will, on the day of be deposited at ; and such statements and books will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by any owner of property or ratepayer in the said district, at any reasonable hour in the day time, when the Board of Management is not sitting, until the day of ; and that on the last-mentioned day, at the hour of the accounts of

the Board of Management will be audited by the auditor, at when and where every such owner or ratepayer in the district, who may have any objection to any matter contained in the above-mentioned accounts, may attend and prefer his objection, and the same will be heard by the auditor.

"Dated ———.

"——— Clerk to the Board of Management."

The clerk to the Board of Management shall also inform the clerk of the asylum, if there be one, and if not, then the house superintendent, of the time and place fixed by the auditor for the half-yearly audit of the accounts of the asylum, as soon as notice to that effect shall have been received from the auditor.

* * * * *

Art. 21.—In case the auditing of any of the said accounts shall be adjourned for any longer period than from day to day, the clerk to the Board of Management, on receiving an intimation thereof from the auditor, shall give, as prescribed by Art. 19, notice of the time and place of such adjournment, and of the accounts remaining to be audited, as often as such adjournment shall be made, which notice shall be published by the Guardians of the several unions and parishes in the manner required by that Article.

* * * * *

Art. 23.—The clerk of the asylum, if there be one, and if not, then the house superintendent (house steward), shall, within twenty-one days after the end of each half-year, prepare a separate list as regards each union and parish in the district, according to the first part of the *Form* in Schedule (C.) called *the Union and Parochial List and Statement of Account*, showing the name of every pauper chargeable to such union and parish during the previous half-year, together with the number of days each pauper has been maintained in the asylum; and such list when so prepared, shall be transmitted to the clerk of the Board of Management, who shall examine the entries made therein, and shall certify to the accuracy thereof by his signature. The clerk to the Board of Management shall also make out, in the form given at the foot of such list, a complete statement of the account of each union and parish with the Board of Management, and

shall sign the same and forward a copy thereof to the Guardians of the union and parish to which it relates, within twenty-one days after the end of each half-year.

The Union and Parochial List and Statement of Account.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM DISTRICT.

____ Asylum. _____ UNION [*or* PARISH.]

LIST of Paupers in the Asylum whose maintenance is charged against the Union [*or* Parish], together with a Statement of the Amounts respectively credited and debited to the Union [*or* Parish], in the Accounts for the half-year ending _____, 18 .

Names of the Paupers.	No. of Days' Maintenance.

_____ Clerk of the Asylum [*or* House Superintendent].

I hereby certify that the entries in the above Statement are correct.

_____ Clerk to the Board of Management.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
Balance against the Union [*or* Parish] brought forward ..				Balance in favour of the Union [*or* Parish] brought forward ..			
Maintenance of Paupers ..				Contributions paid to the Treasurer of the District upon Orders of the Board of Management			
Clothing of Paupers							
Proportion of Salaries and Maintenance of Officers and Servants				Other Moneys paid to the Treasurer in respect of the Asylum			
Proportion of Instalments of Loans				Other Receipts or Credits (viz.)			
Proportion of Interest on Loans							
Other Charges (viz.)							
Balance in favour of the Union [*or* Parish]				Balance against the Union [*or* Parish]			

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

Clerk to the Board of Management.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Twenty-eighth day of November, 1870,

K K

CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT TRAINING OF NURSES ORDER.

(Dated 13th May, 1873).

To the Board of Management of the CENTRAL LONDON SICK ASYLUM DISTRICT;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 29 of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, it is enacted that where an asylum is provided under that Act for reception and relief of the sick poor chargeable in unions and parishes in the Metropolis, it may be used for the training of nurses, in such cases and manner and subject to such regulations as the Poor Law Board from time to time by Order direct;

And whereas by an Order dated the 2nd day of May, 1868, the Poor Law Board, under the powers given by the above-recited Act, declared that certain unions and parishes in the Metropolis should be combined into a district, to be termed "*The Central London Sick Asylum District*," for the reception and relief of such poor persons chargeable to some one of such unions and parishes, who might be sick and require to be treated in an hospital or infirmary;

And whereas the Board of Management of the said district have, with the authority of the Poor Law Board, provided an asylum for the reception and relief of poor persons of the class above mentioned, chargeable to some one of the unions and parishes in the said district, and it is expedient that such asylum should be used for the training of nurses as provided for by the section of the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, above recited;

Now, therefore, we, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of

the powers given by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order and direct as follows :—

Art. 1.—The Board of Management of the said Asylum District may receive into the said asylum, for the purpose of training as nurses, such a number of women, either single or widows, as may from time to time be approved of by the Local Government Board, to be termed "probationary nurses."

Art. 2.—No person shall be so received who is less than twenty-five or more than thirty-five years of age, and no person, being a widow, shall be so received, unless a certificate, or other satisfactory proof of her marriage, and of the death of her husband, has been produced to the Board of Management.

Art. 3.—Application for admission to the asylum as a probationary nurse shall be made by the applicant, personally, to the matron of the asylum, in the first instance, who shall, after having made such inquiry as may be necessary to satisfy herself as to the suitability of the applicant, furnish the Board of Management in each case with a statement in writing of the name, age, residence, and previous occupation of the applicant, and the result of such inquiry.

Art. 4.—The name of each person engaged by the Board of Management as a probationary nurse at the asylum shall be reported to the Local Government Board as soon as practicable after the engagement has been made.

Art. 5.—The period during which each person shall remain in the asylum as a probationary nurse shall be one year, and each person selected shall be required to sign a written undertaking to remain in the asylum for that length of time.

Provided, that where the Board of Management may think it desirable that a probationary nurse, owing to failure of health, or other special circumstances, should be allowed to relinquish her engagement at the asylum before the expiration of one year, the said Board may dispense with the fulfilment of the undertaking accordingly.

Provided also, that in the event of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty, a probationary nurse may at any time be dismissed by the Board of Management or by the Local Government Board.

Art. 6.—The person so engaged at the asylum shall serve in the capacity of assistant nurse, and shall be subject, as regards the discharge of her duties, to the control of the medical officer and the matron of the asylum, and to all the regulations of the Poor Law Board or the Local Government Board in force for the time being in the asylum, with regard to the duties of nurses.

Art. 7.—Each person engaged as a probationary nurse under this Order shall be paid such remuneration as the Board of Management shall deem proper, and may be provided with board, lodging, and washing by the said Board.

Art. 8.—Each of the probationary nurses, whilst engaged in the asylum, shall wear such a dress as shall be provided for her by the Board of Management.

Art. 9.—A register shall be kept by the matron of the asylum, under the directions of the Board of Management, containing the name of each probationary nurse, the date of her admission, and a record of her conduct and qualifications whilst so engaged in the asylum.

Given under our Seal of Office, this Thirteenth day of May, in the year One thousand eight hundred and Seventy-three.

The following Regulations as to the Training of Infirmary Nurses at the St. Marylebone Infirmary, Notting Hill, may be of general interest:—

1. The Guardians of the Parish of St. Marylebone have made arrangements with the Committee of the Nightingale Fund, for giving a year's training at the above Infirmary, to women desirous of working as Infirmary Nurses.

2. Women desirous of receiving this course of training should apply to the Matron (at first by letter), at the St. Marylebone Infirmary, the age considered desirable for Probationers is from 22 to 32, single or widows, a certificate of age (and, in the case of widows) a copy of the marriage certificate and other information will be required according to the accompanying form.

3. The Probationers will be under the authority of the Matron, and, subject to the rules of the Infirmary, they will serve as Assistant Nurses in the Wards of the Infirmary, and will receive instructions from the Head Nurses, and they will also receive class instruction from the Medical Officers and "Home" Superintendent.

4. They will be lodged in the Nurses and Probationers' Home, each will be supplied with full rations, washing, separate bed-room and in-door uniform.

5. They will receive during their year of training the sum of £10, payable as follows, viz., at the end of the first quarter, £2, second quarter, £2 10*s.*, third quarter, £2 10*s.*, and fourth quarter, £3. No payment will be made if discharged during the currency of a quarter.

6. They will be considered on trial for *two months*, at the end of that time, if found suitable, they will be entered as Probationers, and receive their uniform,

Their term of training will consist of a full year, dating from their entry on duty, and at the expiration of the term, if found deserving, they will be entered on the Register as Certified Nurses.

7. For the two years next succeeding the completion of their training, they will be required to enter into service in the Marylebone or some other Poor Law Infirmary, approved by the Guardians, at the usual salary.* The annual salary of Trained Nurses in the Marylebone Infirmary commences at £20, together with uniform and full board, including tea and sugar, and an allowance for washing, and each nurse has a separate bedroom.

8. A Record will be kept in which the names of Probationers will be entered and their conduct and progress recorded; this will be submitted every month to the Infirmary Committee.

9. The Committee of the Nightingale Fund will (subject to the approval of the Infirmary Committee) grant a gratuity of £2 to each Certified Nurse on the completion of her first, and also of her second, year of service, provided that evidence be afforded at the end of each such year that she has served the whole time satisfactorily in accordance with the 7th Clause.

AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED AT THE EXPIRATION OF "TWO MONTHS" TRIAL.

SIR,

Having now become practically acquainted with the duties of an Infirmary Nurse, I am satisfied that I shall be able and willing, on the completion of my year of training, to enter into service as an Infirmary Nurse, and I engage to abide by the annexed regulations, to continue in the service of the Guardians, or in some other Poor Law Infirmary approved by them, wherever they shall see fit to place me, for the space of two years after the completion of my year of training, and not to put an end to any engagement, or enter into a fresh one during that time, without having given due notice to the Marylebone Guardians.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Signature ———

To the *Date* ———

Chairman of the Infirmary Committee.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATE.

N.B.—This paper to be filled up in the Candidate's own handwriting, and sent to—

The Matron,

St. Marylebone Infirmary,

Notting Hill, London, W.

1. Name in full and present address.
2. Are you a single woman or a widow†?
3. Your present occupation, also, if a widow, the former occupation of your husband?

---

* All Probationer Nurses will be required at the end of the two months' trial to sign written agreement, engaging them to abide by these regulations, as below.

† The marriage certificate will be required.

4. Age last birthday, date, and place of birth.
5. Height, . Weight, .
6. Where educated.
7. Of what religious denomination? Name and address of some clergyman or minister who knows you.
8. Are you and have you always been strong and healthy?
9. If a widow, have you any children, how many, of what age, and how provided for?
10. Where and what was your last situation, and how long where you in it?
11. What is the address and occupation of your father, or, if not living, your mother?
12. The name and address of two ladies to be referred to; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer. State how long each has known you.
13. Name and address of your medical attendant.
14. Have you read, and do you clearly understand, these regulations?

Date.

Signature.

Christian and Surname in full.

ST. MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY,
NOTTING HILL,
LONDON, W.

——— 188—.

SIR,

Having been referred by the Matron of the St. Marylebone Infirmary to you as the Medical Attendant of and family, will you kindly reply to the questions required by the Infirmary Committee from each candidate before she can be appointed a probationer in this School for Nurses.

As you will readily understand how indispensable it is for the successful training of young women that they should be not only morally but physically competent to undertake the duties of Infirmary or Hospital Nursing, I will not apologise for giving you the trouble to fill up and return the medical certificate to me, by post, at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient Servant,

——— *Medical Superintendent.*

Medical Certificate:—

1. How long have you been acquainted with her; have you attended her professionally?
2. Is she intelligent and of active habits?
3. What is her general appearance, height, weight?
4. General Health?
5. Condition of teeth?
6. Is the sense of vision good?
7. Any illness of importance?
   When? What?
8. Any tendency to pulmonary, or scrofulous disease?
   Cough or shortness of breath?
9. If any time spitting of blood?
10. If any heart disease?
11. If vaccinated?
12. Are her parents living?

13. Has there been any insanity in her family?
14. Uterine functions at present?
And in general.

I have this day of 188 examined and hereby certify that she is apparently in good health, that she is not labouring under any deformity, and is, in my opinion, both physically and mentally competent to undertake the duties of Nurse in an Infirmary or Hospital.

Signed ———

Date ———

ST. MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY,
NOTTING HILL,
LONDON, W.
——— 188—.

——— has made application to the Infirmary Committee to be admitted into the Training School for Nurses, and has given reference to you. Will you therefore favour me *in confidence* with an early and full reply, to the questions contained in the opposite page, mentioning how long you have known her, and what means you have had of becoming acquainted with her.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

——— *Matron.*

CONFIDENTIAL.

1. How long have you known ———?
2. Do you consider her health such as to warrant her undertaking the usual and somewhat arduous duties of a Hospital Nurse?
3. Is she good tempered?
4. Is she intelligent?
5. Is she sober?
6. Is she honest?
7. Is she reliable and truthful?
8. Is she of respectable parentage?
9. Is she quiet in her manner?
10. Is she pleasing in appearance?
11. Is she energetic and active?
12. Do you consider her character and habits such as will induce her cheerfully to conform to strict rules of discipline?

Signature ———

Date ———

DUTIES OF PROBATIONERS IN THE ST MARYLEBONE INFIRMARY.

As required by the Infirmary Committee, and the Committee of the Nightingale Fund.

You are required to be—
Obedient,
Sober,
Honest,
Truthful,
Trustworthy,
Punctual,
Quiet and orderly,
Cleanly and neat,
Patient, cheerful and kindly.

You are expected to become skilful—

1. In the dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds.
2. In applying fomentations, poultices and minor dressings, and in the administration of subcutaneous injections.
3. In the application of leeches, externally and internally.
4. In the administration of enemas for men and women, and the use of the catheter for women.
5. In the management of trusses and appliances in uterine complaints.
6. In the best method of friction to the body and extremities.
7. In the management of helpless patients, that is, moving, changing, personal cleanliness of, feeding, keeping warm (or cool), preventing and dressing bedsores, managing position of.
8. In bandaging, making bandages, and rollers, lining of splints, &c.
9. In making the beds of the patients, and removal of sheets whilst patient is in bed.
10. You are required to attend at operations.
11. You are expected to become competent to make gruel, arrowroot, egg flip, puddings, and drinks for the sick.
12. To understand ventilation or keeping the ward fresh by night as well as by day; you are to be careful that great cleanliness is observed in all the utensils, those used for the secretions,—as well as those required for cooking.
13. To make strict observation of the sick in the following particulars:—The state of secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, intelligence (as delirium, or stupor), breathing, sleep, state of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, and of medicines, and to "take" the temperature, pulse, respiration.
14. And to learn the management of convalescents.

E. VINCENT,
Matron.

TIME TABLE FOR PROBATIONERS.

Rise.	Breakfast.	Wards.	Dinner.	Wards.	Tea.	Wards.	Off Duty.	Supper.	Dormitory.	Gas out.	Exercise.
			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.					p.m.
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	11.45	12.30	5	5.30	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	2—4
5.45	6.30	7	or p.m.	or	or	or	8.30	9	10	10.30	or
			12.30	1.15	5.30	6					6—8.45

Each Probationer will have, when on day duty, a holiday once a month.

FOR PROBATIONERS ON NIGHT DUTY.

Rise.	Breakfast.	Wards.	Dormitories.	Dinner.	Exercise.	Dormitories.	To be in bed by.
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
6.45	7.45	8.30	8.30	9	9.30 to 11	11	11.30

All Probationers are required to attend the Morning Service in the Infirmary Chapel in their turns, and are allowed to attend their own places of worship at other times, subject to regulations.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT OFFICERS ORDER.

(Dated 19th August, 1867).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedules hereunto annexed ;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions or Parishes are respectively situate ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by divers General and other Orders, addressed to the several unions and parishes named in the schedules hereunto annexed, the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively made certain regulations with reference to the appointments of officers and assistants and their salaries and continuance in office; and it is expedient that certain alterations should be made in such regulations.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, acting under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834 (*a*), and the other statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order as follows :—

Art. 1.—The Guardians may employ such persons as they shall deem requisite in or about the workhouse or workhouse premises, or on the land occupied for the employment of the pauper inmates of the workhouse, or otherwise in or about the relief of the in-door poor, upon such terms and conditions as shall appear to them to be suitable (*b*).

(*a*) See 30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 30.

(*b*) As to the appointment of other workhouse officers, see *ante*, p. 151, and *Reg.* v. *Haslehurst*, L. R. 13 Q. B. D. 253; 53 L. J. M. C. 127; 51 L. T. N.S. 95; 48 J. P. 774 as to the appointment of a Roman Catholic chaplain under the Poor Law Orders.

Art. 2.—So much of any order (*a*) as would require the Guardians to report to this Board, the appointment, salary, removal, or discharge of any such person employed by them as aforesaid, or as would provide for the quarterly or other periodical payment of any such person engaged at daily, weekly, or monthly wages, or by the piece or job, is hereby rescinded (*b*).

Art. 3.—The foregoing Articles of this Order (except so much thereof as relates to their quarterly or other periodical payments) shall not apply to the following officers or persons; that is to say,—

Clerk to the Guardians.

Chaplain.

Medical officer for the workhouse and his assistants.

Dispensers and persons engaged in preparing and dispensing medicines.

Master of the workhouse.

Matron of the workhouse.

Porter.

Nurse and assistant nurses.

Schoolmaster and schoolmistress and other persons engaged in teaching or instructing pauper children.

(*a*) See Arts. 155 and 188 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, pp. 155, 177.

(*b*) The Poor Law Board say that it will be seen that the effect of this Order is, with certain exceptions, to dispense with the necessity of reporting the appointment, removal, discharge, or salaries for the approval of the Board in future. It will still, however, be necessary that such report should be made in respect of the appointments of the superior officers required for the relief of this class of poor, and of those subordinate appointments, the charge of which wholly or in part is now borne by the Consolidated Fund. The Guardians must, nevertheless, carefully record the appointments which they make, the salaries which they agree to pay, and the stipulations which they enter into with the persons engaged by them, so that the auditor may have no difficulty in respect of the payments made to such persons when the accounts of the Guardians are laid before him.

As the Metropolitan Poor Act of 1867 casts upon the Common Poor Fund of the Metropolis the salaries of the officers employed by the Guardians of the Metropolitan unions and parishes in and about the relief of the poor, provided he appointments of the officers have been sanctioned by the Poor Law Board, it will be competent for those Guardians to act under the previous Orders applicable to them, and continue to report the appointments of all their officers to this board. In such cases the Guardians will waive the advantages granted by the first and second Articles of this Order.

The Board would observe that this Order does not dispense with the annual return of the list of officers and of the rest of the staff of the Guardians with which the Board require to be supplied, in order that they may be informed from time

Art. 4.—The provisions of the said Orders relating to the security to be given by officers shall apply to every person employed under this Order (*a*).

Art. 5.—When the Guardians propose to make an appointment of any officer, assistant, or servant under any of the orders aforesaid or any other Order of the Poor Law Board, they may by special resolution require any candidate to attend personally before their Board for examination, and may pay such reasonable expenses incurred by such candidate as they shall deem proper (*b*).

Art. 6.—The word "Unions" in this Order shall be taken to include not only unions of parishes formed under the provisions of the hereinbefore-mentioned Act, but also unions of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Local Act of Parliament.

The word "Guardians" in this Order shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the said hereinbefore-mentioned Act, but also any governors, deputy-governors, assistants, directors, managers, acting guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act as managers of the poor and in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rate under any local Act of Parliament.

Whenever the word "parish" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to signify any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed (*c*).

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to time of the actual number of persons in the employment of the Guardians, and the nature of their duties and services.—*Instr. Letter*, 20th August, 1867.

As to the monthly payment of salaries by Guardians, see the General Order of the Local Government Board of the 22nd December, 1871, *post*.

(*a*) See Arts. 184—186 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, pp. 173—175.

(*b*) With reference to this Article the Poor Law Board have said that they took this opportunity of providing for a subject which is constantly causing much annoyance to Boards of Guardians. In making appointments to offices the Guardians sometimes require the personal attendance of all or some of the candidates. Difficulties had occasionally occurred in providing for the expenses of candidates who attended from a distance. Boards of Guardians often paid their expenses, but many auditors disallowed the amount as not being legally chargeable upon the rates, and the Poor Law Board, when appealed to, had considered themselves bound to uphold the legality of the auditor's decision. The Board, therefore, introduced a provision which they believed would remove the objection, and enable the Guardians to deal with this subject in the manner which, in the exercise of their judgment, they deem most advisable in the particular cases which may occur.—*Instr. Letter*, 20th August, 1867.

(*c*) See 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 18.

The word "workhouse" shall include every school, infirmary, or hospital provided by the Guardians for the reception of paupers.

SCHEDULES to which the foregoing Order refers.

Names of the Unions.

[The Unions contained in the Schedule to this Order are those mentioned in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36, and the unions mentioned in the Table of Consolidated Orders separately issued, *ante*, p. 258; except Aysgarth, Chester, East Preston, Forden, Holbeck, Hunslet, Leeds, Lunesdale, St. George's, Smallburgh, Westminster, and Woolwich Unions]; and also the following places which are under Local Acts, namely:—

Bristol.
Bury St. Edmund's.
Canterbury.
Chichester.
Coventry.
Exeter.
Flegg, East and West.
Forehoe.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Mutford and Lothingland.
Oswestry.
Oxford.
Southampton.

Names of the Parishes.

Alston-with-Garrigill.
Birmingham.
Brighton.
East Stonehouse.
Liverpool.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Plymouth.
Saddleworth.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Marylebone.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.
Whittlesea, St. Mary and St. Andrew.
Yarmouth, Great.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Nineteenth day of August, 1867.

A similar Order to the foregoing was issued on the 7th March, 1872, to the following school districts :—

Central London.	Reading and Wokingham.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney.	South-East Shropshire.
Forest Gate.	South Metropolitan.
North Surrey.	Walsall and West Bromwich.

And another similar Order was issued on the same date (7th March, 1872) to the Central London and Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District.

ORDER RELATING TO COLLECTORS OF POOR RATES.

(Dated 15th November, 1867).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes comprised within the said Unions;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively have, by divers Orders in that behalf heretofore issued, ordered the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed to appoint collectors of poor rates, or assistant overseers with the duty of collecting the poor rates, in all or some of the parishes comprised in such unions, and have specified the duties to be executed by such officers, and have regulated the amount of salaries payable to them, and the time and mode of payment thereof, and the proportions in which the respective parishes for which they are appointed shall contribute to the payment.

And whereas the said Board have, by a General Order bearing date the 14th day of January, 1867, and by sundry other Orders, prescribed the mode in which such collectors and assistant-overseers shall make out and keep their accounts in relation to the collection of the poor rates.

And whereas by reason of the provisions of "The Representation of the People Act, 1867," the labour incurred in the making out and collecting of the poor rate in certain parishes may be increased and a

greater demand may be made upon such collectors and assistant-overseers as aforesaid, in respect of their services in such parishes; and in such cases it is desirable that an increase should be made in the salaries or other compensation paid to the collectors, and assistant-overseers appointed and acting under such orders in any parish affected by the provisions of the said Act in respect of such additional services.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, acting under the powers given in and by the statutes in that behalf, do hereby order as follows; that is to say (*a*)—

Art. 1.—The Guardians of the Poor of the said several unions may, if they think proper, make a reasonable increase in the salaries or other compensation now legally paid by them to such officers as aforesaid of such amount and for such a period as to the said Guardians shall appear suitable, and may from time to time renew, alter, or increase such compensation.

Art. 2.—Every resolution of the Guardians under this Order shall be reported to the Poor Law Board for their approval, and shall be of no force until approved of by them.

Art. 3.—If the Poor Law Board think proper at any time to direct the increase authorized to be made by this Order in any case to be discontinued, the payment of such increase shall cease from such time as the Board shall specify.

Art. 4.—Provided, that if the Board of Guardians shall deem it expedient to make any change in the districts for which any such collector or assistant-overseer shall be now acting, and such officer, and, when necessary, his sureties, shall consent thereto, their proposal shall be submitted to the Poor Law Board, and if they approve of the same such change may be effected either with an Order of the Board or without it, as the case may require.

Art. 5.—Every such collector or assistant-overseer shall give his aid and assistance to the overseers of the parish for which he acts in making out and serving the notices of poor rates in arrear required to be made out and served by the 28th section of the said Act,

(*a*) With reference to this Order, see the Circular Letter of the Poor Law Board, dated 10th November, 1867, in their 20th Annual Report.

and in making out the list of persons in arrear of their poor rates required by the 29th section of the said Act to be made out and served by such overseer respectively.

Art. 6.—Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the provisions of the said General and other Orders as to the keeping of the accounts of the said officers, and of every other Order relating to the duties of such officers, and the powers, authorities, and duties of the said Guardians, and of the overseers of the parishes for which they are acting, shall continue in full force.

Art. 7.—The word "*Unions*" in this Order shall be taken to include not only unions of parishes formed under the provisions of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also unions of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any local Act of Parliament.

The word "*Guardians*" in this Order shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the said "Poor Law Amendment Act, 1884," but also any Guardians appointed or entitled to act as managers of the poor under any local Act of Parliament.

Whenever the word "*Parish*" is used in this Order it shall be taken to signify any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

SCHEDULE.

Names of Unions to which this Order applies (*a*).

Aberystwith.	Bath.	Bolton.
Abingdon.	Battle.	Bosmere and Claydon.
Amersham.	Bedford.	Boston.
Andover.	Bedminster.	Broughton, Great.
Anglesey.	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Bradford (York).
Asaph, St.	Beverley.	Bramley.
Ashford, East.	Birkenhead.	Brecknock.
Aston.	Blackburn.	Bridge.
Atcham.	Blean.	Bridgend and Cowbridge.
Bangor and Beaumaris.	Bodmin.	Buckingham.

(*a*) The unions in this Schedule comprise one or more parishes within a Parliamentary borough.

Bury.
Caistor.
Cambridge.
Cardiff.
Cardigan.
Carlisle.
Carmarthen.
Carnarvon.
Cheltenham.
Chichester.
Chippenham.
Chorlton.
Christchurch
Cirencester.
Clifton *
Clitheroe.
Cockermouth.
Colchester.
Conway.
Cookham.
Cuckfield.
Darlington.
Derby.
Devizes.
Dewsbury.
Doncaster.
Dover.
Dudley.
Durham.
Eastry.
Ecclesall Bierlow.
Elham.
Ellesmere.
Evesham.
Falmouth.
Frome.
Fulham.
Gainsborough.
Gateshead.
Gloucester.
Gravesend and Milton.
Guildford.
Guisborough.
Hackney.
Halifax.
Hartismere.
Hartlepool.
Haverfordwest.
Headington.
Hereford.
Hertford.
Highworth and Swindon.
Holborn.
Holyhead.
Holywell.
Honiton.
Horsham.
Huddersfield.
Huntingdon.
Ipswich.
Kendal.
Kidderminster.
Kingsbridge.
King's Norton.
Launceston.
Leicester.
Leominster.
Lewisham.
Liskeard.
Llanelly.
London, City.
London, East.
London, West.
Lymington.
Macclesfield.
Machynlleth.
Madeley.
Maidstone.
Malton.
Mansfield.
Medway.
Merthyr Tydvil.
Monmouth.
Morpeth.
Neath.
Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Newhaven.
Newport (Monmouth).
Newton Abbot.
Newtown and Llanidloes.
Northallerton.
Northampton.
North Aylesford.
Nottingham.
Olaves, St.
Oldham.
Oxford.
Pembroke.
Penzance.
Peterborough.
Petersfield.
Pontefract.
Pontypridd.
Poole.
Portsea Island.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Pwllheli.
Reading.
Rhayader.
Richmond (York).
Ripon.
Romney Marsh.
Ruthin.
Rye.
Salford.
Saviour's, St.
Scarborough.
Sculcoates.
Sheffield.
Shiffnall.
Southampton.
South Shields.
South Stoneham.
Southwell.
Stafford.
Stamford.
Stepney.
Steyning.
Stockport.
Stockton.
Strand.
Stroud.
Sunderland.
Swansea.
Tamworth.
Taunton.
Tavistock.
Tewkesbury.
Thakeham.
Thetford.

* Now Barton Regis Union.

Thirsk.
Thomas, St.
Tiverton.
Truro.
Tynemouth.
Wakefield.
Walsall.
Wareham and Purbeck.
Warrington.
Warwick.
Wells.
West Bromwich.
Westbury and Whorwelsdown.
West Derby.
West Hampnett.
Weymouth.
Whitby.
Whitchapel.
Whitehaven.
Wigan.
Wilton.
Winchester, New.
Windsor.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Wolverhampton.
Woodbridge.
Worcester.
Worksop.
Wycombe.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this 15th day of November, 1867.

ACCOUNTS—SUSPENSORY ORDER.

(Dated 17th January, 1868).

To the Auditors of the several

AUDIT DISTRICTS named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS comprised in such Districts;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order of the Poor Law Board, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1867, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions named in the Schedule (H.) thereunto annexed, the Poor Law Board made certain regulations as to the keeping of accounts, and the accounting of the persons therein mentioned to the auditor, and the Poor Law Board required that such regulations should apply to every case in which the Poor Law Board should not assent to a departure from any of the regulations contained in the said Order.

And whereas in Article 50 of the said recited Order (*a*), it is required that the auditor shall, at the close of each audit of the accounts of the union, transmit to the Poor Law Board a certain statement as to the Books directed by that Order to be kept, and shall deliver copies thereof to the Board of Guardians.

And whereas it appears to the Poor Law Board to be expedient to allow a departure from this regulation, as hereinafter set forth.

I am therefore directed to state that the Poor Law Board authorize the auditors of the districts comprising such unions, and named

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(*a*) *Ante*, p. 399.

in the Schedule hereunto annexed, to withhold the transmission of the copies of the statements aforesaid to the Boards of Guardians, until further directions in that behalf shall be given by the Poor Law Board.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

Names of the several Audit Districts.

Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.
Berkshire and Hampshire.
Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
Cheshire and Denbighshire.
Cornwall and Devonshire.
Cumberland, East, and Westmoreland.
Cumberland, West.
Devonshire, North
Devonshire, South-East.
Durham and Northumberland.
Durham and Yorkshire.
Essex.
Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire.
Hampshire and Wiltshire.
Kent, East.
Kent, West.
Lancashire, South, and Cheshire.
Lancashire, West, and North.
Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.
Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire.
London.
Metropolitan, North-East.
Metropolitan, North-West.
Metropolitan, South-East.
Metropolitan, South-West.
Norfolk, East.
Norfolk, West.
Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.
Shropshire and Montgomeryshire.
Somersetshire and Wiltshire.
Somersetshire, West.
Suffolk, East.
Suffolk, West.
Sussex, East, and Surrey.
Wales, North.
Wales, South.
Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.
Yorkshire, North-East.
Yorkshire, South.
Yorkshire, West.

Dated this Seventeenth day of January, 1868.

VACCINATION CONTRACT ORDER.

(Dated 15th February, 1868).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule (C.) hereunto annexed;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Board, by a General Order bearing date the 30th day of November, 1853, and divers other Orders in that behalf, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions named in the Schedule (C.) hereunto annexed, did prescribe certain forms of contract which the said Guardians should adopt in making contracts with the medical officers of the said unions, or other legally qualified medical practitioners under the provisions of the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of the reign of Her Majesty intituled "*An Act further to extend and make compulsory the practice of Vaccination.*"

And whereas by reason of the passing of "The Vaccination Act, 1867," it is expedient that such forms of contract should be altered and modified, and that, with respect to all future contracts, the said several Orders should be rescinded.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," and the several other Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order and Direct, that in respect of all contracts to be entered into by the Guardians of the said several unions, after the date hereof, the said Orders shall be rescinded.

And We hereby further Order and Direct, with reference to all the said unions, that the following form of contract, with such modifications as the Guardians, with the approval of the Poor Law Board, may determine upon, shall be adopted by the said Guardians in making future contracts with the medical officers of the said unions, or other legally qualified medical practitioners therein, under the provisions of the above-recited Acts.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT entered into this day of One thousand eight hundred and , between of the one part, and the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, in the County of , of the other part.

Whereas the said Guardians have, in pursuance of the several statutes in that behalf, with the approval of the Poor Law Board, divided the Union aforesaid into districts, for the purpose of vaccination, one of which districts comprises the parishes and places following; that is to say , and have appointed the places mentioned in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed as convenient for the performance of such vaccination; and the said Guardians have agreed with the said to enter into a proper contract for the performance of the vaccination;

Now, therefore, the said doth hereby covenant and agree with the said Guardians and their successors, that from and after the day of , he will attend by himself or some medical practitioner legally qualified for that purpose as his substitute, at the times and places mentioned in the said Schedule (A.), or at such other times and places as the said Guardians shall, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, determine and cause to be indorsed thereon, and will then and there duly, and according to the requirements of the law, vaccinate every person resident in the district aforesaid who shall apply to or be brought to him for the purpose of being vaccinated, and will do and perform all such acts and things as to the best of his judgment, and in accordance with such requirements, shall seem necessary for the purpose of causing such vaccination to be successfully terminated;

And will in like manner vaccinate any child resident out of his district whom any relieving officer of the said union shall in writing refer to him for vaccination;

And will attend at the times and places mentioned in the said Schedule (A.) to inspect the results of such vaccination in the persons so vaccinated, and will duly inspect such persons accordingly, and do such acts, and give such directions, and otherwise treat the cases as upon such inspection shall appear to him to be necessary;

And will keep a book to be termed "The Vaccinator's Register," to be provided for him by the said Guardians, and will, as soon as practicable after he shall have vaccinated any person to whom this contract shall apply, and as soon as practicable after he shall have inspected the results of the vaccination of such person, make the entries respectively applicable to the vaccination and the inspection of the results described in the Form set forth in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed, and will, on the day next before the first ordinary meeting of the said Guardians in every calendar month [or quarter of the year, *as may be agreed upon between the*

parties], deliver or cause to be delivered to their clerk the book in which he shall have made such entries during the interval preceding such meeting.

And the said Guardians do, for themselves and their successors, covenant and agree with the said , as follows; that is to say,—To pay to him, his executors or administrators, within one calendar month after Lady-Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day respectively, during the subsistence of this contract, and within one month after its termination, for every person to whom this contract shall apply upon whom, in accordance with the regulations of the Lords of the Council in force at the time, and all other requirements of the law, the operation of primary vaccination shall be successfully performed by the said , at the within-mentioned station at , the same being situated at [*or* within one mile from] his residence by the nearest public carriage road, the sum of [*here insert the sum agreed upon, not less than* 1*s.* 6*d.*]; and for every such person so vaccinated at the within-mentioned station at , the same being situated over one mile and under two miles distant from such residence, the sum of [*here insert the sum agreed upon not less than* 2*s.*]; and for every such person so vaccinated at the within-mentioned station at , the same being situated over two miles from such residence, the sum of [*here insert the sum agreed upon not less than* 3*s.*]; and further to pay to him, his executors or administrators, at the times herein-before mentioned, the sum of in respect of every person to whom this contract shall apply upon whom the operation of primary vaccination shall be successfully performed in accordance with such regulations and requirements as aforesaid by the said , elsewhere than at a station herein-mentioned.

And it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, that no sum of money shall be paid to the said , in respect of any person whose name, together with the other particulars relating to the case, shall not be duly entered in the said Register, except in the case of any omission which shall be explained to the satisfaction of the said Guardians.

And it is hereby mutually agreed that this contract may be put an end to by either of the parties hereto on giving twenty-eight days' notice in writing to the other party respectively of the intention to put an end to the same.

[*Here must be inserted some other stipulation or condition to which the Poor Law Board shall consent to secure the due vaccination of persons, the observance of the Provisions of the Vaccination Act with regard to the transmission of the certificate of successful vaccination, and the fulfilment of all other provisions of the said Act on the part of the public vaccinator* (*a*).]

(*a*) This has been added in consequence of the language of 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, s. 7; and the Guardians will have to consider what conditions are necessary to affect the object of the section.

The following clause has been suggested for insertion in the contract in this place, and appears to be free from objection: "Provided always that the said shall not be entitled to be paid his account from time to time to be rendered of fees for cases of vaccination, unless he shall have punctually attended at the times and places for the purposes of vaccination, as stated in the Schedule hereto, and also shall have duly and punctually registered and certified in relation to vaccination (as he is required to do by the Vaccination Act, 1867) in respect of every person who shall have applied to him for such purpose during the whole period, or quarter of a year, to which his account or claim for fees from time to time rendered to the said Guardians shall relate."

SCHEDULES referred to in the above Articles of Agreement.

SCHEDULE (A.)

Times and Places appointed for Vaccination and Inspection respectively.			
Times.			Places.
Day of Attendance		Hours of the Day	
For Vaccination.	For Inspection.		At the Residence of the said
	This must be the same day in the following week.		At At At

SCHEDULE (B.)

Vaccinator's Register of the———District of

———Public Vaccinator———day of

1 No. of case consecutive to 500, and then to be repeated.	2 Date of Vaccination.	3 Name.	4 In case of Re-vaccination of Adults, and Adolescents successfully vaccinated in early Life, mark R.	5 Age.		6 Place of Residence.	7 Where Vaccinated.*	8 Name or No. in Register of the subject with whose Lymph the Vaccination is performed —or insert N.V.E. if the Lymph be sent by the National Vaccine Establishment —or state other source, if any.
				Years.	Months.			

* Whether at the Vaccinator's Residence, or at an

SCHEDULE (B.)

the————*Union.*

————18 .

9	10	11	12		13	14	15
Initial of Person performing the Vaccination.	When and where inspected.*	Initials of the person inspecting.	Result.		Date of sending Certificate to the Register.	Fee due in respect of each case of successful primary Vaccination.	Fee due in respect of each case of successful Re-vaccination.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful.			
					Total ..		

appointed Station (and if so, which) or where else.

In witness whereof the said hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Guardians their common seal, the day and year first above-written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named ——— in the presence of ——— (L. S.)

The Common Seal of the Guardians of the above-named union was hereto affixed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, by , Chairman of the Board at the said meeting, in the presence of

Clerk to the Guardians of the said union.

SCHEDULE (C.)

Names of Unions referred to in the foregoing Order.

The Unions are those mentioned in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36, and also those to which Consolidated Orders have been issued separately, *ante*, p. 258, except the Aysgarth, Chester, East Preston, Forden, Holbeck, Hunslet, Leeds, Lunesdale, St. George's, Smallburgh, Westminster, and Woolwich Unions, and the following Incorporations:—

Flegg, East and West. Mutford and Lothingland.
Forehoe.

Given, &c., this Fifteenth day of February, 1868. (*a*)

The foregoing Order was applied to Barrow-in-Furness by an Order dated 15th April, 1876; and to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878.

The Poor Law Board on the 7th March, 1868, issued a General Order similar to the foregoing, but adapted to the case of single

(*a*) With reference to the foregoing Order the Local Government Board said (Circular, 5th December, 1871), that in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by the Vaccination Act of the last session, they deemed it advisable to issue such Order and alter the form in which notice of the requirement of vaccination is to be given by Registrars of Births as well as the form of certificate required by the Act of 1867, to be given by public vaccinators and medical practitioners with respect to vaccination. They say that they have also prescribed by the Order a form of certificate of successful vaccination to be used by the public vaccinator in cases where the vaccination has not been performed by himself; and that a supply of the necessary forms with proper directions will be transmitted by the Registrar-General to the Registrars of Births and Deaths.

parishes, and it is now in force in the following parishes and townships, namely :—

Alston-with-Garrigill.
East Stonehouse.
Great Yarmouth.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesea.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Marylebone.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.

A General Order similar to that of the 15th February, 1868, was issued on the 16th December, 1869, to the following unions :—

Aysgarth.
Chester.
East Preston.
Holbeck.
Hunslet.
Leeds.
Lunesdale.
Smallburgh.

And also on the 13th May, 1870, to the following unions :—

Forden. St. George's. Shrewsbury.

Orders prescribing a Form of Vaccination Contract similar to the foregoing, have been issued separately to the following :—

Bristol	11th April, 1868.
Bury St. Edmunds	24th September, 1868.
Exeter	11th May, 1868.
Kingston-upon-Hull	30th May, 1868.
Liverpool	24th September, 1868.
St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury	27th May, 1869.
Stoke Damerel	21st December, 1868.
Westminster	4th September, 1868.
Woolwich	25th May, 1868.
Chichester	17th April, 1871.
Oswestry	28th July, 1870.
Plymouth	29th May, 1874.

WORKHOUSE MEDICAL OFFICERS' ORDER.

(Dated 4th April, 1868).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS, INCORPORATIONS, and PARISHES named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Medical Officers for the Workhouses of such Unions, Incorporations, and Parishes respectively;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions, Incorporations, and Parishes are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by two General Orders dated respectively the twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the eighth day of December in the same year, and by divers other Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board, addressed to the several unions, incorporations, parishes and other places named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, provisions are made for the appointment of an officer for every workhouse termed "The Medical Officer for the Workhouse," and the duties to be performed by such officer are therein set forth.

And whereas it is expedient that certain other duties should be prescribed to be performed by such medical officers.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, under the authority of the statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct, from and after the twenty-fourth day of June next, as regards the medical officer for every workhouse in the unions, incorporations, and parishes named in the said Schedule, as follows; that is say;—

Art. 1.—He shall keep a book, to be termed "The Workhouse Medical Officer's Report Book" (to be supplied by the Guardians), in which he shall enter in writing, duly and punctually and under the correct dates, every Report required by the said Orders to be made by him to the Board of Guardians as to the defects in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, and other arrangements of the workhouse; as to any excess in the number of any class of inmates which he may deem to be detrimental to health (*a*); as to every defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the infirmary or sick wards, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses of the sick (*b*): and, further, a report of any other matter which, in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall consider to require the attention of the Guardians; and also such recommendations relating to any of the matters aforesaid as he may think it right to submit to the said Guardians (*c*).

Art. 2.—He shall cause this book to be delivered to the clerk to the Guardians in sufficient time to allow it to be laid before the Board of Guardians at the ordinary meeting held at or next following the date of the report, and to be produced to the visiting committee, and to the inspectors of the Poor Law Board, when they shall require to see to it.

Art. 3.—He shall enter on a card, to be affixed at or near the head of the bed of every patient upon whom he shall be in attendance, all medical or other extras which he shall deem necessary to be supplied (*d*).

(*a*) See Art. 207, No. 6, *ante*, p. 202.

(*b*) See Art. 207, No. 7, *ante*, p. 202.

(*c*) The Poor Law Board in transmitting this Order stated that they had found that the reports which the medical officers were called upon to make to the Board of Guardians in reference to the state of the workhouse were not unfrequently made verbally or on loose unattached documents, and that thus the reports were lost or failed to secure the attention which they demanded. The Board, therefore, required that all these reports should be entered by the medical officer in a book specially provided for the purpose, and that the book should be regularly laid before the Board of Guardians at their meeting, so that a precise and certain record could be kept of these reports, to which resort may be always readily made whenever occasions occur. The Board did not doubt but that reports thus entered would necessarily be made with more deliberation and care than theretofore, and the Guardians would be enabled to give more strict attention to them when they found them set forth in this permanent document.—*Instr. Letter*, 20th April, 1868.

(*d*) The Board also said that they had made a regulation, which had been

Art. 4—He shall report in writing to the Poor Law Board the case of every sudden and every accidental death which may occur in the workhouse within twenty-four hours after he shall receive information of the same, and the cause of the death so far as he is able to explain it (*a*).

Art. 5.—(*This Article is rescinded by the Order of 24th August,* 1869. *See the substituted provision in that Order, post,* p. 547).

Art. 6.—The word "Guardians" in this Order shall be taken to include any governor, director, manager, acting guardian, vestryman, or other officer in a parish or union appointed or entitled to act as manager of the poor, and in the distribution of the relief to the poor from the poor rate, under any general or local Act of Parliament.

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suggested from several quarters, that the medical officer should cause a card indicating what medical and other extras have been ordered in respect of each patient to be placed at or near the head of his bed, so that there may be no mistake as to what has been ordered, and the accidents which sometimes arose from mere verbal directions might be thenceforth avoided.—*Inst. Letter,* April 20th, 1868.

The entries should be made only on the face of the card. It is not advisable that a description of the disease of the patient should be written upon it. The medical officer is not required by the regulation to enter the number of the dietary of the patient on the card: but if he do so, he should change the number as he varies the diet of the particular patient.

(*a*) See Art. 208, No. 16, *ante,* p. 210.

The Poor Law Board thought that this authentic information should be thus supplied to them in order that they might consider whether it would be necessary for them to take any step in reference to the case reported.—*Instr. Letter,* 20th April, 1868. It is neither required by law nor by any regulation of the Central Board that in the case of a person dying from natural causes, although the result of an accident, an inquest should necessarily be held upon the body. There is certainly no greater reason for holding an inquest upon the body of a person dying in a workhouse than there would be in the case of a person dying under similar circumstances in an hospital.

Statement of the Medical Officer for the Workhouse (*a*).

To the Poor Law Board.

_____ *Union* [*Incorporation or Parish*].

_____ *Workhouse.*

Statement of the Medical Officer for the above-named Workhouse, for the half-year ended on the day of 18 , in answer to the following inquiries in reference to the said workhouse.

1. Is there sufficient ventilation and warmth?
2. Has the accommodation during the preceding six months for the several classes of sick been efficient?
3. Are the arrangements for cooking and distribution of food, as regards the sick, satisfactory?
4. Is the nursing satisfactorily performed?
5. Is there a sufficient supply of towels, vessels, bedding, clothing, and other conveniences for the use of the sick inmates?
6. Are the medical appliances sufficient and in good order? Are there any water-beds or rack-bedsteads? and, if so, are they sufficient in number and in good order?
7. Are the lavatories and baths sufficient and in good order?
8. Are the supply and distribution of hot and cold water sufficiently provided for?

(Signed) _____ *Medical Officer,*

at _____

this _____ day of _____ 18___.

(*a*) This Statement is now to be made to the Guardians, see *post*, p. 547.

SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

Names of the Unions and Incorporations.

(The unions are those mentioned in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36, and to which Consolidated Orders have been issued separately, *ante*, p. 258, with the exception of the *Westminster* and *Woolwich* Unions). The Incorporations now existing are the following:—

Bristol.
Bury St. Edmunds.
Chichester.
Flegg, East and West.
Forehoe.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Mutford and Lothingland.
Oswestry.
Oxford.
Southampton.

The Parishes and other Places in which the Order is at present in force are—

Alston-with-Garrigill.
Birmingham.
East Stonehouse.
Liverpool.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Plymouth.
Saddleworth.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Marylebone.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.
Whittlesea, St. Mary and St. Andrew.
Yarmouth, Great.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this 4th day of April 1868.

CREED REGISTER ORDER.

(Dated 26th November, 1868).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several PARISHES and PLACES named in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions and Parishes are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868," it is, among other things, enacted "that the officer for the time being acting as the master of a workhouse, or as the master or superintendent of a district or other pauper school, shall keep a register of the religious creed of the pauper inmates of such workhouse or school separate from all other registers in such form and with such particulars as shall be prescribed by the Poor Law Board by an Order under their seal, and shall, as regards every inmate of such workhouse or school at the date to be fixed by such Order, and subsequently upon the admission of every inmate therein, make due inquiry into the religious creed of such inmate, and enter such religious creed in such register:"

Now therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, hereby order and prescribe as follows:—

Art. 1.—On and after the first day of January next, the master, and where there is no master the matron, of every workhouse in the

unions and parishes in the Schedules (A.) and (B.) hereunto annexed shall keep a register of the religious creed of the pauper inmates of such workhouse in the following form, that is to say :—

RELIGIOUS CREED REGISTER.

____ __Union [*or* Parish] _____Master [*or* Matron]
of the Workhouse at _____

Date of the Entry.	Date of Admission.	Name. — Christian and Surname.	From whence admitted.	Religious Creed.	Name of Informant.	Discharged or Dead.

Art. 2.—The master or matron, as the case may be, shall, on the said first day of January, or as soon after as practicable, enter the particulars of the several columns in respect of the paupers who shall be inmates of the workhouse on that day, except the day of admission, which may be omitted.

Art. 3.—Such master or matron shall in respect of every pauper admitted into the said workhouse after the said first day of January, enter the particulars in all the columns, provided that the last column shall be filled in as and when the pauper shall be discharged from the workhouse or shall die (*a*).

(*a*) The Poor Law Board in their circular to masters of workhouses accompanying the Order, pointed out that the statute has laid down the following rules for their guidance in regard to *children* :—Where any *child* under the age of 12 years is in the workhouse (whether either of its parents be in the workhouse or not), or whether it be an orphan or deserted child the master shall enter in such register as the religious creed of such child the religious creed of the *father*, if he know or can ascertain the same by reasonable inquiry,—Or, if the same cannot be ascertained, the creed of the *mother*, if the same be known to him, or can be ascertained in like manner.

The Local Government Board say that under any circumstances an alteration in

Art. 4.—The word "unions" in this Order shall be taken to include not only unions or parishes formed under the provisions of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also unions of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Local Act of Parliament.

The word "workhouse" in this Order shall include every school, infirmary or hospital provided by the Guardians for the reception of paupers.

SCHEDULE (A.) to which the foregoing Order refers.

Names of the Unions.

The unions in this Schedule are those in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36, and also the following, namely:—

Barnsley.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Bedwellty.
Bierley, North.
Birkenhead.
Bramley.
Bristol.
Bury St. Edmunds.
Canterbury.
Chichester.
Coventry.
Exeter.
Flegg, East and West.
Forehoe.
Gower.
Hartlepool.
Hawarden.
Hemsworth.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Kirkby-Moorside.
Knaresborough.
Mutford and Lothingland.
Norwich.
Oldham.
Oswestry.
Ouseburn, Great.
Oxford.
Penistone.
Pontefract.
Pontypridd.
Prestwich.
Ripon.
Southampton.
Tadcaster.
Westminster.
Wetherby.
Wharfedale.
Whitchurch (Salop).
Wight, Isle of.
Woolwich.

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the creed register can only be made by direction of the Board in pursuance of s. 18 of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122.

The creed of an *illegitimate* child under the said age shall be deemed to be that of its *mother* when that can be ascertained; and the statute enables the Board to entertain and decide any question which may arise as to the correctness of the entries.

They added that the statute has provided that the register thus made is to be open to the inspection of every *minister* of any denomination officiating in the church, chapel, or other registered place of religious worship of such denomination which shall be nearest to the workhouse, or any *ratepayer* of any parish in the union, at any time of the day, except Sunday, between the hours of 10 before noon and 4 after noon; and concluded by saying that the master will doubtless receive some directions from the Board of Guardians as to the part of the workhouse in which this register is to be kept, so that it may be rendered easily accessible to persons entitled to inspect it, but at the same be not liable to injury.—*Instr. Letter*, 26th November, 1868.

SCHEDULE (B.) to which the foregoing Order refers.

Names of the Parishes and Places.

Aston-with-Garrigill.
Alverstoke.
Birmingham.
Brighton.
East Stonehouse.
Liverpool.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Plymouth.
Saddleworth.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Marylebone.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth.
Whittlesea, St. Mary and St. Andrew.
Yarmouth, Great.

Given, &c. this 26th day of November, in the year 1868.

A General Order similar in its terms to the foregoing Order was issued on the 21st December, 1868, to the following school districts, namely:—

Central London.
South Metropolitan.
North Surrey.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney.
South-East Shropshire.
Reading and Wokingham.
West London.

On the 9th April, 1875, a similar Order was issued to the following unions, viz.:—

Aysgarth.
Chester.
East Preston.
Forden.
Holbeck.
Hunslet.
Leeds.
Lunesdale.
Saint George's.
Smallburgh.

And to the parish of Brighton, in the county of Sussex.

ACCOUNTS ORDER AMENDMENT ORDER.

(16th February, 1869).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedules (A.) and (B.) hereunto annexed ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order bearing date the Fourteenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, addressed to the unions named in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed, and by sundry other Orders dated subsequent thereto, respectively addressed to the unions and parishes named in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed, the Poor Law Board made certain Regulations in regard to the keeping of the accounts of the officers of such unions and parishes, and, among others, of the master of the workhouse.

And whereas the said Board required the master of the workhouse to keep a certain account, which is termed therein, "A Quarterly Balance of the Provisions Account," which should be submitted to the Visiting Committee or some member thereof when made up and balanced, who should enter a memorandum at the foot of the account, certifying to the same having been submitted to them or one of them.

And whereas a similar provision is made in respect of the "Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Account," the "Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account," and the "Quarterly Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account," all being accounts required by the said Orders to be kept by the master.

And whereas in the forms of such accounts, set forth in the

Schedules annexed to the said Orders, certificate referred to is set forth in the following words :—

"Submitted to , member of the Visiting Committee
"this day of , and found to be correct."

(Signed) { _____
_____
_____

And such certificate is deemed to apply to all the entries in the said accounts, which is contrary to the intention of the Board in prescribing the regulations aforesaid.

Now, therefore, We the Poor Law Board, under the authority of the statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby alter the said several Orders in this respect, and hereby Order, that henceforth the said certificate shall be framed as follows, that is to say,—

"Submitted to , member of the Visiting Committee
"this day of , 18 , and found to be
"correct as regards the stock remaining in store."

(Signed) { _____
_____
_____

Provided that if it be found necessary, to make any addition to this certificate in respect of any article, matter, or materials in which the entry made by the master is not, in the opinion of the member or members signing the same, correct, the master shall in such case lay the book containing such addition and certificate before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting (*a*).

(*a*) With reference to this Order the Poor Law Board said that they ha ascertained that in many unions the Visiting Committee had read the certificate set forth at the foot of these accounts kept by the master of the workhouse, as implying their acquiescence in the correctness of all the entries therein, whereas it was intended that they should only testify to the correctness of the stock-taking, having regard to the statement of the master as to the stock of the various matters remaining in the stores of the workhouse at the time when the accounts are made up. To remove this misunderstanding the Board had issued a General Order to make the certificate more explicit, and confine it to the stock in store. The Board had also provided for any exception which may be taken by the Visiting Committee to the correctness of those entries, requiring the master to bring immediately under the notice of the Board of Guardians any entry of that character on the part of the Visiting Committee, so that they may be informed of the default, and receive the master's explanation.—*Instr. Letter*, 16th February, 1869.

With regard to this Order, see the General Order (Metropolis) of 6th May, 1875, *post*, which provides for the appointment of a stock-taker of workhouse stores in unions and single parishes in the metropolis.

SCHEDULE (A.) to which the foregoing Order applies.

(The unions in this Schedule are those in the Schedule to the Order for Accounts, *ante*, p. 640).

SCHEDULE (B.) to which the foregoing Order applies.

Names of the Unions and Parishes not included in the General Order bearing date the 14th day of January, 1867.	Dates of Order issued subsequently to the General Order.
Woolwich Union	8th July, 1868.
Parishes.	
Saint Mary, Islington	13th July, 1868.
Saint Marylebone	11th May, 1868.
Saint Pancras	29th August, 1867.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Sixteenth day of February, 1869.

ACCOUNTS—SUSPENSORY ORDER.

(Dated 3rd March, 1869).

To the Auditors of the several Audit Districts named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions comprised in such Districts;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by a General Order of the Poor Law Board bearing date the Fourteenth day of January, 1867, addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the several unions named in the Schedule (H.) thereunto annexed, and by similar Orders lately made and issued by the Poor Law Board to the Woolwich and Westminster Unions respectively, the Poor Law Board made certain regulations as to the keeping of accounts, and the accounting of the persons therein mentioned to the auditor, and the Poor Law Board required that such regulations should apply to every case in which the Poor Law Board should not assent to a departure from any of the regulations contained in the said Order.

And whereas, among other things, it is required in the said Orders that the auditor shall, at the close of each audit of the accounts of the unions respectively, transmit to the Poor Law Board a certain statement and certificate as to the books directed by those Orders to be kept by the overseers.

And whereas it appears to the Poor Law Board to be expedient to allow a departure from this regulation, as hereinafter set forth.

I am therefore directed to state that the Poor Law Board authorize

the auditors of the districts comprised in such unions, and named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, to withhold the transmission of the copies of such statements and the certificate therein referred to at the close of the audit of the accounts for the half-year ending on the 25th day of March in each year so far as they relate to the overseers.

SCHEDULE above referred to.

Names of the several Audit Districts.

Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.
Berkshire and Hampshire.
Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
Cheshire and Denbighshire.
Cornwall and Devonshire.
Cumberland, East, and Westmoreland.
Cumberland, West.
Devonshire, North.
Devonshire, South-East.
Durham and Northumberland.
Durham and Yorkshire.
Essex.
Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire.
Hampshire and Wiltshire.
Kent, East.
Kent, West.
Lancashire, South, and Cheshire.
Lancashire, West and North.
Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.
Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire.
London.
Metropolitan, North-East.
Metropolitan, North-West.
Metropolitan, South-East.
Metropolitan, South-West.
Norfolk, East.
Norfolk, West.
Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.
Shropshire and Montgomeryshire.
Somersetshire and Wiltshire.
Somersetshire, West.
Suffolk East.
Suffolk, West.
Sussex, East, and Surrey.
Wales, North.
Wales, South.
Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.
Yorkshire, North-East.
Yorkshire, South.
Yorkshire, West.

Dated this Third day of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WORKHOUSE MEDICAL OFFICERS' ORDER.

(Dated 24th August, 1869).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS, INCORPORATIONS, and PARISHES named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Medical Officers for the Workhouses of such Unions, Incorporations, and Parishes respectively;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Unions, Incorporations, and Parishes are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by two General Orders dated respectively the twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and the eight day of December, in the same year, and by divers other Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board, addressed to the several unions, incorporations, parishes, and other places named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, provisions are made for the appointment of an officer for every workhouse, termed "The Medical Officer for the Workhouse," and the duties to be performed by such officer are therein set forth.

And whereas by a General Order dated the fourth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the Poor Law Board prescribed certain other duties to be performed by such medical officer for every workhouse in the unions, incorporations, and parishes named in the Schedule to the said Order.

And whereas in the Art. No. 5, of the said last-recited Order it is required that every medical officer for the said workhouses should report in writing to the Poor Law Board half-yearly, that is to say, on or about the first day of July, and on or about the first day of

January, upon the several matters in the statement set forth in such Order.

And whereas it is expedient that the said Article should be altered as hereinafter mentioned.

Now therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct that Art. No. 5 of the said last-recited Order shall be rescinded, and that the following Article shall, as respects the unions and parishes set forth in the Schedule hereunto annexed, be substituted in lieu thereof.

> The medical officer for the workhouse shall, in addition to the reports required to be made from time to time under Article No. 1 of the said last-recited Order report specially to the Guardians on or about the first day of January and the first day of July in every year upon the several matters set forth in the statement contained in the said last-recited Order, and such reports shall be entered in or preserved with the Medical Report Book.

SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

(The Unions and Incorporations and other Parishes and Places are those to which the Order of 4th April, 1868, *ante*, p. 536 applies).

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this 24th day of August, 1869.

A General Order similar to the foregoing General Orders of the 4th April, 1868, and 24th August, 1869, was issued by the Local Government Board on the 9th April, 1875, to the following unions and parishes, viz :—

Unions.

Aysgarth.	Hunslet.
Chester.	Leeds
East Preston.	Lunesdale.
Forden.	Saint George's.
Holbeck.	Smallburgh.

Parishes.

Alverstoke.	Brighton.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND DEPUTATION EXPENSES ORDER.

(Dated 27th June, 1870).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by General Orders bearing date respectively the fourteenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (*a*), the ninth day of September (*b*), and the thirteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (*c*), the thirteenth day of May One thousand eight hundred and seventy (*d*), and by sundry other Orders respectively addressed to the Guardians of the several unions set forth in the Schedules hereunto annexed (*e*), it is, among other things, provided that the clerk to the Board of Guardians, shall, at the close of each half-year, prepare in duplicate, from the accounts of the union,—1. A Statistical Statement, showing the number of paupers of all classes actually relieved in the course of the last half-year, and the other particulars according to the *Form* and directions in a Schedule to the said Orders set forth; and—2. A Financial Statement, showing the account of the receipt and expenditure of the

(*a*) General Order for Accounts, *ante*, p. 353.

(*b*) General Order issued to Aysgarth, Holbeck, Hunslet, Leeds, and Lunesdale Unions, see *ante*, p. 460.

(*c*) General Order issued to Chester, East Preston, and Smallburgh Unions, see *ante*, p. 460.

(*d*) General Order issued to the Forden Union, see *ante*, p. 460.

(*e*) See the Second Schedule hereto.

union for the last half-year, together with the then outstanding liabilities, in the *Form* in the said Schedule also set forth; which statements the clerk is required to submit to the auditor at the time of his auditing the union accounts; and it is further provided that the auditor, if satisfied of the correctness of such statements shall sign the same; and that the clerk shall then transmit one copy of each statement to the Poor Law Board, and preserve the other copy for the Board of Guardians (*a*).

And whereas provision is also made in the said Orders for the preparation of a statement, which is termed "The Parochial List and Statement of Account," and contains the several matters set forth in the said Orders, a copy of which list and statement is thereby required to be made out and delivered to the overseers of the parish in the union to which it relates, to be laid before the vestry, and to be preserved with the parish papers (*b*).

And whereas it is expedient that the Guardians should be empowered to give greater publicity to those statements and lists (*c*).

(*a*) See Art. 30 of General Order for Accounts, *ante*, p. 386.

(*b*) See Art. 34 of General Order for Accounts, *ante*, p. 388.

(*c*) The Poor Law Board state that they had deemed it advisable to issue this General Order to remove the objections which had been made to the expenses which Boards of Guardians had incurred in printing and circulating statistical and other information relating to their union. The Order has no compulsory operation, but only applies where the Guardians shall deem the publication calculated to be beneficial in their own union, and the Board believed that if the accounts which they have referred to in the Order are printed either in full or in abstract, they will supply the ratepayers with all the information which can reasonably be required.

In the metropolis the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 18, s. 3), requires that each Board of Guardians shall deliver by post or otherwise, to each vestry in the union, within one month after the audit, one or more copies of the half-yearly financial statement of the Guardians as audited.

The Board stated that they had also directed their attention to the many cases of disallowances and surcharges made by auditors in reference to the expenses incurred by deputations of Guardians to the Board and to other places. The auditors had made these disallowances and surcharges partly on the ground of the absence of authority for the charge of any such expenses upon the funds of the union, and partly on the ground of excess of that expenditure, caused principally by the number of persons composing the deputation. The Board had deemed it expedient to deal with this subject also, by making regulations, to provide that no deputation shall be sent until after due deliberation, and to prevent any excess in the expenditure by restricting the number of the persons whose expenses may be borne by the common fund.

The Board did not seek to prevent any number of persons from accompanying the deputations, but the expenses of all beyond the number specified in the Order must be borne in some other way than by a charge on that fund.—*Circular Letter*, 14th July, 1870.

Now therefore We, the Poor Law Board, acting under the authorities given in and by the statutes in that behalf made and provided, do hereby order that the Guardians of any union named in the Schedules hereunto annexed may, as and when they see fit, cause such statements and lists (*a*), or any parts thereof, to be printed, and to be circulated among the ratepayers of the several parishes in the union, or to be advertised in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the union, and charge the reasonable costs incurred in the preparation, printing, circulating, or advertising of the same, upon the common fund of the union.

[(*b*) And whereas it is expedient to make provision for occasional communication in person between Boards of Guardians and the Poor Law Board and preventing unreasonable expenditure thereon; Now therefore, We do hereby further Order that when any Board of Guardians shall deem it advisable to confer with the Poor Law Board upon any matter connected with the relief of the poor in their union, or arising out of the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by law, and shall, after notice in writing sent to every Guardian of the union, resolve to send a deputation to confer with the said Board upon such matter as aforesaid, a copy of the said resolution shall forthwith be forwarded to the Poor Law Board, and if the said Board, upon receipt thereof, shall appoint a time for the reception of such deputation, the auditor of the district comprising the union may allow the reasonable costs, properly verified, of such deputation to the extent of three members, together with the clerk, acting or assistant clerk, and no more, as a charge upon the common fund of the union.

When the Poor Law Board shall require the attendance of any such deputation, or when the deputation shall attend upon any matter of emergency, which in the opinion of the Poor Law Board may demand immediate attention and personal communication, the notice required in the preceding paragraph to be given to the Guardians may be dispensed with.

(*a*) The words "such statements and lists" refer to the statistical, the financial, and the parochial only.

(*b*) See the note as to the General Order of the 2nd January, 1870, *post*, p. 552.

When the Guardians send a deputation to any other body or authority than the Poor Law Board in respect of any matter affecting their union, which they are empowered by law to inquire into or to report upon or to discuss the same, notice as aforesaid shall be given, and the same limitation as to the number of members to form the deputation as aforesaid shall be observed, unless the Board of Guardians shall, by special resolution, setting forth the grounds of the exception, to be duly entered on their minutes, appoint a larger number of members to form the deputation] (*a*).

FIRST SCHEDULE,

Containing the names of the Unions to which the foregoing Order refers, included in the General Order.

(The unions in this Schedule are those mentioned in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 258, and also the following unions) :—

Aysgarth.
Barnsley.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Bedwellty.
Birkenhead.
Bramley.
Chester.
Forden.
Gower.
Great Ouseburn.
Hartlepool.
Hawarden.
Hemsworth.
Holbeck.
Holyhead.
Hunslet.
Isle of Wight.
Kirkby Moorside.
Knaresborough.
Leeds.
Lunesdale.
North Bierley.
Oldham.
Penistone.
Pontefract.
Pontypridd.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Ripon.
Samford.
Smallburgh.
Tadcaster.
Wetherby.
Whitchurch (Salop).

(*a*) By the Poor Law Conference Act, 1883 (49 Vict. c. 11), s. 2 : The Guardians of any union may when empowered by and subject to any regulations made by the Local Government Board (which regulations the said Board is hereby authorized from time to time to make, vary, or rescind), pay the reasonable expenses of any Guardian or Guardians, or clerk to the Guardians, incurred in attending any Conference of Guardians held for the purpose of discussing any matter which is connected with the duties which devolve on them, and any reasonable expenses incurred in purchasing reports of the proceedings of any such Conference, and may charge the amount to their common fund, or, if they have no common fund, to the fund under their control. The Local Government Board now say that this regulation does not apply to visits of the Guardians to lunatic asylums under 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 65. As cognate to this subject, reference should be made to the Circular Letter of the Poor Law Board of the 21st July, 1871, on the subject of the cost of travelling and refreshments of Guardians.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Names of Unions not included in the General Orders.	Dates of Order.
Saint George's	9th June, 1870.
Westminster	22nd February, 1869.
Woolwich	8th July, 1868.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, this Twenty-seventh day of June, 1870.

A General Order similar to the foregoing was issued on the 2nd January, 1871, to the

East and West Flegg, and Mutford and Lothingland Incorporations,

And to the following unions, parishes, townships, or places :—

Alston-with-Garrigill.
Alverstoke.
Birmingham.
Bristol.
Bury Saint Edmunds.
Canterbury.
Chichester.
East Stonehouse.
Exeter.
Forehoe.
Great Yarmouth.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Oswestry.
Oxford.
Plymouth.
Saddleworth.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Marylebone.
St. Pancras.
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesey.
Southampton.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.

A further General Order was also issued on the 2nd January, 1871, containing only the paragraphs of the Order of the 27th June, 1870. which are printed within brackets, *ante*, pp. 550, 551, to the

Coventry Union,

And to the parishes of—

Brighton.
Liverpool.
Paddington.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

BOARDING-OUT ORDER.

(Dated 25th November, 1870).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedules (C.) and (D.) hereunto annexed;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said several Unions and Parishes are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WE, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled "*An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales*," and by all Acts amending the same, do hereby order, direct, and declare, with respect to each and every of the unions and parishes named in the Schedules (C.) and (D.) hereunto annexed, as follows:—

Art. 1.—Notwithstanding any provisions contained in any Orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners or the Poor Law Board relating to the administration of relief to paupers not residing within the union or parish in which they are settled, the Guardians of any union or parish named in the Schedules (C.) and (D.) hereunto annexed may board out pauper children from such union or parish in homes beyond the limits of such union or parish: Provided that they have entered into arrangements, approved of by the Poor Law Board, with two or more persons, hereinafter called the Boarding-out

Committee, for the purpose of finding and superintending such homes (*a*).

Art. 2.—No such arrangements shall be made with any such Boarding-out Committee unless each member of the committee have signed an undertaking, truly and faithfully to observe all regulations in this Order prescribed, or which may from time to time be prescribed by the Poor Law Board, with respect to the boarding-out of pauper children, and unless the committee have obtained the written authority of the Poor Law Board to make such arrangements (*b*).

(*a*) The Poor Law Board recommend,—1. That children should not, save in special cases, be boarded with relations or with persons in receipt of relief out of the poor rates.—2. That children should not be boarded out in any home where the father is employed in night-work; and that in every case the foster-parents should be by preference persons engaged in out-door, not in sedentary, labour.—3. That in choosing the home especial attention should be paid to decent accommodation and the proper separation of the sexes in the sleeping rooms. Children over seven years of age should never be allowed to sleep in the same room with married couples.—4. That no child should be boarded out in a house where sleeping accommodation is afforded to an adult lodger.—5. That particular attention should in all cases be paid to the schoolmaster's quarterly report, and if after two warnings to the foster-parents the report continue unfavourable, the child shall be instantly withdrawn, and either transferred to another home or sent back to the union from which it came.—6. That great care should always be given to providing the children with good ordinary clothing. No child should ever be sent by the Guardians to be boarded out of their union or parish without a suitable outfit, for the repair and renewal of which a quarterly allowance, not exceeding 10s. should be made to the foster-parents by the Guardians. Anything resembling a "Workhouse uniform" should be most carefully avoided.—7. The Board have been unwilling to lay down any regulations as to the size of towns or villages to which pauper children might be sent, but they recommend the adoption of the rule, that children should not be sent out to homes in places containing more than fifteen thousand inhabitants. All boarding out in larger towns should be avoided.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th November, 1870.

(*b*) No system of contracting with one person for a round sum to provide homes and maintenance for a given number of pauper children would be sanctioned by the Board. The attention of the Board has been drawn to a suggestion that advertisements might be issued by Boards of Guardians inviting persons to apply for the charge of pauper children. The order of the Board now issued would not permit such a practice. When an application is made to the Board for the written authority required by Art. 2, it will be necessary that the Board should be supplied with reference as to the standing and qualifications of the applicants. When the proposed committee consists of three or more members, the Board will further require to be furnished with the name or names of the member or members of the committee who engage to perform the duties of secretary or president, and to make themselves responsible for conducting the correspondence and business transactions. The Board have not prescribed any fixed form for the arrangements between the Guardians and the committees in the present Order, as they are anxious to leave as much latitude as possible. But they wish to call attention to the necessity of engagements being taken with respect to the following points —
1. On the part of the Guardians—

Art. 3.—Any person deriving any pecuniary or other personal profit from the boarding out of any child shall be thereby disqualified from becoming or continuing to be a member of any such Committee.

Art. 4.—The Guardians of any union or parish from which any child is sent to be boarded out in any home so found, may at any time withdraw such child from the said home, notice of their intention to do so being given at least one week beforehand to the Boarding-out Committee.

Art. 5.—The Regulations to be observed by the Guardians with respect to the boarding out of pauper children shall be as follows :—

No. 1. No child shall be so boarded out unless such child is an orphan, or being illegitimate, deserted by the mother, or being legitimate, deserted by both parents, or deserted by one parent, the other parent being dead or under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or out of England.

No. 2. No child shall be first boarded out at an earlier age than two, or at a later age than ten years.

No. 3. No child shall be boarded out without a certificate signed by the medical officer of the union or parish from which it is sent, stating the particulars of its health, such certificate to be forwarded by the Guardians to the Boarding-out Committee.

No. 4. Not more than two children, save only in the case of brothers and sisters, shall be boarded out in the same home

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a. As to the sum which they will pay for each child *weekly* on a suitable home being found.—*b*. As to the mode of payment; for instance, as to the periods at which the money will be remitted.—*c*. As to the clothing of the child.—*d*. As to school fees.—*e*. As to the payment of medical fees, medicine, and extra nourishment in time of sickness.—*f*. As to the payment of burial expenses in case of the death of the child.

2. On the part of the Committee—

a. To find homes for a certain number of children.—*b*. To visit the homes at certain intervals.—*c*. To insist on the fulfilment of the regulations prescribed by the Guardians and by the Poor Law Board.—*d*. To make such reports to the Guardians in such matters as may be agreed upon.

Boards of Guardians will be bound to take precautions that medical attendance is promptly secured for such children as may require it. At the same time it will be necessary to provide a proper and continuous check over the expenditure which may thus be incurred.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th November, 1870.

at the same time, and in no case shall the number of children boarded out in the same house exceed four.

Art. 5.—No. 5. In no case shall a child be boarded out with foster-parents of a different religious persuasion from that to which the child belongs.

No. 6. Before receiving any child to be boarded out with them the foster-parent shall sign an undertaking in duplicate, which shall, in addition to any other matter which may be agreed upon, contain an engagement on the part of the foster-parents, that in consideration of their receiving a certain sum per week, they will bring up the child as one of their own children, and provide it with proper food, lodging, and washing, and endeavour to train it in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness, and industry, as well as in suitable domestic and out-door work ; they will take care that the child shall attend duly at church or chapel, according to the religion to which the child belongs, and shall, while boarded out between the ages of four and twelve years, attend a school, unless prevented by sickness or other urgent cause, during all the usual hours for instruction thereat ; that they will provide for the proper repair and renewal of the child's clothing, where an allowance is made by the Guardians for that purpose ; and that in case of the child's illness, they will report it to the Guardians, and also to the Boarding-out Committee ; and that they will at all times permit the child to be visited by any member of the Boarding-out Committee, and by any person specially appointed for that purpose by the Guardians or by the Poor Law Board.

The Guardians shall cause one copy of this undertaking to be forwarded to the Poor Law Board.

No. 7 On the delivery of the child to the foster-parents or foster-parent, an acknowledgment shall be given in the form set out in Schedule (A.) hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

No. 8. In no case shall the weekly sum to be paid by the Guardians to the foster-parents for the maintenance of a child, inclusive of lodging, but exclusive of clothing, school-

pence, and fees for medical attendance, exceed four shillings (*a*).

Art. 5.—No. 9. No child shall be boarded out in a home distant more than a mile-and-a-half from a school, the schoolmaster of which is willing to undertake to send to the Guardians a written report upon the child, in the Form contained in the Schedule (B.) hereto annexed, at least once a quarter.

No. 10. The Guardians may allow an extra school-fee not exceeding one penny per week, to be paid to the schoolmaster of the school at which such boarded out child attends, the same to be a remuneration to him for drawing up and sending their quarterly report upon such boarded out child prescribed in the Regulation last preceding.

No. 11. No child shall be boarded out in any home which is distant more than five miles by the nearest road of access from the residence of some member of the Committee (*b*).

Art. 6.—Every boarded out child shall be visited not less often than once in every six weeks at the home of the foster-parents by a member of the Committee, and the visitor shall thereupon make a

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(*a*) In putting the maximum at *four shillings*, the Board have been guided by the practice in the unions where the boarding out system is actually in force. In no case does the weekly amount paid appear to exceed four shillings, The Board consider it advisable to fix a maximum in order to avoid the possibility of unions bidding against each other, for the purpose of finding homes, a practice which they would greatly deprecate. Nothing would, in the judgment of the Board, be less desirable and more calculated to defeat the success of the whole scheme than any attempt to force it by the offer of high pecuniary inducements. Within the limit of *four shillings*, the Board desire to leave the settlement of the terms to the free action of the Committees and the Boards of Guardians. The payment for clothing has also been left undetermined. When committees of ladies are willing themselves to undertake the clothing of the children, an engagement to that effect should form part of the arrangements with the Guardians.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th November, 1870.

(*b*) To the 9th and 10th Regulations respecting the school arrangements for boarded out children the Board attach the greatest importance. It appears to the Board, that if regular reports from the schoolmasters of the schools to which the children are sent, can be secured, a very valuable additional guarantee against any ill-treatment of the children remaining undiscovered will be afforded. The Board trust that the Guardians will, by unremitting watchfulness, maintain the effectual observance of these Regulations. The Board consider the existence of facilities for visiting the children to be so important, that they could not sanction any child being placed in a home at a greater distance from the residence from some member of the Committee. By the 11th Regulation the distance is limited to five miles, and the Board consider it as a rule desirable that the homes should be still more accessible.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th November, 1870.

report in writing to the Committee, stating the apparent bodily condition and the behaviour of such child, and all reasonable complaints made by or concerning the child, against or by the foster-parents.

These reports shall be forwarded by the Committee to the Guardians not less often than quarterly.

And if in the case of any boarded out child, no such report shall be received by the Guardians for the space of four consecutive months, the Guardians shall either provide for the visiting of such child at the home of its foster-parents by an officer of the Guardians at intervals of six weeks, or shall withdraw the child from the home with all reasonable expedition (*a*).

Art. 7.—If the Poor Law Board shall withdraw from any Boarding-out Committee the authority required by Art. 2, the Guardians who have made arrangements for the boarding out of

(*a*) Except in the case of the default of the Boarding-out Committee, no provision is made in the Order for the inspection of the children by any official person other than the members of the Committee themselves. Such provision will, however, have ultimately to be made in the most systematic manner, as the Board think it important that, besides the visits of the members of the Committee, an official inspection should be instituted though at less frequent intervals.—*Instr. Letter*, 25th November, 1870.

From *The Times* of 21st November, 1882.

Lord G. Hamilton asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been called to the unsatisfactory results of the correspondence of the two last years between the Local Government Board and the Guardians of the Whitechapel Union, upon the subject of a proposal by the latter for the periodical inspection of the homes of boarded out children; and whether the Local Government Board intended to adhere to their refusal to allow these Guardians the means of obtaining such a periodical inspection of the homes of these poor children as would, in their opinion, alone enable them to satisfactorily discharge this portion of their public duties.

The President, in answering the inquiry, said, that his attention had been called to the correspondence between the Local Government Board and the Whitechapel Guardians as to the proposal of the latter to appoint and pay an officer periodically to inspect the homes of children boarded out by them beyond the limits of the union. It was a misapprehension to suppose that it formed any part of the public duties of the Guardians to make the proposed inspection. The regulations of the Board provided that the children should be visited at least once in six weeks by a member of the Boarding-out Committee, to whom they were entrusted by the Guardians, and the member making the visit is required to report the result. Besides this, the children were from time to time visited by the inspectors of the Local Government Board. Under these circumstances, it appeared to the Local Government Board unnecessary that the ratepayers should be subjected to the expense of providing for any further inspection, especially as the cost would in some cases be considerable. Moreover, it might tend to discourage the Boarding-out Committees, who were composed of persons of well-known character, and who voluntarily undertook their work from purely benevolent motives. If the correspondence between the Board and the Guardians was moved for, he would have no objection to produce it.

pauper children with the said Committee shall, on receiving notice of such withdrawal, take back with all reasonable expedition all children boarded out in homes found by such Committee; nevertheless, it shall be lawful for the Guardians, subject to the approval of the Poor Law Board, to continue to board out the children then being in such homes, provided that they cause the children to be visited by one of their own officers at intervals of six weeks.

Art. 8.—It shall be lawful for the Guardians, notwithstanding any provision contained in the General Order of the Poor Law Board bearing date the fourteenth day of December, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two (*a*), or in any Order containing the same provisions since issued to any union or parish where children are boarded out in conformity with the previous Articles of this Order, to pay out of the funds in their hands the reasonable expenses incurred by them in conveying the child to and from the home in which it is boarded out, and in the case of a union, to charge the same to the common fund.

Art. 9.—Whenever in this Order the word importing the singular number or the masculine gender only is used, it shall be taken to include and apply to several persons as well as one, and to females as well as males, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Art. 10.—The word "Guardians" in this Order shall be taken to include any governor, director, manager, acting guardian, or other officer in a parish or township appointed or entitled to act as a manager of the poor, and in the distribution of the relief to the poor from the poor rate, under any general or local Act of Parliament.

Art. 11.—Whenever the word "Union" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only a union of parishes formed under the "Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any local Act of Parliament.

Art. 12.—Whenever the word "Parish" is used in this Order, it

(*a*) See *ante*, p. 288, and the unions to which that Order is addressed with reference to those named in the Schedule to this Order.

shall be taken to signify any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

SCHEDULE (A.)

I, *A. B.*, of hereby acknowledge that I have this day received *C. D.*, aged years, from the Guardians of the Poor of the union or parish, on the terms and conditions contained in the annexed undertaking; and that I have also received for the use of the said *C. D.* the articles of clothing set out in the list appended hereto.

Dated this day of

(*Signed*) _____

(*Witness*) _____

LIST OF CLOTHING.

[*Here set out the articles in detail.*]

SCHEDULE B.

_____ SCHOOL. *Report for the Quarter ending* _____

Name of Child.	Age.	Names and Address of Foster Parents.	Days absent from School during the Quarter.	Alleged Causes of Absence.	Observations as to Appearance, Conduct, and Progress of Child.	Books and Stationery supplied during the Quarter.	School Fees and Cost of Books and Stationery.		
							£	s.	d.

(*Signature*) _____

(*Date*) _____

N.B.—This Report may be arranged in any other manner which may be deemed more convenient, provided that all the particulars above-mentioned be included in it.

SCHEDULE (C.) to which the foregoing Order refers.

Names of Unions.

Ashton-under-Lyne.
Aston.
Auckland.

Barnsley.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Bedwellty.
Bierley, North.
Birkenhead.
Blackburn.
Bolton.
Bradford (Yorks).
Bramley.
Bristol.
Burnley.
Bury.

Cambridge.
Cardiff.
Chester.
Chester-le-Street.
Chorlton.
Clifton (*a*).
Colchester.
Coventry.
Croydon.

Derby.
Dewsbury.
Dudley.
Durham.

Easington.
Ecclesall Bierlow.

Fulham.

Gateshead.
George's, St.
Gravesend and Milton.
Greenwich.

Hackney.
Halifax.
Hartlepool.
Haslingden.
Hastings.
Holbeck.
Holborn.
Houghton-le-Spring.
Huddersfield.
Hunslet.

Ipswich.

Keighley.
King's Lynn.
King's Norton.
Kingston-upon-Hull.

Lanchester.
Leeds.
Leicester.
Leigh.
Lewisham.
London, City of.

Macclesfield.
Medway.
Merthyr Tydvil.

Neath.
Newcastle-under-Lyne.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newport (Monmouth).
Northampton.
Nottingham.

Olave's, St.
Oldham.

Pontefract.
Pontypool.
Pontypridd.
Poplar.
Portsea Island.
Prescot.
Preston.
Prestwich.

Radford.
Reading.
Richmond (Surrey).
Rochdale.
Rotherham.

Salford.
Saviour's, St.
Sedgefield.
Sheffield.
Southampton.
South Shields.
Stepney.
Stockport.
Stockton.
Stourbridge.
Strand.
Sunderland.
Swansea.

Todmorden.
Tynemouth.

Wakefield.
Walsall.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Warrington.
Weardale.
West Bromwich.
West Derby.
West Ham.
Westminster.
Whitechapel.
Wigan.
Wolstanton and Burslem.
Wolverhampton.
Woolwich.
Worcester.

(*a*) Now Barton Regis Union.

SCHEDULE (D.) to which the foregoing Order refers.

Names of the Parishes, Townships, and Places.

Alverstoke.
Birmingham.
East Stonehouse.
Liverpool.
Manchester.
Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
Saddleworth.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch,
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Marylebone.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.
Yarmouth, Great.

Given, &c., this Twenty-fifth day of November, 1870.

Orders similar to the foregoing was issued by the Local Government Board to—

Carlisle	17th January, 1885.
Eastbourne (Special)	23rd February, 1884.
Epsom Union	9th August, 1873.
Kidderminster	12th June, 1882.
Kingsclere (Special New Form)	11th February, 1886.
Oxford Incorporation	11th September, 1872.
Weymouth	24th April, 1882.

TAXATION OF BILLS OF COSTS ORDER.

(Dated 21st November, 1844).

To the Clerks of the Peace of the several COUNTIES, RIDINGS, DIVISIONS and PLACES in England and Wales;

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions and Parishes in England and Wales;

To the Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places in England and Wales;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it was enacted by the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "*An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England*," that, on application, of any overseer, or of any Board of Guardians, or of any Attorney-at-Law, it should be the duty of the Clerk of the Peace of the County or Place, or his deputy, if thereunto required, to tax any bill due to any solicitor or attorney in respect of business performed on behalf of any parish or union situate wholly or in part within such county or place; and that the allowance of any sum on such taxation should be *primâ facie* evidence of the reasonableness of the amount, but not of the legality of the charge; and that the Clerk of the Peace should be allowed for such taxation after the rate to be fixed from time to time by the master of the Crown office, and declared by an Order of the said Commissioners:

And whereas the master of the Crown office has fixed the rate of allowance to the Clerk of the Peace in respect of such taxation as herein declared:

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Commissioners in pursuance of the Statute aforesaid, do hereby declare, that the Clerk of

the Peace of every county or place in England and Wales, shall be allowed for the taxation of every bill due to any solicitor or attorney, in respect of business performed on behalf of any parish or union after the rate of *Fourpence per sheet*, or folio, of *seventy-two words* each.

Given, &c., this Twenty-first day of November, 1844.

The foregoing Order has been applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878, to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881, and as a separate Order to the Middlesborough Union, dated 8th January, 1874; and it applies to Guardians acting as a Rural Sanitary Authority. See sect. 9 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55).

The attention of the Poor Law Board having been directed to the charges made by some clerks of the peace and their deputies, for taxing bills of costs due to solicitors and attorneys in respect to business performed on behalf of parishes or unions, they, on the 8th April, 1857, addressed a circular to those clerks, in which they stated that as those charges have frequently been in excess of the sum allowed by the established scale, they deemed it advisable to transmit amongst the several clerks of the peace a copy of the General Order issued by the Poor Law Commissioners on the 21st November, 1844, in pursuance of the statute 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 39, and they requested their attention to the terms of the Order in the event of their being called upon thereafter to tax any such bills.

The statute above referred to enacts that on application of any overseer, or of any Board of Guardians, or of any attorney-at-law, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the peace of the county or place, or his deputy, if thereunto required, to tax any bill due to any solicitor or attorney in respect of business performed on behalf of any parish or union situate wholly or in part within such city or place; and the allowance of any sum on such taxation shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the reasonableness of the amount, but not of the legality of the charge; and the clerk of the peace shall be allowed for such taxation after the rate to be fixed from time to time by the master of the Crown office, and declared by an Order of the Poor Law Commissioners; and if any such bill be not taxed before it is presented to the auditor, the auditor's decision on the reasonableness as well as the legality of the charges shall be final. With regard to the latter point, namely, the finality of the auditor's decision, see *Reg.* v. *Napton*, 25 L. J. Q. B. 296; 2 Jur. N.S. 1138; *s.c. nom. Reg.* v. *Hunt*, 6 El. & Bl. 408. See also *Attorney-General* v. *Shillibeer*, 4 Exch. 606; 7 D. & L. 236; 19 L. J. Ex. 115, as to solicitor's costs when he is paid by a salary; and *In re Barber*, 14 M. & W. 720; 3 D. & L. 244; 25 L. J. Ex. 91; 9 Jur. 976.

Taxation by the clerk of the peace or other taxing officer is not, however, absolutely compulsory upon the overseers in all cases; for instance as to costs incurred in punishing persons keeping disorderly houses, under 25 Geo. II. c. 36, s. 5, the "constable or other officer shall be allowed all the reasonable expenses of such prosecution, to be ascertained by any two justices of the peace of the county, riding, division, or liberty where the offence shall have been committed, and shall be paid the same by the overseers of the poor of such parish or place."

The clerk of the peace does not appear to be bound to tax bills of costs, unless some qualified person attend before him to produce papers and give such explanation of the items as may be required. This, however, would occasion great extra expense, and would not be generally necessary. Usually the bills are forwarded to him for taxation, and any communications required are given by letter. When this is done it would seem that a reasonable sum may be charged for the extra trouble beyond the sum of 4*d.* per folio fixed by the Order, which was intended to have reference to the taxing merely.

The ratepayers not being persons liable "to pay" within the meaning of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 31 (Attorneys and Solicitors Act), cannot apply for a reference of an attorney's bill to taxation under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 39, and this Order. See in *In re Barber*, 14 M. & W. 720; 3 D. & L. 244; 15 L. J. Ex. 91; 9 Jur. 976.

It has always been the practice of the master of the Crown office, on the taxation of bills of costs, to count figures as words; and, in reckoning the charge to be made under this Order, the clerk of the peace is entitled to do so likewise. It would seem that if a table of fees be fixed under 57 Geo. III. c. 91, it would nevertheless be competent for the clerk of the peace to demand and receive the fees payable under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, and the above Order, though they may exceed in amount the fee which would, but for the latter Act and Order, have been payable by the table of fees under 57 Geo. III. c. 91.

It has been held that, under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 73, s. 37, an attorney's bill for agency business is taxable. (*Smith* v. *Dimes*, 4 Exch. 32; 7 D. & L. 78; 19 L. J. Ex. 60; 13 Jur. 518).

According to the practice of the Crown office no fee is payable to the clerk of the peace for "appointment to tax;" but for obtaining an "appointment to tax," which necessitates the attendance of a clerk, and occasionally occupies some time, a fee of 3*s.* 4*d.* is always allowed in the Court of Queen's Bench to an attorney; so also the clerk of the peace is not entitled to charge for "allocation and fee therein" where he is paid for taxing, but for the latter payment only.

POOR LAW OFFICERS' SECURITIES ORDER.

(Dated 21st January, 1871).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places named in the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places comprised in Unions named in the Schedule first above mentioned, and of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places named in the other Schedule;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by divers general and other Orders from time to time issued by the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively, addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the unions and parishes named in the Schedules (A. and B.) hereunto annexed, provision has been made for securities to be given by certain officers appointed by such Guardians for the due discharge of the duties of their office, and it is required that every such security should be a bond with two sufficient sureties.

And whereas it is also provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, take the security of any society or company expressly authorized by statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of such officers.

And whereas it is expedient to extend this proviso.

Now, therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, acting under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct, that from the date hereof the Guardians of any such union or parish as aforesaid may accept as a security for any officer appointed by them, and required to give security by any of the Orders above referred to, the guarantee of any company which shall have complied with the conditions contained in "The Guarantee by Companies Act, 1867," and shall have received from the Treasury a certificate as therein provided, and shall give their guarantee in a security, the form whereof shall have been approved by the Poor Law Board under their seal (*a*).

The word "*Unions*" in this Order shall be taken to include not only unions of parishes formed under the provisions of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also unions of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Local Act of Parliament (*b*).

SCHEDULE A.

This Schedule contains the names of the whole of the Unions which at the date of its issue had been formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and of the now existing incorporated unions of parishes under Local Acts.

(*a*) See also the General Order of the Local Government Board, dated 2nd February, 1872, *post*.

(*b*) With reference to this General Order the Board said that they had had their attention directed to the provisions contained in "The Guarantee by Companies Act, 1867" (30 & 31 Vict. c. 108), and had come to the conclusion that if the requisites set out in it were duly complied with, a policy granted by any company that should have received the certificate from the Treasury would be a security which Boards of Guardians might rely upon in reference to the officers whom they might appoint, and who were required to find security. The Board, therefore, had issued a General Order authorizing all Boards of Guardians to take such a policy, when they think fit to do so, provided the policy is drawn in such a form as the Board shall have approved of. The Board added that they did not undertake to give the name of any company to which the Order would apply.—*Circular Letter*, 27th January, 1871.

SCHEDULE B.

This Schedule contains the names of the whole of the parishes, townships, and places (not comprised within unions which) at its date were under separate Boards of Guardians or are now under Local Acts.

Given, &c., this Twenty-first day of January, 1871.

A Guarantee Association Order was issued on 22nd May, 1877, to the Middlesborough Union.

A similar General Order to the foregoing was issued by the Poor Law Board on the 10th February, 1871, to the following districts, viz. :—

Metropolitan Asylum District.

Central London Sick Asylum District.
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District.

Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-East Metropolitan School District.
South-East Shropshire School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

RATE BOOK ORDER (METROPOLIS)

(Dated 3rd March, 1871).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS, PARISHES, and PLACES named in the Schedule hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions, and of the several Parishes and Places named in the said Schedule;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the Unions Parishes, and Places named in the Schedule above mentioned are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by divers General and other Orders addressed to the Guardians of the several unions, parishes, and places named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively prescribed a form in which the book containing the poor rate should be kept in such unions, parishes, and places.

And whereas it is enacted by the 73rd Section of the "Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act, 1869," that every poor rate made in the metropolis after the 5th day of April, 1871, shall contain the particulars specified in the Fourth Schedule to that Act, and that the Overseers shall sign the Form of Declaration which is given in that Schedule before the rate is allowed by the Justices.

And whereas it is expedient that the form of rate book directed

to be kept by the Orders now in the several unions, parishes, and places mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed should be altered, as hereinafter provided.

Now, therefore, we, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby order and direct that, on and after the sixth day of April next, the columns numbered respectively 2, 3, 8, and 9 in the form of rate book prescribed by the General or other Orders above referred to in force in the unions, parishes, and places mentioned in the said Schedule shall be omitted, and that the following form of declaration to be inserted at the foot of the rate shall be substituted for that prescribed by such Orders (*a*).

FORM OF DECLARATION.

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that one of us, or some person on our behalf, has examined and compared the several particulars in the respective columns of the above rate, with the valuation list made under the authority of the "Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869," and now in force in this Parish [*or*], and the several hereditaments are, to the best of our belief, rated to the value appearing in such valuation list, and do declare that the total of the above rate amounts to Pounds Shillings and pence.

_____ } *Churchwardens.*
_____

_____ } *Overseers.*
_____

(*a*) This Order has been issued in consequence of the 73rd section of the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 67, which provides for the form of poor rate to be adopted after the 5th of April, 1871. The Act enables the Board to direct other particulars to be set out in the rate besides those specified in the Schedule to the Act, but they do not deem it necessary to require any further particulars to be inserted at present, beyond those which will remain after this Order shall have come into operation. The Statute contains a form of rate and of the declaration to be made by the churchwardens and overseers, and provides that the justices shall not allow any rate at the foot of which the declaration has not been added and signed.—*Instr. Letter*, 13th March, 1871.

SCHEDULE TO THIS ORDER.

Unions.

City of London.
Fulham.
Greenwich.
Hackney.
Holborn.
Lewisham.
Poplar.
Saint Olave's.
Saint Saviour's.
Stepney.
Strand.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Westminster.
Whitechapel.
Woolwich.

Parish of Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Hamlet of Mile End Old Town.

Given, &c., this Third Day of March, 1871.

METROPOLITAN DISPENSARIES ORDER.

(Dated 22nd April, 1871).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedule (A.) hereunto annexed;—

To the District Medical Officers and the Relieving Officers of such unions and parishes respectively;—

To the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes comprised in the unions named in the said Schedule, and of the several parishes named in such Schedule;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the division or divisions within which the said unions and parishes are respectively situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions and parishes named in the Schedule marked (A.) hereunto annexed have, under the Orders or with the authority of the Poor Law Board, respectively provided dispensaries for such unions and parishes, under the powers conferred upon them by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867," and the other authorities in that behalf; and it is expedient that certain rules and regulations should be made and issued in respect to the management of such dispensaries, and the duties of the medical and other officers of the said unions and parishes appointed or to be appointed for the relief of the sick poor out of the workhouse at such dispensaries and elsewhere (*a*).

(*a*) The Board have made certain alterations in the duties of the district medical officers, as set forth in the General Consolidated Order, so as to bring them into conformity with the provisions of the Order now issued.

Now therefore, We, the Poor Law Board, in pursuance of the Statutes in that behalf made and provided, hereby Order and direct as follows :—

Dispensary Visiting Committee.

Art. 1.—The Guardians of every union and parish above referred to shall, at their first meeting after the 18th day of June next, and thenceforth at their first meeting after the 15th day of April in every year, appoint from their own body a visiting committee, to be termed the *Dispensary Visiting Committee*, and to consist of a number of Guardians, not less than five nor more than nine, of which committee three shall form a quorum ; and the said Guardians shall, at the same time, appoint one or more of their district medical officers to the dispensary which shall be provided for his or their districts, as the case may be.

Art. 2.—The Guardians shall, within twenty-one days after the establishment of any dispensary provided after the said 18th day of June next, proceed to appoint for such dispensary a committee as described in Art. 1, or to assign such dispensary to the committee previously appointed, and appoint one or more district medical officers to the same.

Art. 3.—Every member of any such committee shall continue to act as such for so long a part of the next year ensuing the appointment as he shall continue to be a Guardian, unless he decline or become incapable to act as a member of such committee before the expiration of that term ; and the Guardians shall, within one month after the occurrence of any vacancy, elect another Guardian to serve on the committee in place of the Guardian causing the vacancy.

Art. 4.—Where more than one dispensary has been provided, the Guardians may, if they think it expedient, appoint more than one committee, and assign to each committee one dispensary or more.

As the new system of administering medical relief to the poor will require great care and caution, the Board trust that the Guardians will exercise strict supervision over all the arrangements which may be necessary for carrying the Order into effect. They also trust that those Guardians who undertake the duties of the Dispensary Committee will, having regard to their special character, give such time and attention as may be requisite for their satisfactory and efficient performance.—*Instr. Letter*, 27th April, 1871.

Art. 5.—The committee shall meet and carefully examine the state of the dispensary once in every fortnight at the least; inspect the several books and forms required to be kept by each medical officer and dispenser; enquire into the stock of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances; and ascertain, as far as practicable, whether the several medical and other officers attached to the dispensary have duly discharged their duties in the interval since their last visit.

Art. 6.—The committee shall from time to time examine the estimate of the drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances required for the use of each dispensary, as prepared by the dispenser, and certified as approved by one or more of the medical officers appointed to the dispensary; and if the committee approve of such estimate, they shall sign the same in testimony of such approval.

Art. 7.—They shall, as soon as practicable after the end of every half-year ending on the 25th day of March and the 29th day of September respectively, compare the stock of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances in the dispensary with the account showing the receipt and consumption or disposal of the same, as kept by the dispenser.

Art. 8.—They shall, upon each visit, make such remarks and observations upon the condition and management of the dispensary as the facts may warrant, in a book entitled "The Dispensary Visitors' Book," to be provided by the Guardians, and to be submitted to the Guardians at the next ordinary meeting ensuing such visit.

Art. 9.—They shall report to the Board of Guardians from time to time as to what goods, books, apparatus, furniture, drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances are required for use in the dispensary, and, where they shall find it necessary, as to the proper officers and persons who may be required for the same, and as to the conduct and behaviour of the officers and persons in charge of the dispensary.

Duties of District Medical Officers.

Art. 10.—Whereas by General Orders bearing date the 24th day of July and the 8th day of December, 1847, and by divers other Orders

addressed to the said several unions and parishes respectively, the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively have prescribed the duties to be performed by every district medical officer of the said unions and parishes, and it is expedient that the same should be rescinded as hereinafter mentioned.

Now, therefore, we do hereby rescind, from and after the 18th day of June next, so much of the said Orders relating to the duties of the district medical officer as shall be inconsistent with the Orders hereinafter contained (*a*).

And we do hereby Order, as regards every such officer, when a dispensary shall have been established for his district, that it shall be his duty,—

No. 1. To attend at the dispensary to which he shall be appointed by the Guardians, every day except Sundays, at such time as may be appointed by the said Guardians, and to remain there for one hour at the least, or for such longer period as the Guardians may direct, for the purpose of affording such medical or surgical aid and advice, and prescribing such medicines, as may be necessary, to all paupers for whom application is made, and in respect of whom an Order is presented, as hereinafter provided, and to enter in a book kept for that purpose at the dispensary the time of his arrival and departure, and to write his name or the initials of his name against such entry at the time of his attendance.

No. 2. To attend upon, duly and punctually, either at the dispensary during the appointed hours for attendance thereat, or at the home of the poor person on whose behalf application is made, or elsewhere, as the case may require, and supply all requisite medical or surgical advice and assistance to every pauper in the district placed under his charge, whom he shall be required to attend as medical officer by a written or printed Order of the Guardians, or of a relieving officer, or an overseer, when such overseer shall be lawfully entitled to grant relief to such pauper.

No. 3. To file, and keep at the dispensary until the Guardians shall otherwise direct, all such Orders as last aforesaid received by him, which Orders, when given by direction of the Guardians or

(*a*) See Art. 206 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 193

by a relieving officer, shall be in the Forms A. and B. respectively of the Schedule (B.) hereunto annexed.

Art. 10.—No. 4. To keep and duly enter up daily a *Medical Relief Register*, and *Index* thereto, in the Form C. in the last-mentioned Schedule, and submit the same to the Guardians at the first ordinary meeting in each quarter, and whenever the Guardians shall require it to be produced to them, which register shall be deposited at the dispensary, except on the days when the same is required to be submitted to the Guardians, and shall be open to the inspection of the Dispensary Visiting Committee, and, at any time between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, to the medical officer of health, if any, appointed by the vestry or other competent authority within whose jurisdiction the dispensary shall be situate.

No. 5. To supply to each pauper under his treatment when requisite a written prescription in one of the Forms D. and E. in the last-mentioned Schedule, signed with his initials, and to renew such signature, with the proper date, whenever the prescription may be changed or renewed by him either at the dispensary or at the home of the pauper, or elsewhere.

No. 6. To notify, at the commencement of every quarter of a year, to the Board of Guardians, the paupers whose names have been inserted in the Permanent Medical Relief List for a period of *six* months, and advise the Guardians as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and to take the directions of the Board of Guardians thereon.

No. 7. To attend any meeting of the dispensary visiting committee, when required by them so to do.

Duties of the Relieving Officer.

Art. 11.—Whereas the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board respectively did, by the Orders above referred to, make, certain regulations as to the duties of the relieving officer, and did, among other things, order that in any case of sickness or accident requiring relief by medical attendance, he should procure such medical attendance by giving an Order on the district medical officer in the form thereunto annexed, or by such other means as

the urgency of the case might require; and whereas it is expedient that the said Orders should be altered in this respect.

Now, therefore, We do hereby Order that the duties of the relieving officer in this respect shall, whenever there shall be a dispensary established within his district, or so far as it shall be provided for his district, be as follows :—

No. 1. To give an Order for medical relief in one of the above mentioned Forms A. and B.—the Form A. being an Order for medical relief at the dispensary, and the Form B. being an Order for medical relief elsewhere than at the dispensary.

No. 2. To keep books, to be supplied to him by the Guardians, containing these Forms, with a counterpart as set out in the said Schedule (B.) to this Order; and when he gives one of these Orders, to fill in the counterpart with the particulars, and to retain the counterpart until the Guardians authorize him to destroy the same.

No. 3. To write upon the Order the word "urgent" in every case where he considers that immediate attention is required.

Appointment of Dispenser.

Art. 12.—The Guardians shall, within twenty-one days from the said 18th day of June next, in respect of every dispensary then provided, and within twenty-one days from the opening of any additional dispensary to be provided by them after the said 18th day of June next, appoint some duly qualified person to be the dispenser at the dispensary; and all the provisions contained in the said general and other Orders (*a*) which relate to the appointment, the continuance in office, the suspension of officers, the supply of vacancies, and the payment of the salaries of officers, shall apply to the dispenser.

Provided that, as regards the persons to be first appointed under this Order, no notice or advertisement shall be requisite.

Art. 12.—No person shall be qualified to be appointed a dispenser unless he shall be a licentiate of the Apothecaries Company of

(*a*) See Art. 10, *ante*, p. 575.

London, or shall have been duly registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or some other authority of law in that behalf.

Provided that this Article shall not apply to any person to be first appointed under this Order.

Duties of Dispenser.

Art. 13.—The following shall be the duties of a dispenser:—

No. 1. To devote his whole time to the service of the Guardians as a dispenser, and attend at the dispensary at such hours as the Guardians shall appoint.

No. 2. To take charge of, and keep carefully and safely, as far as shall be in his power, all drugs, medicines, medical and surgical appliances, and medical stores provided by the Guardians for use in the dispensary.

No. 3. To compound and supply all medicines, and supply from the stores under his charge all medical and surgical appliances required by the medical officers for use in the discharge of the duties of their office.

No. 4. To prepare and dispense skilfully and cautiously all prescriptions drawn up and ordered by the medical officers, and punctually to supply the medicines when prepared to the persons authorized to receive the same, and when so required by the prescriptions, to express in writing the proper directions to accompany them.

No. 5. To keep an account, in a book to be supplied to him by the Guardians, of the drugs, medicines, medical and surgical appliances, and medical stores submitted to his charge, and, as nearly as may be, of those consumed or supplied to the paupers, and from time to time to lay the same before the Visiting Committee, and bring under the notice of the medical officers or the Visiting Committee the need for further supply of drugs, medicines, and medical and surgical appliances, as and when such need shall occur.

No. 6. To assist the medical officers in keeping the alphabetical index of the pauper patients attended.

Art. 13.—No. 7. To file all prescriptions supplied to him by or on account of the paupers or by the medical officers, and keep them in the dispensary for not less than twelve months after their date.

No. 8. To prepare from time to time, as directed by the committee, an estimate of any medicines, drugs, medical and surgical appliances, and medical stores which may be required, and a statement as nearly as practicable of the quantities thereof used and issued to the paupers or to the medical officers since the preceding estimate and statement, and an account of the quantities thereof remaining in store respectively, and submit the same to the committee for their perusal; to balance the same quarterly, and to submit the same, made up to the last quarter-day prior to the audit, to the auditor of the district comprising the union or parish at that time.

General Duties of the Guardians.

Art. 14.—The Guardians shall keep the dispensary and all its furniture, fittings, apparatus, books, and other requisites in good repair, order, and condition, and shall appoint from time to time proper persons to take care of the dispensary, and pay them such weekly or other wages as they shall find requisite and the Poor Law Board shall approve of.

Art. 15.—The word "Parish" shall apply to every place for which an overseer is or can be appointed.

SCHEDULE (A.)

List of Unions.	*List of Parishes.*
Greenwich.	Mile End Old Town.
Hackney.	Paddington.
Holborn.	St. George-in-the-East.
Poplar.	St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. George's.	St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George,
St. Olave's.	Bloomsbury.
St. Saviour's.	St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
Stepney.	St. Luke, Chelsea.
Westminster.	St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
Whitechapel.	St. Mary, Islington.
Woolwich.	St. Mary, Lambeth.
	St. Pancras.

SCHEDULE (B.)

FORMS.

FORM A.

—— UNION [*or* PARISH.]

COUNTERPART.

To be filled up by the Clerk to the Guardians *or* the Relieving Officer.

———

Name of Dispensary.

_____

Name of Pauper.

_____

Residence _____

_____

Name of Medical Officer.

_____

Date _____

—— UNION [*or* PARISH.]

Medical Relief Order.

Order for Attendance at the Dispensary situated at ____

To

Dr. _____, Medical Officer of _____ District, in _____ Union (*or* Parish),

SIR,

You are hereby required to afford medical or surgical advice, and to prescribe any necessary medicines, to _____ aged _____, residing at _____, in your district.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18__.

(*Signed*) _____

Clerk *or* Relieving Officer.

NOTICE.—This Order must be presented at the dispensary on ____, between the hours of _____ and ____.

SCHEDULE (B.)

FORM B.

—— UNION [*or* PARISH.]

COUNTERPART.

To be filled up by the Clerk to the Guardians *or* the Relieving Officer.

Name of Pauper.

Residence

Name of Medical Officer.

Date

—— UNION [*or* PARISH]

Medical Relief Order.

[*

Order for Attendance at the Pauper's Home.

To

Dr. _____. Medical Officer of _____ District in _____ Union (*or* Parish).

SIR,

You are hereby required to visit and afford medical or surgical advice, and to prescribe any necessary medicines, to _____, aged _____, now at _____ in your district.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 18.__.

(*Signed*) _____

Clerk *or* Relieving Officer.

* Insert where necessary *urgent.*

NOTICE.—This order must be presented to the medical officer either at the dispensary in _____, or at his own residence or surgery at _____, as soon as possible after it is obtained.

If it be not presented before noon on the day of its date the medical officer will not be expected to visit the case on that day, unless the word "urgent" be written on it.

FORM C. PAGE .

Medical Relief Register.

For the Quarter ending _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ UNION [*or* PARISH]. For the _____ District _____ *Medical Officer.*

No.	Date of Presentation of Order.	Name of Pauper.	Residence or Place of Abode of Pauper.	Age.	Disease.	Dates of Attendance during the Quarter ending ———		Prescriptions and Treatment at Dates in preceding Columns.	Necessaries and Stimulants recommended.	Result :— (As Relieved, Cured, Died, Discharged).	Observations.
						At Dispensary in —— Street.	At Pauper's Home.				

Alphabetical Index to the Medical Relief Register.

Surname.	Christian Name.	Residence.	No.

FORM D.

Prescription Paper for Paupers who attend at the Dispensary.

_____ Union (*or* Parish).

Dispensary _____ Street.

_____ Medical Officer's District.

Name of Pauper _____ No. in Register_____	Prescription.
Dates of Attendance { _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ *Medical Officer.* _____ *Medical Officer.* _____ *Medical Officer.* _____ *Medical Officer.*

FORM E.

Prescription and Attendance Paper for Paupers attended at their own Homes and elsewhere.

_____ Union (*or* Parish).

Dispensary _____ Street.

_____ Medical Officer's District.

Name of Pauper_____ Name in Register_____	Prescription.
Dates of Attendance { _____ _____ _____ _____	*Medical Officer.* _____ *Medical Officer.* _____ *Medical Officer.* _____ *Medical Officer.*

Directions to Paupers.

Note.—This paper must be kept clean. It must be shown to the medical officer when he visits, and must be taken to the dispensary whenever he orders medicine. When the patient is well or sufficiently recovered to attend at the dispensary this paper must be given to the dispenser.

Given, &c., this Twenty-second day of April, 1871.

Dispensary Orders similar to the foregoing were subsequently issued to the following unions on the dates undermentioned.

City of London Union	16th June, 1876.
Amending Order	26th October, 1876.
Strand Union	27th June, 1871.
Wandsworth and Clapham Union...	27th May, 1875.

And to the Parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, on the 27th June, 1871.

On the 8th April, 1874, a similar order was issued to the Reading Union, which, however, is beyond the Metropolis.

GENERAL ORDER.—CERTIFICATES AS TO VACCINATION.

(30th November, 1871).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS in ENGLAND and WALES;

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales, under separate Boards of Guardians;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 15 of "The Vaccination Act of 1867," it is enacted that registrars of births shall give notice of the requirement of vaccination in the Form marked A. in the Schedule thereto annexed, or to the like effect; and by sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the same Act, public vaccinators and medical practitioners are required to give certificates relating to vaccination, in the Forms marked respectively B. C., and D. in the said Schedule, or to the like effect;

And whereas by sections 15 and 16 of "The Vaccination Act, 1871," it is enacted that the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board, after its establishment, may, by order, from time to time, repeal, alter and add to the forms contained in the said Schedule;

And whereas section 12 of the last above-recited statute enacts that "where it appears to the public vaccinator of any district, upon personal examination of any child resident in such district who has not been successfully vaccinated by him, that such child has been successfully vaccinated, the public vaccinator may, on the request of the parent of such child, grant a certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be transmitted and have the same effect as if it were

a certificate of successful vaccination by the public vaccinator who gave the certificate;"

And whereas the Local Government Board has been established;

Now, We, the Local Government Board, being of opinion that it is expedient that the Forms marked respectively, A., B., C., and D., in the Schedule above referred to should be altered, and that a form should be prescribed in which the certificate referred to in the section last above quoted shall be given, do hereby order and direct as follows:—

Art. 1.—The Forms marked respectively A., B., C., and D., in the Schedule annexed to this Order shall be substituted for those marked with the corresponding letters in the Schedule annexed to the Vaccination Act of 1867.

Art. 2.—The certificate to be given by the public vaccinator in the cases provided for in section 12 of the Vaccination Act, 1871, shall be in the Form marked E. in the Schedule hereunto annexed.

Art. 3.—This Order shall take effect on the first day of January next.

Provided nevertheless, that forms according to those prescribed in this Order may be adopted prior to that day.

Art. 4.—The word "Unions" in this Order shall include not only unions of parishes formed under the provisions of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also unions of Parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any other Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

Form (A.).*

THE VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 AND 1871.

Notice of the Requirement of Vaccination.

To the Father, or Mother, or Person having the Custody of the Child herein named.

Copy hereunder the No. of the Entry of the Child's Birth from the Register Book.

Entry No.

I, the undersigned, hereby give you Notice to have the Child named [1]_____, whose birth is now registered, vaccinated by a Public Vaccinator or some other Medical Practitioner, pursuant to the provisions of the Vaccination Acts; and that in default of your doing so, you will be liable to the penalties thereby imposed for neglect of those provisions.

1. Insert Child's name and surname.

These Acts require every child to be vaccinated before it is three months old, or at the next Public Vaccination held in the district after the child has attained that age. The vaccination may, however, be postponed by medical certificate, if the child be not in a fit state to be vaccinated.

2. To be filled up by the Registrar.

The following are the attendances for Public Vaccination in your district :[2]—

Times and Places of Attendance of_____ Public Vaccinator.		
Times.		PLACES.
Day.	Hour.	
		At

* A supply of the necessary Forms, with proper directions, will be transmitted by the Registrar-General to the Registrars of Births and Deaths.—*Local Government Board Instr. Letter*, 5th December, 1871.

After the vaccination has been performed the child must be inspected by the vaccinator, in order that, if the operation has been successful, he may fill up and sign the requisite certificate (Form D). When the vaccination has been performed by a public vaccinator, the child must be taken to him for inspection at the appointed time on the same day in the following week.

This paper must be produced to the vaccinator for him to fill up and sign the proper certificate. If he be a public vaccinator it will be *his* duty to forward the paper to the vaccinating officer; but if he be not a public vaccinator it will be *your* duty, after the certificate has been duly filled up and signed, to forward this paper to the vaccination officer, whose address is written on the back.

Dated this_____day of_____18 .

(*Signature of Registrar*)_____

Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Sub-District of_____

In the Superintendent Registrar's District of_____

FORM (B.)

Medical Certificate of Postponement of Vaccination.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify, that I have this day examined[1] _____ the Child of[2] _____ aged[3] _____ born at[4] _____ in the Parish (Township) of[4] _____ in the County (Borough) of[4] _____ and am of opinion that the said child is in the following state of health, namely _____ and is therefore not in a fit and proper state to be successfully vaccinated. I do hereby postpone the vaccination until the[5] _____ day of _____ 18 .

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(*Signed*) _____

[6][Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____.]

Medical Practitioner duly registered.

Directions for filling up this Certificate.

Insert in the blank spaces the following particulars:—

1. Child's name and surname.
2. Father's or (if the child be illegitimate) Mother's name and surname.
3. Child's age.
4. Insert No. or name of the House, and name of the Street or Road, and Parish and County.
5. *This must not exceed two calendar months from the date of the Certificate.*
6. If the Vaccinator is not a Public Vaccinator, strike out this line.

FORM (C.)

Directions for filling up this Certificate.

Insert in the blank spaces the following particulars:—
1. Child's name and surname.
2. Father's or (if the child be illegitimate) Mother's name and surname.
3. Child's age.
4. Insert No. or name of the House, and name of the Street or Road, and Parish and County.
5. Strike out the words which do not apply to the case.
6. *This number must not be less than three.*
7. If the Vaccinator is not a Public Vaccinator, strike out this line.

Medical Certificate of Insusceptibility of Successful Vaccination or of Child having had Small-Pox.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that[1] the Child of[2] _____ aged[3] _____ born at[4] _____ in the Parish (Township) of[4] _____ in the County (Borough) of[4] _____ [5][has been[6] _____ times unsuccessfully vaccinated by me, and is, in my opinion, insusceptible of successful vaccination] *or* [5][has already had Small-pox.]

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(*Signed*) _____

[7][Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____]

Medical Practitioner duly registered.

FORM (D.)

The Registrar to insert the No. of the Entry of the Child's birth in the Register Book.

Entry No.

Directions for filling up this Certificate.

Insert in the blank spaces the following particulars:—
1. Child's name and surname.
2. Father's or (if the child be illegitimate) Mother's name and surname.
3. Child's age.
4. Insert the No. or name of the House, and name of the Street or Road, and Parish and County.
5. If the Vaccinator is not a Public Vaccinator, strike out this line.

Medical Certificate of Successful Vaccination.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that[1] _____ the Child of[2] _____ aged[3] _____ born at[4] _____, in the Parish (Township) of[4] _____, in the County (Borough) of[4] _____ has been successfully vaccinated by me.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(*Signed*) _____

[5][Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____]

Medical Practitioner duly registered.

FORM (E.)

Medical Certificate under Section 12 of the Vaccination Act, 1871, of Successful Vaccination.

I, the undersigned, being a Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____ hereby certify that [1] _____ the Child of [2] _____, aged [3] _____ born at [4] _____ in the Parish (Township) of _____ in the County (Borough) of _____ and now residing at [5] _____ has been examined by me, and that I find the said child to have been successfully vaccinated.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(*Signed*) _____

Public Vaccinator of the Union (Parish) of _____

Directions for filling up this Certificate.

Insert in the blank spaces the following particulars :—

1. Child's name and surname.
2. Father's or (if the child be illegitimate) Mother's name and surname.
3. Child's age.
4. Insert the No. or name of the House, and name of the Street or Road, and Parish and County.
5. Insert Child's present residence.

Given, &c., this Thirtieth day of November, 1871.

The foregoing Order was applied to Barrow-in-Furness by an Order dated 16th April, 1876, to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878, and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

GENERAL ORDER FOR MONTHLY PAYMENT OF SALARIES.

(Dated 22nd December, 1872).

To the Guardians of the Poor of all the UNIONS in England and Wales;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions, and of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places under separate Boards of Guardians;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Board, by certain General Orders dated respectively the 14th day of January, 1867, and the 9th day of March, 1871, and various other Orders under their seal of office, respectively issued to the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions in England and Wales, and of the several parishes, townships, and places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians, did (among other things) order and direct that the salaries of the several officers of the Guardians, whether for the full quarter or for any portion thereof, shall be paid at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days at the end of the year, namely, Lady Day, Midsummer day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day; provided nevertheless, that in the case of any officer whose duty it is to render accounts to the Board of Guardians or auditor, such officer shall submit his accounts for the quarter in question to the Guardians before such payment; and further, that it shall be competent for

the Guardians to defer in whole or in part the payment of the salary or other compensation of any such officer, until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall be forthwith paid.

And whereas it is expedient to alter the aforesaid provision for the payment of the salaries of the said officers at the periods aforesaid.

Now, therefore, we, the Local Government Board, under the authority of the statutes in that behalf, hereby alter so much of the said several Orders as provides for the payment of the salaries of the said officers quarterly. And we hereby Order, from and after the 25th instant, as follows:—

Art. 1.—The Guardians of the said several unions, parishes, townships, and places may, if they think fit, pay to each or any of the officers, assistants, and servants entitled to receive payment of any fixed salary from them, the amount which shall become due in respect of each monthly service at the end of such month (*a*) instead of the quarterly periods aforesaid (*b*).

Art. 2.—Every such officer who may be paid monthly under the authority of this Order, shall nevertheless make out his account (*c*) quarterly according to the above-mentioned days, and submit the same to the Guardians on those days, before the last portion of the salary in respect of the quarter is paid to him by them.

Art. 3.—Whenever the word "unions" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only unions of parishes formed under the provisions of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also unions of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament, to which any such Order as aforesaid has been issued.

(*a*) Calendar month is intended.

(*b*) Art. 1 is general and applies to all officers appointed by the Guardians. It will be observed that the Board have not considered it necessary to cast upon the Guardians the obligation of adopting the system of payment authorized by the Order; nor have the Board thought it expedient to make any change in the period for which, under the present Orders, the accounts of the several officers are to be made up.—*Instr. Letter*, 22nd December, 1871.

(*c*) *i.e.*, the "amounts" referred to in the recital of the Order.

Art. 4. Whenever the word "parishes" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to signify any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed, to which any such Order as aforesaid has been issued.

Art. 5.—Whenever the word "Guardians" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the last above-mentioned Act, but also any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers in a parish or union appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates, under any local Act of Parliament.

Art. 6.—The term "officers" shall be taken to include not only the officers of the workhouse, but also of any workhouse school, infirmary, hospital, or dispensary provided by the Guardians for the reception or relief of paupers, but nothing herein-contained shall overrule or operate to alter or rescind the provisions contained in the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the Nineteenth day of August, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, which relate to the payment of the salaries or wages of persons appointed or employed by Guardians as therein described.

Given under our Seal of Office, this Twenty-second day of December, 1871.

A similar Order to the foregoing was issued on the 7th March, 1872, to the following school districts, viz.;—

Central London.
Farnham.
Forest Gate.
North Surrey.
Reading and Wokingham.
South-East Metropolitan.
South-Metropolitan.

GUARANTEE SECURITIES' AND COLLECTORS' AND ASSISTANT-OVERSEERS' ORDER.

(Dated 2nd February, 1872).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of all the UNIONS in ENGLAND and WALES;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions, and of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places under separate Boards of Guardians;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by two General Orders bearing date respectively the 24th day of July and 8th day of December, 1847, and by divers separate Orders issued to unions, parishes, townships, and places in England and Wales respectively, provision was made in regard to the security to be given by officers appointed by the Guardians, which enables the Guardians, if they should think fit, to take the security of any society or company expressly authorized by Statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of such officers.

And whereas by a General Order addressed to the Guardians of the several unions, parishes, townships, and places named therein, bearing date the 21st day of January, 1871, this provision was extended to the guarantee of any company which should have complied with the conditions contained in "The Guarantee by Companies Act, 1867," and should have received from the Treasury a

certificate as therein provided, and should give their guarantee in a security, the form whereof should have been approved of by the Poor Law Board under their seal.

And whereas it is expedient to remove the restrictions in such Orders mentioned as herein provided.

Now, therefore, We the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given in and by the several statutes in that behalf, do hereby, from and after the date hereof, Order and direct as follows :—

Art. 1.—That the Guardians of any such unions, parishes, or townships as aforesaid may accept, as a security for any officer appointed by them, and required to give security by any of the Orders above referred to, the guarantee of any company or association which shall undertake to guarantee the good conduct of such officers, and shall give their guarantee in a security, the form whereof shall have been or shall be approved by the Poor Law Board or the Local Government Board under their seal (*a*).

(*a*) The Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board deemed it right, when prescribing the security to be taken by Boards of Guardians for their officers, to recognize only certain public companies which had undertaken to provide some guarantees specially available for the officers of unions and parishes. Such companies were, by the Orders of those Commissioners, or that Board, empowered to undertake the guarantee of the officers appointed by the Guardians, but no companies except those authorized could enter into the like engagements. The recent circumstances connected with the company which had almost exclusively enjoyed the advantage of these engagements has induced the Local Government Board to reconsider this subject, and they have come to the conclusion that they may safely withdraw the restriction contained in the Orders referred to. The Board have now left the matter entirely open to the Guardians, with this qualification : that the company or association must submit their form of policy or other instrument applicable to these guarantees to the Board for approval. The Guardians must henceforth take upon themselves the entire responsibility in accepting the guarantee of the company or association whose policy is offered to them in the place of the personal bond of the officer and his friends.—*Instr. Letter*, 10th February, 1872.

A similar provision to Art. 1 of this Order is contained in an Order of the Local Government Board, dated 7th March, 1872, issued to the Metropolitan Asylum District and School Districts.

The forms of policies of the following associations have been approved by the Poor Law Board or Local Government Board :—

Provident Clerks and General Guarantee Association (Limited), 16, Coleman-street, E.C.

Guarantee Society, 19, Birchin-lane, E.C.

London Guarantee and Accident Company (Limited), 10, Moorgate-street, E.C.

National Guarantee and Suretyship Association (Limited), 28, Queen-street, Edinburgh.

Guarantee Association of Scotland (Limited), 21, Moorgate-street, E.C.

Ocean and General Guarantee Company (Limited), Mansion House-buildings, London, E.C.

And whereas by divers Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively, the Guardians of certain unions, parishes, and townships have been empowered to appoint collectors of poor rates or assistant-overseers.

And whereas by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844," it was enacted, that wherever any such collector or assistant-overseer has been or may be appointed under any Order of the said Poor Law Commissioners, and whilst the said Order remains in force, the powers of any vestry or parish officers, or of any other persons other than the Board of Guardians of such parish or union (if a Board of Guardians have been constituted), to appoint any collector or assistant-overseer, and (if so directed by the said Commissioners) every appointment under such powers, shall cease.

And whereas the Guardians have in many instances failed to make appointments or to fill up vacancies under such Orders, and it will be expedient that such Orders, so far as they are not now acted upon should be rescinded as herein provided (*a*).

Art. 2.—Now, therefore, We, the said Board, do hereby rescind every such Order, so far as it has not been acted upon by the said Guardians by making any appointment whatsoever in respect of any parish to which it applies, or by filling up any vacancy which may have occurred more than two years preceding the date hereof.

And whereas in the Orders herein referred to provision is made for the continuance in office of collectors or assistant-overseers appointed by such Guardians, and for their remuneration, and it is expedient that further provision should be made thereon as herein-contained.

Now, therefore, We, the said Board, do hereby provide in respect of any appointment of a collector or assistant-overseer for any parish to be made after the expiration of one month from the date hereof as hereinafter mentioned (*b*).

(*a*) The Local Government Board have also taken the opportunity of dealing with certain Orders relating to collectors or assistant-overseers appointed by Boards of Guardians. They have in the first place rescinded all the Orders which, though in a manner dormant, are nevertheless in force, and are consequently calculated to impede the action of the vestries in parishes where the Guardians do not wish to interfere.—*Instr. Letter*, 10th February, 1872.

(*b*) The Board have further introduced a new provision in reference to collectors to be appointed hereafter as regards the term of their holding office. The retention of the office of collector may in some cases prove highly inconvenient,

Art. 3.—If the Guardians of any union, having regard to the state of any other parish or parishes in the union, shall at any time deem it necessary to make any change in the appointment of the collector or assistant-overseer for the parish for which such collector or assistant-overseer is to be appointed, or if there shall be any alteration in the general law of rating which may render a change in the appointment or remuneration of the collector or assistant-overseer expedient, but the collector or assistant-overseer shall refuse to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, but not otherwise, and after six months' notice in writing, signed by their clerk, given to such collector or assistant-overseer, determine his office.

In respect of any collector or assistant-overseer hereafter appointed under an Order which has not contained the following provisions, the same shall take effect for the future, and all previous provisions at variance or inconsistent with the same shall be rescinded (*a*).

Art. 4.—The said Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his duties any such collector or assistant-overseer, and shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof, to the Local Government Board for their decision thereon; and if the Local Government Board remove the suspension of such collector or assistant-overseer by the Guardians, he shall forthwith resume the performance of his duties.

Art. 5.—If any such collector or assistant-overseer be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay such person a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment, with a statement of the circumstances which have led to it,

especially under the probable contingency of an alteration of the law of local rating. This Order, therefore, contains a provision to deal with the necessities of such cases should they arise hereafter.—*Instr. Letter*, 10th February, 1872.

(*a*) Lastly, the Board have deemed it expedient to introduce a series of Articles respecting the collectors which appear in many of the Orders issued in recent years, but are wanting in those issued in the earlier years of the Poor Law Commission and the Poor Law Board. Under this Order the provisions of all the Orders relating to the office of collectors will become uniform.—*Instr. Letter*, 10th February, 1872.

shall be reported to the Local Government Board, as soon as the same shall have been made, by the clerk to the Guardians, and where the Order specified the amount of remuneration, whether by a fixed salary or by a poundage, the same shall, unless the Local Government Board otherwise direct, be paid accordingly (*a*).

Art. 6.—No such collector or assistant-overseer who may be suspended, and who shall upon such suspension resign, or be removed by the Local Government Board, shall be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension; and no such officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office, by reason of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension.

Art. 7.—Whenever the word "unions" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only unions of parishes formed under the provision of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also unions of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament, to which any such Order as aforesaid has been issued.

Art. 8.—Whenever the word "parishes" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to signify any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed, to which any such Order as aforesaid has been issued.

Art. 9 —Whenever the word "Guardians" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the last above-mentioned Act, but also any governors, directors, managers, acting guardians, vestrymen, or other officers in a parish or union appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Local Act of Parliament.

Given under our Seal of Office, this Second day of February, 1872.

(*a*) This Order only applies to assistant-overseers appointed after the date of the Order, *i.e.*, 2nd February, 1872. If assistant-overseers who were appointed before the 2nd February, 1872, become *ill the* OVERSEERS *themselves* will have to collect.

GENERAL ORDER.—PRESCRIBING FORMS FOR PROCEEDINGS UNDER BASTARDY ACTS ON THE MOTHER'S APPLICATION.

(Dated 4th August, 1873).

To the Justices of the Peace

in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas it is enacted by "The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1873," that the Local Government Board may issue such new or altered Forms of proceedings in matters of bastardy as they shall deem necessary or expedient for giving effect to the provisions of that Act and of "The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1872."

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon us, do hereby issue the Forms set forth in the Schedules hereto annexed (*a*).

SCHEDULE A.

No. 1.

Form of Application by Woman with Child.

to wit. } Application and Deposition of a single Woman, residing at in the *County* (*b*) or taken upon Oath before me, the undersigned One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the (*b*) *Petty Sessional Division of in the said County* of in which

(*a*) With reference to this Order see 43 & 44 Vict. c. 32.

(*b*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

she resides, this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and who upon her *Oath* (*a*) saith that she is now with Child and that of in the (*b*) County of is the Father of the Child with which she is now pregnant, and maketh Application for a Summons to be served upon the said so alleged by her to be the Father of the said Child, to appear at a Petty Session to be holden after the birth of such Child for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*b*) of in which I usually act, to answer such Complaint as she shall then and there make touching the Premises.

Exhibited and *sworn* before me, the Day and Year first above written.

No. 2.

Form of Summons on Application by Woman with Child.

to wit. To of the Parish of in the County of .

WHEREAS an Application hath been made to me, the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the (*b*) *County* of by , single Woman, residing at in the (*b*) *Petty Sessional Division of the said County* for which I act, now with Child, of which Child she hath this day duly *sworn on Oath* (*a*) before me the said Justice that you are the Father, for a Summons to be served on you to appear at a Petty Session, according to the Form of the Statute in such Case made and provided.

These are therefore to require you to appear at the Petty Session of the Justices holden at , being the Petty Session for the *Division* (*b*) in which I usually act on (*c*) the

(*a*) *Or* Affirmation.
(*b*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*
(*c*) *Insert some Day when the Petty Session will be held after the Birth of the*

day of at of the Clock in the
noon, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and
, to answer any Complaint which she shall then and there
make against you touching the Premises.

Herein fail you not.

Given under my Hand at in the *County* (*a*)
this Day of in the Year of our Lord
One thousand eight hundred and .

NOTE.—If you neglect to appear at the Petty Sessions as above stated, the
Justices, upon proof that this Summons has been duly served upon you, or
left at your last Place of Abode, may proceed, if they think fit, to make an
Order upon you, as the putative Father of the Child above referred to, to
pay a weekly Sum to the said Mother for its Maintenance, and other Sums
for Costs and Expenses.

No. 3.

Application for a Summons by a Woman after Birth.

} THE Information and Application of single
to wit. } Woman, residing at in the County
of before me, the undersigned One of Her Majesty's
Justices of the Peace acting for the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division*
of in the said County of in which she resides
this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand
eight hundred and who saith that she hath been delivered
of a Bastard Child within Twelve Calendar Months before this Day
to wit, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One
thousand eight hundred and and alleges that one
of in the County of is the Father of such Child

Child, and at such a Distance of Time that Six Days at least may elapse after the issuing of the Summons, and the Service on the Man, or at his Place of Abode before the Petty Sessions.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

and maketh Application to me for a Summons to be served upon the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, to answer such Complaint as she shall then and there make touching the Premises.

Exhibited before me, the Day and Year first above written.

No. 4.

Summons where the Application is made by Woman after Birth.

} To of the Parish of in the
to wit. } County of .

WHEREAS Application has been this Day made to me, the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the (*a*) *County* of by single Woman, residing at in the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of the said County* for which I act, who hath been delivered of a Bastard Child within Twelve Calendar Months before this Day, and of which Bastard Child she alleges you to be the Father, for a summons to be served upon you to appear at a Petty Session of the Peace, according to the Form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

These are therefore to require you to appear at the Petty Session of the Justices holden at , being the Petty Session for the *Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, on (*b*) the Day of at of the Clock in the noon in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and to answer any Complaint which she shall then and there make against you touching the Premises.

Herein fail you not.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Insert some Day, at least Six Days after the Date of Summons and after the Day when the same can be served upon the Man, or at his Place of Abode.*

Given under my Hand at in the *County* (*a*)
this Day of in the Year of our Lord One
thousand eight hundred and .

NOTE.—If you neglect to appear at the Petty Session as above stated, the Justices, upon Proof that this Summons has been duly served upon you, or left at your last Place of Abode, may proceed, if they think fit, to make an Order upon you, as the putative Father of the Child above referred to, to pay a weekly sum to the said Mother for its maintenance, and other Sums for Costs and Expenses.

No. 5.

Application for a Summons by a Woman after Birth, where the alleged Father has paid Money within Twelve Months after the Birth.

to wit. } THE Information and Application of single Woman, residing at in the County (*a*)
of before me, the undersigned One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of in the said County of* in which she resides, this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and who saith that she hath been delivered of a Bastard Child more than Twelve Calendar Months before this Day, to wit, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and and alleges that one of in the (*a*) County of is the Father of such Child, and having given Proof to me that the said did within the Twelve Calendar Months next after the Birth of such Child pay Money for its Maintenance, maketh application to me for a Summons to be served upon the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, to answer such Complaint as she shall then and there make touching the Premises.

Exhibited before me, the Day and Year first above written. }

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

No. 6.

Summons when the Application is made by a Woman after Birth, where the alleged Father has paid Money within Twelve Months after the Birth.

to wit. } To of the Parish of in the County of .

WHEREAS Application hath been this Day made to me, the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the (*a*) *County* of by single Woman, residing at in the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of the said County* for which I act, who hath been delivered of a Bastard Child more than Twelve Calendar Months before this Day, of which Bastard Child she alleges you to be the Father, and for the Maintenance whereof she hath given me Proof that you did within the Twelve Calendar Months next after its Birth pay Money, for a summons to be served upon you to appear at a Petty Sessions of the Peace according to the Form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

These are therefore to require you to appear at the Petty Session of the Justices holden at , being the Petty Session for the *Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, on (*b*) the Day of at of the Clock in the noon in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and to answer any Complaint which she shall then and there make against you touching the Premises.

Herein fail you not.

Given under my Hand at in the *County* (*a*) this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and .

NOTE.—If you neglect to appear at the Petty Session as above stated, the Justices, upon Proof that this Summons has been duly served upon you, or left at your last Place of Abode, may proceed, if they think fit, to make an Order upon you, as the putative Father of the Child above referred to, to pay a weekly Sum to the said Mother for its Maintenance, and other Sums for Costs and Expenses.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Insert some Day, at least Six Days after the Date of the Summons, and after the Day when the same can be served upon the Man, or at his Place of Abode.*

No. 7.

Application for a Summons by a Woman after Birth, where the alleged Father has returned after ceasing to reside in England.

} The Information and application of single
to wit. } Woman, residing at in the County of
before me, the undersigned One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of in the said County of* in which she resides, this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and who saith that she hath been delivered of a Bastard Child more than Twelve Calendar Months before this Day, to wit, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and and alleges that one of in the County of is the Father of such Child, and having given Proof to me that the said did within the Twelve Calendar Months next after the Birth of such Child cease to reside in England and hath returned to England within the Twelve Calendar Months next before this Day, maketh application to me for a Summons to be served upon the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, to answer such Complaint as she shall then and there make touching the Premises.

Exhibited before me, the Day and Year first above written. }

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

No. 8.

Summons when the Application is made by a Woman after Birth, where the alleged Father has returned after ceasing to reside in England.

to wit. } To of the Parish of in the County of .

WHEREAS Application hath been this Day made to me, the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the (*a*) *County* of by single Woman, residing at in the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of the said County* for which I act, who hath been delivered of a Bastard Child more than Twelve Calendar Months before this Day, of which Bastard Child she alleges you to be the Father, and hath given Proof to me that you did within the Twelve Calendar Months next after the Birth of such Child cease to reside in England, and have returned to England within the Twelve Calendar Months next before this Day, for a Summons to be served upon you to appear at a Petty Sessions of the Peace according to the Form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

These are therefore to require you to appear at the Petty Sessions of the Justices holden at , being the Petty Session for the *Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, on (*b*) the Day of at of the Clock in the noon in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and to answer any Complaint which she shall then and there make against you touching the Premises.

Herein fail you not.

Given under my Hand at in the *County* (*a*) this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and

NOTE.—If you neglect to appear at the Petty Session as above stated, the Justices, upon Proof that this Summons has been duly served upon you, or left at your last Place of Abode, may proceed, if they think fit, to make an Order upon you, as the putative Father of the child above referred to, to pay a weekly Sum to the said Mother for its Maintenance, and other Sums for Costs and Expenses.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Insert some Day, at least Six Days after the Date of the Summons, and after the Day when the same can be served upon the Man, or at his Place of Abode.*

No. 9.

Application for a Summons where the Child was born on or before 10th August, 1872.

to wit. } The Information and Application of single Woman, residing at in the (*a*) *County* of before me, the undersigned One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of in the said County* of in which she resides, this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and who saith that she was delivered of a Bastard Child before the Eleventh Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to wit, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and and alleges that one of in the (*a*) *County* of is the Father of such Child, and maketh Application to me for a Summons to be served upon the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, to answer such Complaint as she shall then and there make touching the Premises.

Exhibited before me, the Day and Year first above written. }

No. 10.

Summons where the Child was born on or before 10th August, 1872.

to wit. } To of the Parish of in the County of

Whereas Application has this day been made to me, the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the (*a*) *County* of by single Woman, residing at in the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of the said County* for which I act, who

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

was delivered of a Bastard Child before the Eleventh Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to wit, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and of which Bastard Child she alleges you to be the Father, for a Summons to be served upon you to appear at a Petty Session of the Peace, according to the Form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

These are therefore to require you to appear at the Petty Session of the Justices holden at , being the Petty Session for the *Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, on (*b*) the Day of at of the Clock in the noon in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and to answer any Complaint which she shall then and there make against you touching the Premises.

Herein fail you not.

Given under my Hand at in the *County* (*a*) this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and

NOTE.—If you neglect to appear at the Petty Session as above stated, the Justices, upon Proof that this Summons has been duly served upon you, or left at your last Place of Abode, may proceed, if they think fit, to make an Order upon you, as the Putative Father of the Child above referred to, to pay a weekly Sum to the said Mother for its Maintenance, and other Sums fo Costs and Expenses.

No. 11.

Application for a Summons where the Child was born on or before 10th August, 1872, and the alleged Father paid Money within Twelve Months after the Birth.

to wit. } THE Information and Application of single Woman, residing at in the (*a*) *County* of before me, the undersigned One of Her

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other place.*

(*b*) *Insert some Day, at least Six Days after the Date of the Summons, and after the Day when the same can be served upon the Man, or at his Place of Abode.*

Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of in the said County* of , in which she resides, this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and who saith that she was delivered of a Bastard Child before the Eleventh Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to wit, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and and alleges that one of in the *County* (*a*) of is the Father of such Child, and having given Proof to me that the said did within the Twelve Calendar Months next after the Birth of such Child pay Money for its Maintenance, maketh Application to me for a Summons to be served upon the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, to answer such Complaint as she shall then and there make touching the Premises.

Exhibited before me, the Day and Year first above written.

No. 12.

Summons where the Child was born on or before 10*th August*, 1872, *and the alleged Father paid Money within Twelve Months after the Birth.*

to wit. To of the Parish of in the County of

WHEREAS Application hath been this Day made to me, the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the (*a*) *County* of by single Woman, residing at in the (*a*) *Petty Sessional Division of the said County* for which I act, who was delivered of a Bastard Child before the Eleventh Day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, to wit, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand

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(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

eight hundred and of which Bastard Child she alleges you to be the Father, and for the Maintenance whereof she hath given me Proof that you did within the Twelve Calendar Months next after its birth pay Money, for a summons to be served upon you to appear at the Petty Session of the Peace according to the Form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

These are therefore to require you to appear at the Petty Session of the Justices holden at , being the Petty Session for the *Division* (*a*) in which I usually act, on (*b*) the Day of at of the Clock in the noon in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and to answer any Complaint which she shall then and there make against you touching the Premises.

Herein fail you not.

Given under my hand at in the *County* (*a*) this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and

NOTE.—If you neglect to appear at the Petty Session as above stated, the Justices, upon Proof that this Summons has been duly served upon you, or left at your last place of abode, may proceed, if they think fit, to make an Order upon you, as the Putative Father of the Child above referred to, to pay a weekly sum to the said Mother for its Maintenance, and other Sums for Costs and Expenses.

No. 13.

Recognizance (*without Surety*) *on Adjournment of Hearing.*

BE it remembered, that on day the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , of personally came before the undersigned, *One* of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of and acknowledged himself to our Sovereign Lady the

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(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Insert same Day, at least Six Days after the Date of the Summons, and after the Day when the same can be served upon the Man, or at his Place of Abode.*

Queen the sum of , of good and lawful Money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said , to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, if he the said shall fail in the Condition endorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the Day and Year first above mentioned, at before me.

Recognizance with (Surety or Sureties) on Adjournment of Hearing.

Be it remembered, that on day the Day of in he year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , of and of and of personally came before the undersigned, *One* of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of and severally acknowledged themselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following; that is to say, the said the Sum of , and the said the Sum of , and the said the Sum of , of good and lawful Money of Great Britain, to be made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements respectively, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, if he the should fail in the Condition endorsed.

Taken and acknowledged, the Day and Year first above mentioned, at before me.

Condition.

The Condition of the within-written recognizance is such, that if the said shall personally appear on the Day of

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(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

at of the Clock in the noon, at before such Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*a*) as may then be there, to answer the Complaint of [*here state the Name of the Mother, and the Object of her Application*] and to be further dealt with according to Law, then the said Recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

Notice to Defendant (*and his Surety or Sureties*).

TAKE notice, that you, , are bound in the sum of [*and you , in the sum of , and you, in the sum of ,*] *that you,* , appear personally on the Day of at of the Clock in the noon, at before such Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of as shall then be there, to answer the complaint of [*here state as in condition*] the hearing of which was adjourned to the said time and place, and unless you appear accordingly the recognizance entered into by you, , and by, , [*and , as your Suret* ,] will forthwith be levied on you [and *him* or *them*].

Dated this Day of 18 .

Certificate of Non-appearance, to be endorsed.

I hereby certify, that the said hath not appeared at the time and place in the within-written recognizance mentioned, but therein hath made default by reason whereof the said recognizance is forfeited.

Dated this Day of 18 .

One of the Justices of the Peace referred to.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

SCHEDULE B.

No. 14.

Form of Order when Application was made by a Woman with Child and the Child has been born and is alive.

to wit. } At a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of holden in and for the (*a*) *Division* of in the said County (*a*) at on the Day of in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and before us Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said (*a*) *County*.

WHEREAS one single Woman, residing at within this (*a*) *Division*, being with Child, did on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and make application to One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for this (*a*) *Division*, for a Summons to be served upon one of the Parish of in the *County* (*a*) of whom she, *being duly sworn* before the said *upon her Oath stated* (*b*) to be the Father of the Child with which she was then pregnant; and the said Justice thereupon issued his summons to the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden on this Day for this *Division* (*a*) in which the said Justice usually acts, to answer her Complaint touching the Premises: And whereas the said hath been lately delivered of a Bastard Child: And whereas the said having been duly served with the said Summons, *and appearing in pursuance thereof* (*c*) and the said having now applied to us, the Justices in Petty Session assembled, for an Order upon the said according to the Form of the Statute in such Case made and provided: and it being now proved to us, *in the Presence and Hearing of the said* (*d*) that the said Child was, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and born a Bastard of the Body of the said and we having, *in the presence and hearing of the said* (*d*) heard the Evidence of such Woman and such other

Evidence as she hath produced, *and having also heard all the Evidence tendered by* (*e*) *the said* and the Evidence of the said the Mother of the said Child, having been corroborated in some material Particular by other Evidence to our Satisfaction, do hereby adjudge the said to be the putative Father of the said Bastard Child; and, having regard to all the Circumstances of this Case, we do now hereby order, That the said do pay unto the said the Mother of the said Child, so long as she shall live and shall be of sound Mind, and shall not be in any Gaol or Prison, or under sentence of Transportation, or to the Person who may be appointed to have the Custody of such Child under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England," the sum of (*f*) per Week for the maintenance and education of the said Child (*g*) until the said Child shall attain the Age of (*h*) Years, or shall die: And we do hereby further order the said to pay to the said the Sum of for the Expenses incidental to the Birth of the said Child, and the sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining this Order.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at the Session aforesaid.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Or* affirmed.

(*c*) *Insert here, if the Defendant do not appear,* "Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *or* "the same having been left at his last Place of Abode Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *and erase the words in italics.*

(*d*) *Should the Defendant not appear, erase the words in italics.*

(*e*) *Should the Defendant appear by Attorney or Counsel, it will be then only necessary to erase the word* 'by' *and add* "on behalf of;" *but should he not appear himself, or by Attorney or Counsel, then erase the words in italics.*

(*f*) *Not to exceed Five Shillings.*

(*g*) *If the Justices allow the Payment from the Birth, insert the words* "from the Birth of the said Child," *and if they decline to do so, insert the word* "henceforth."

(*h*) *Insert* "Thirteen" *or* "Sixteen," *according as the Justices may order.*

No. 15.

Form of Order when Application was made by a Woman with Child and the Child has been born and is dead.

to wit. } At a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of holden in and for the (*a*) *Division* of in the said *County* (*a*), at on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and before us Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said (*a*) *County*.

Whereas one single Woman residing at within this (*a*) *Division*, being with Child, did on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and make Application to One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for this (*a*) *Division*, for a Summons to be served upon one of the Parish of in the *County* (*a*) of whom she, *being duly sworn* before the said *upon her Oath stated* (*b*) to be the Father of the Child with which she was then pregnant; and the said Justice thereupon issued his Summons to the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden on this Day for this *Division* (*a*) in which the said Justice usually acts, to answer her Complaint touching the Premises: And whereas the said hath been lately delivered of a Bastard Child: And whereas the said having been duly served with the said Summons, *and appearing in pursuance thereof* (*c*) ; and the said having now applied to us, the Justices in Petty Session assembled, for an Order upon the said according to the Form of the Statute in such Case made and provided; and it being now proved to us, *in the Presence and Hearing of the said* (*d*) that the said Child was, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and born a Bastard of the Body of the said and we having, *in the Presence and Hearing of the said* (*d*) heard the Evidence of such Woman and such other Evidence as she hath produced, *and having also heard all the Evidence tendered by* (*e*) *the said* and the Evidence of the said the Mother of the said Child, having been cor-

roberated in some material Particular by other Evidence to our Satisfaction, do hereby adjudge the said to be the putative Father of the said Bastard Child; and it being now also proved to us, that the said Child died on the day of last past, we do hereby Order that the said do pay to the Mother of the said deceased Child, the sum of for the expenses incidental to the birth of the said Child, and also the sum of for the Funeral expenses of the said Child together with the sum of for the costs incurred in obtaining this Order (*f*).

Given under our Hands and Seals at the Session aforesaid.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Or* affirmed.

(*c*) *Insert here, if the Defendant do not appear,* "Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *or* "the same having been left at his last Place of Abode Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us,' *and erase the words in italics.*

(*d*) *Should the Defendant not appear, erase the words in italics.*

(*e*) *Should the Defendant appear by Attorney or Counsel, it will then be only necessary to erase the word* "by" *and add* "on behalf of;" *but should he not appear himself, or by Attorney or Counsel, then erase the words in italics.*

(*f*) *If the Justices decide upon allowing such payments, insert here* "and the sum of for the Maintenance and Education of the said Child from its Birth until its Death, being at the rate of per Week" [*not to exceed Five Shillings per Week*].

No. 16.

Form of Order when Application was made by a Woman after the Birth of the Child and the Child is alive.

to wit. } At a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of holden in and for the (*a*) *Division* of in the said (*a*) *County*, at on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and before us Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said (*a*) *County*.

WHEREAS one single Woman, residing at within this (*a*) *Division* did on the Day of

in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and having been delivered of a Bastard Child (*b*) Twelve Calendar Months prior thereto, make Application to One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for this (*a*) *Division*, for a Summons to be served upon one of whom she alleged to be the Father of the said Child (*c*) ; and the said Justice thereupon issued his summons to the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden on this Day for this (*a*) *Division* in which the said Justice usually acts, to answer her Complaint touching the Premises:

And whereas the said having been duly served with the said Summons within Forty Days from *this Day* (*d*) (*e*) *and now appearing in pursuance thereof* and the said having now applied to us the Justices in Petty Session assembled for an Order upon the said according to the Form of the Statute in such case made and provided; and it being now proved to us, *in the Presence and Hearing of the said* (*f*) that the said Child was on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , born a Bastard of the Body of the said ; and we having, *in the Presence and hearing of the said* (*f*) heard the Evidence of such Woman and such other Evidence as she had produced, *and having also heard all the Evidence tendered by* (*g*) *the said* and the Evidence of the said the Mother of the said Child, having been corroborated in some material Particular by other Evidence to our Satisfaction, do hereby adjudge the said to be the putative Father of the said Bastard Child; and, having regard to all the Circumstances of this Case, we do now hereby order, That the said do pay unto the said the Mother of the said Child, so long as she shall live and shall be of sound Mind, and shall not be in any Gaol or Prison, or under Sentence of Transportation, or to the Person who may be appointed to have the custody of such Child under the provisions of an Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the further Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England, the Sum of (*h*) per Week for

the Maintenance and Education of the said Child (*i*) until the said Child shall attain the Age of (*j*) Years, or shall die: And We do hereby further order the said to pay to the said the sum of for the Expenses incidental to the Birth of the said child, and the sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining this Order.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at the Session aforesaid.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Insert*, "within," *or* "more than," *as the case may require.*

(*c*) *Insert, as the case may require*, "and who was proved before the said Justice to have paid money for the maintenance of the said child within Twelve Calendar Months after its Birth," *or* "and who was proved before the said Justice to have ceased within the Twelve Calendar Months next after the Birth of the said Child to reside in England, and to have returned to England within Twelve Calendar Months next before the date of such Application."

(*d*) *If the Order be made at an adjourned Session, insert the Day of the Commencement of the Session, adding these words*, "from which day the Hearing of this Case hath been adjourned," *and erase the words*, "this Day."

(*e*) *If the Defendant do not appear, insert here*, "and Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *or* "the same having been left at his last Place of Abode Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *and erase the words which follow in italics.*

(*f*) *Should the Defendant not appear, erase the words in italics.*

(*g*) *Should the Defendant appear by Attorney or Counsel, it will be then only necessary to erase the word* "by" *and add* "on behalf of;" *but should he not appear himself, or by Attorney or Counsel, then erase the words in italics.*

(*h*) *Not to exceed Five Shillings.*

(*i*) *If the Application was made within Two Calendar Months after Birth, and the Justices allow the Payment from the Birth, insert*, "from the Birth of the said Child;" *in all other cases insert the word* "henceforth."

(*j*) *Insert* "Thirteen" *or* "Sixteen," *according as the Justices may order.*

No. 17.

Form of Order when Application was made by a Woman after the Birth of a Child, and the Child is Dead.

to wit. } At a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of holden in and for the (*a*) *Division* of in the said (*a*) *County*, at on the Day of in the Year of our Lord

One thousand eight hundred and before us Her
Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said (*a*) *County*
WHEREAS one single Woman, residing at within
this (*a*) *Division* did on the Day of
in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and
having been delivered of a Bastard Child (*b*)
Twelve Calendar Months prior thereto, make Application to
One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for this (*a*) *Division*
for a Summons to be served upon one of whom
she alleged to be the Father of the said Child (*c*) ; and the
said Justice thereupon issued his Summons to the said
to appear at a Petty Session to be holden on this Day for this (*a*)
Division in which the said Justices usually act, to answer
her Complaint touching the Premises ;

And whereas the said having been duly served with the
Summons within Forty Days from *this Day* (*d*) (*e*) *and*
now appearing in pursuance thereof and the said
having now applied to us, the Justices in Petty Session assembled
for an Order upon the said according to the Form of the
Statute in such Case made and provided ; and it being now proved
to us, *in the Presence and Hearing of the said* (*f*) that the
said Child was on the Day of in the Year of
our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , born a Bastard
of the Body of the said ; and We having, *in the Presence and*
Hearing of the said (*f*) heard the evidence of such
Woman and such other Evidence as she hath produced, *and having*
also heard all the Evidence tendered by (*g*) *the said*
and the Evidence of the said the Mother of the said Child,
having been corroborated in some material Particular by other
Evidence to our Satisfaction, do hereby adjudge the said
to be the putative Father of the said Bastard Child ; and it being
now also proved to us, that the said Child died on the
Day of last passed, We do hereby order that the said
do pay to the Mother of the said deceased Child,
the Sum of for the Expenses incidental to the Birth of the
said Child, and also the Sum of for the Funeral Expenses

of the said Child, together with the Sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining this Order (*h*).

Given under our Hands and Seals at the Session aforesaid.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Insert* "within," *or* "more than," *as the case may require.*

(*c*) *Insert, as the case may require,* "and who was proved before the said Justice to have paid Money for the Maintenance of the said Child within Twelve Calendar Months after its Birth," *or* "and who was proved before the said Justice to have ceased within the Twelve Calendar Months next after the Birth of the said Child to reside in England, and to have returned to England within the Twelve Calendar Months next before the date of such Application."

(*d*) *If the Order be made at an adjourned Session, insert the Day of the Commencement of the Session, adding these words,* "from which Day the Hearing of this case hath been adjourned," *and erase the words* "this Day."

(*e*) *If the Defendant do not appear, insert here,* "and Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *or* "the same having been left at his last Place of Abode Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *and erase the words which follow in italics.*

(*f*) *Should the Defendant not appear, erase the words in italics.*

(*g*) *Should the Defendant appear by Attorney or Counsel, it will be then only necessary to erase the word* "by" *and add* "on behalf of;" *but should he not appear himself, or by Attorney or Counsel, then erase the words in italics.*

(*h*) *If the application was made within Two Calendar Months after the Birth, and the Justices decide upon allowing such payments, insert here,*" and the sum of for the maintenance and Education of the said Child from its Birth until its Death, being at the rate of per Week" [*not to exceed Five Shillings per Week*].

No. 18.

Recognizance on Notice of Appeal.

to wit. } WHEREAS by an Order under the Hands and Seals of assembled at a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the (*a*) *County* of holden in and for the (*a*) *Division of in the said County*, at on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and the said was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child, of which one had been delivered, and was ordered to pay to her certain Sums of Money therein set forth: And whereas the said hath given to the said Notice of his Intention to

appeal against the said Order to the General Quarter Session of the Peace to be holden (*b*) on the Day of next, for the County (*a*) of

Now the Condition of this Recognizance is such, that if the above-named do appear at the General Quarter Session of the Peace to be held at in and for the (*a*) *County* of on the Day in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and and then and there try such Appeal, and pay such Costs as shall be by the said Court awarded, then this Recognizance to be void.

Taken and acknowledged this Day of in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and at in the *County of* (*a*) before me the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*a*).

NOTE.—Notice in writing of this recognizance having been entered into must be given or sent by post to the Woman in whose favour the Order was made, and also to one at least of the Justices who made the Order, unless this recognizance be entered into before one of such Justices.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *If the Notice of Appeal do not set out the Day on which the Quarter Session is to be holden, this Recital and the Condition must be altered accordingly.*

SCHEDULE C.

No. 19.

Information of Mother on Disobedience to Order.

to wit. } THE Information and Complaint of of the Parish of in the *County* (*a*) of single Woman, taken upon *Oath* (*b*) before me one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*a*), the (*c*) Day of in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and who saith, that by an Order made under the Authority of the Statutes in that behalf, at the Petty Sessions holden in and for the *Division of* (*a*) *in the County*

of (*a*) on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*a*) acting for the said *Division* (*a*) then and there assembled, of in the *County* (*a*) of was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child, then lately born of her Body, and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to her the said (*d*)

And this Deponent further saith, that the said hath had due notice of the said Order, and that the Payments directed to be made by the said Order have not been made according thereto by the said and that there is now in arrear for the same the Sum of being the Amount of

And this Informant therefore prays Justice in the Premises.

Exhibited and sworn before me, the Day and Year first above-written, at in the *County* (*a*).

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Or* Affirmation.

(*c*) *This must not be before the Expiration of One Calendar Month from the Order.*

(*d*) *Here recite the terms of the Order.*

No. 20.

Warrant of Apprehension for Disobedience of Order.

to wit. } To (*a*)

} WHEREAS Information and Complaint have been made upon *Oath* (*b*) before me, One of Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*c*) of the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by of the Parish of in the *County* (*c*) of single Woman, that by an Order made under the Authority of

the Statutes in that behalf, at the Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*c*) of in the *County* (*c*) of on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) acting in and for the said *Division* (*c*) then and there assembled of in the *County* (*c*) of was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child then lately born of her Body, and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to her the said (*d*) and that the said had had due Notice of the said Order, and that the Payments directed to be made by the said Order have not been made according thereto by the said and that there is now in arrear for the same the Sum of being the Amount of

These are, therefore, in Her Majesty's Name, to command you, or some or one of you, forthwith to apprehend the said and convey him before Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) to answer the Premises, and be dealt with according to Law.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at in the *County* (*c*) of this Day of in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

(*a*) *This should be addressed to the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force, or of the County, Borough, or Parish, according to circumstances.*

(*b*) *Or* Affirmation.

(*c*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*d*) *Here recite the terms of the Order.*

No. 21.

Warrant of Distress against the Putative Father.

) To (*a*)

to wit.) WHEREAS Information and Complaint were, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and made upon *Oath* (*b*) before One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) by of the Parish of in the *County* (*c*) of

single Woman, that by an Order made at the Petty Sessions holden in and for the *Division* (*c*) *of* *in the County of* (*c*) on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) acting in and for the said *Divison* (*c*) then and there assembled of *in the County* (*c*) *of* was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child, then lately born of her Body, and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to her the said (*d*) and that the said had had due Notice of the said Order, and that the payments directed to be made by the said Order had not been made according thereto by the said and that there was then in arrear for the same the Sum of being the Amount of

And whereas the said Justice, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal directed to commanded them, or some or one of them, forthwith to apprehend the said and to convey him before Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*c*) to answer the Premises, and be dealt with according to Law.

Whereupon the said being now brought before us, Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*c*), to show Cause why the same should not be paid, hath not shown any Cause why the same should not be paid; and the same duly appearing to us upon Oath (*b*) to be due from the said under the said Order, together with the further Sum of for the Costs attending such Warrant, Apprehension, and bringing up of him, the said nevertheless hath not paid the said Sums due under the said Order, and the said Sums so due for such Costs, but therein hath made default.

These are therefore to require you forthwith to make Distress of the Goods and Chattels of the said and if within the Space of Days next after such Distress by you taken the said Sums, together with the reasonable Charges of taking and keeping the said Distress, shall not be paid, that then you do sell the said Goods and Chattels so by you distrained, and out of the Money

arising by such sale thereof that you detain the said Sums, and also the reasonable Charges of taking, keeping, and selling the said Distress, rendering the Overplus (if any), on Demand, unto the said and if no sufficient Distress can be found, that then you certify the same unto us or unto (*e*) Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the said *County* (*c*), to the end that such further Proceedings may be had therein as to Law doth appertain; And we further order you to make return to this Warrant, on the day of next, unto us or such Justices as aforesaid.

And whereas (*f*) *the said not having given sufficient Security by way of Recognizance or otherwise, to our Satisfaction for his Appearance on the Return of this Warrant, we do hereby further order you to detain the said and keep him in safe custody until the said Return can be conveniently made, and then bring him before us or such Justices aforesaid.*

Given under our Hands and Seals, at in the *County* (*c*) of this day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and

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(*a*) *This should be addressed to the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force, or of the County, Borough, or Parish, according to circumstances.*

(*b*) *Or* Affirmation.

(*c*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*d*) *Here recite the terms of the Order.*

(*e*) *If the Party give Security for his Appearance, insert the names of the Justices before whom he is to appear; but should he not find such security, insert the word* "any."

(*f*) *Should the Party find Security for his Appearance on the Return of the Warrant erase this Paragraph.*

No. 22.

Form of Recognizance for Appearance at the Return of the Distress Warrant.

RECOGNIZANCE in the Common Form, subject to the following condition:—

to wit. { WHEREAS the above-bounden having been apprehended upon a Warrant issued under the Hand and Seal of One of Her Majesty's Justices of the

Peace in and for the *County* (*a*) of upon the Information and Complaint of for Disobedience to an Order made in the Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*a*) *of* *in the County* of on the day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace then and there assembled, whereby he was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child, lately born of the Body of the said single Woman, and ordered to pay certain sums of Money as therein set forth; and the said having been brought before and Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*a*) by virtue of the said Warrant, and not having paid the Sums due from him under such Order, together with the Costs attending such Warrant, Apprehension, and bringing of him up before such Justices, but having therein made default, they have by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, addressed to directed the Sum so due, together with such Costs, to be recovered by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the said and have made the said Warrant returnable on the Day of to them, or unto Two Justices of the Peace acting for the said *County* (*a*).

Now the Condition of such Recognizance is such, that if the above-bounden do appear before the Justices unto whom the said Warrant is made returnable on the Day so appointed for the Return thereof, to abide the further proceedings thereon, then the same shall be of no effect, otherwise to remain in full Force.

Taken and acknowledged the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and at in the *County* (*a*) of before me the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*a*) of .

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

No. 23.

Warrant of Commitment.

to wit. } To (*a*) and to the Keeper of the *Common Gaol* (*b*) at in the *County* (*d*) of

WHEREAS Information and Complaint were, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and made upon *Oath* (*c*) before One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*d*) by of the Parish of in the *County* (*d*) of single Woman, that by an Order made at the Petty Sessions holden in and for the *Division* (*d*) of *in the County* (*d*) of on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*d*) acting in and for the said *Division* (*d*) then and there assembled of in the *County* (*d*) of was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child then lately born of her Body; and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to her the said (*e*) and that the said had had due Notice of the said Order, by the said and that there was then in arrear for the same the Sum of being the Amount of .

And whereas the said Justice, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to the commanded them, or some or one of them, forthwith to apprehend the said and to convey him before Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*d*) to answer the Premises, and be dealt with according to Law.

Whereupon the said being now brought before us, Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*d*) to show Cause why the same should not be paid, hath not shown any Cause why the same should not be paid, and the same duly appearing to us upon *Oath* (*c*) to be due from the said under the said Order, together with the further Sum of for

the Costs attending upon such Warrant, Apprehension, and bringing up of him, the said nevertheless hath not paid the said Sums due under the said Order, and the said Sums so due for such Costs, but therein hath made default;

And whereas it appears to us, upon the Admission of the said that no sufficient Distress can be had upon his Goods and Chattels for the Recovery of the said several Sums:

These are therefore to command you to convey the said to the said *Common Gaol* (*b*) at and these are also to command you the said Keeper of the said *Common Gaol* (*b*) to receive the said into the said *Common Gaol* (*b*), there to remain without Bail or Mainprise for the term of (*f*) unless such Sum and Costs, together with the Costs and Charges attending the Commitment and conveying of the said to the said *Common Gaol* (*b*), and of the Persons employed to convey him thither, amounting to the further sum of be sooner paid and satisfied.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at in the County of this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and .

(*a*) *This should be addressed to the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force, or of the County, Borough, or Parish, according to circumstances.*

(*b*) *Or* House of Correction.

(*c*) *Or* Affirmation.

(*d*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*e*) *Here recite the terms of the Order.*

(*f*) *Not to exceed Three Calendar Months.*

No. 24.

Appointment of Guardian to the Bastard Child.

to wit. } WHEREAS the Justices assembled at a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of holden in and for the *Division of* (*a*) *in the County of* at on the day of in

the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by an Order under their Hands and Seals, reciting that (*b*)

And whereas the said *hath lately* (*c*) and the said Child is still alive, and under the Age of

Now we, Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the *County* (*a*) of do hereby order and appoint of in the *County* of (*a*) not being an Officer of any Parish or Union, and having consented thereto, to have the Custody of such Bastard Child, so long as such Bastard Child shall not be chargeable to any Parish or Union.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at in the *County* of (*a*) this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and .

N.B.—A Duplicate of this Appointment is to be sent through the Post or otherwise, by the Clerk of the Justices, to the Clerk of the Guardians of the Union or Parish wherein the Mother of the said Child resided at the time when she died, or ceased to be entitled to receive the payments under the Order.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *This Form must be completed in regard to the Recitals, by reference to the Order of the Justices.*

(*c*) Died, *or* beome of unsound mind, *or* is now in the Gaol *or* Prison of in the County of , *or* is under sentence of Transportation.

Given under our Seal of Office, this Fourth day of August, 1873.

The foregoing Order was published in the *London Gazette* of the 8th August, 1873. In strictness it does not relate to Poor Law Administration, but the Editor has nevertheless considered it desirable to include it in this Work, so that it may be more readily accessible than in the *London Gazette.*

GENERAL ORDER, PRESCRIBING FORMS FOR PROCEEDINGS UNDER BASTARDY ACTS, ON APPLICATION BY THE GUARDIANS.

(Dated 8th January, 1874).

To the Justices of the Peace in ENGLAND and WALES;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of all the Unions in England and Wales;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it is enacted by "The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1873" (*a*) that the Local Government Board may issue such new or altered forms of proceedings in matters of bastardy as they shall deem necessary or expedient for giving effect to the provisions of that Act and of "The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1872:"

And whereas the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the authority so conferred upon them, did, on the Fourth day of August last, issue certain Forms set forth in the Schedules thereto annexed:

And whereas it is expedient that additional Forms should be issued by the said Local Government Board, as hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, do hereby issue the additional Forms set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed.

(*a*) See 36 & 37 Vict. c. 9, s. 6.

SCHEDULE.

No. 1.

Application by the Guardians of a Union or Parish to which a Bastard Child has become chargeable.

to wit. } APPLICATION of the Guardians of the Poor *of the Union* (*a*) in the *County* (*b*) of made before us, the undersigned Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*b*) of in the *County* (*b*) of and having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*a*), in Petty Sessions assembled, this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ;

Who say that, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and a certain Bastard Child of , Single Woman, became chargeable to the said *Union* (*a*), and allege that one of in the *County* (*b*) of is the Father of such Child, and make Application to us for a Summons to be served upon the said to appear before Two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*a*), to show cause why an Order should not be made upon him to contribute towards the Relief of such Bastard Child.

Exhibited before Us, the Day and Year first above written. }

(*a*) *Or* of the Parish of . (*b*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

No. 2.

Summons on Application by the Guardians of a Union or Parish to which a Bastard Child has become chargeable.

to wit. } To of in the Parish of in the *County* (*a*) of :

WHEREAS Application hath been made to us, the undersigned Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for

the *Petty Sessional Division* (*a*) of in the *County* (*a*) of and having jurisdiction in the *Union* (*b*), in Petty Sessions assembled, by the Guardians of the said *Union* (*b*) for a Summons to be served on you to appear before Two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*b*), to show cause why an Order should not be made upon you to contribute towards the Relief of a certain Bastard Child of , Single Woman, which Child has become chargeable to the said *Union* (*b*), and of which Child it is alleged that you are the Father:

These are therefore to require you to appear at the Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of to be holden in and for the *Division* (*a*) of in the said *County* (*a*) at on the Day of at of the Clock in the noon, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , to show cause why an Order should not be made upon you to contribute towards the Relief of the said Bastard Child.

Herein fail you not.

Given under our Hands and Seals this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and at in the *County* (*a*) aforesaid.

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.* (*b*) *Or* the Parish of .

No. 3.

Recognizance on Adjournment of Hearing.

Recognizance in the Common Form, with the following Condition:—

Condition.

THE Condition of the within written Recognizance is such, that if the said shall personally appear on the Day of at of the Clock in the noon, at before such Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of as may then be

there, to show cause why an Order should not be made upon him to contribute towards the Relief of a certain Bastard Child of , Single Woman, which Child has become chargeable to the *Union* (*b*), and of which Child it is alleged that the said is the Father, then the said Recognizance to be void, or else to stand in full force and virtue.

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.* (*b*) *Or* the Parish of .

No. 4.

Notice of such Recognizance to be given to the Defendant (and his Surety or Sureties.)

TAKE notice, that you, , are bound in the sum of , [*and you, in the sum of , and you, , in the sum of*], that (*c*) appear personally on the Day of at of the Clock in the noon at before such Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of as shall then be there, to show cause why an Order should not be made upon (*c*) to contribute towards the Relief of a certain Bastard Child of , Single Woman, which Child has become chargeable to the *Union* (*b*), and of which Child it is alleged that (*c*) *are* the Father, as to which matter the hearing of the application of the Guardians of the said *Union* (*b*) was adjourned to the said time and place, and unless (*d*) appear accordingly the Recognizance entered into by you, , [*and by , and , as your Suret* ,] will forthwith be levied on [*and him*].

Dated this Day of 18 .

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*
(*b*) *Or* the Parish of .
(*c*) *Insert* "you" *or* the name of the alleged Father, *as the case may require.*
(*d*) *Insert* "you" *or* "he."

No. 5.

Recognizance on Notice of Appeal.

Recognizance in the Common Form, with the following Condition :—

to wit } WHEREAS by an Order under the Hands and Seals of Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the *County* (*a*) of having jurisdiction in the *Union* (*b*), assembled at a Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*a*) of in the said *County* (*a*), at on the Day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and the said was adjudged to be the putative Father of a certain Bastard Child, of which one , Single Woman, had been delivered, and which had become chargeable to the said *Union* (*b*), and was ordered to pay to the Guardians of the said *Union* (*b*) or to one of their officers certain sums of Money therein set forth as contributions towards the Relief of the said Child: And whereas the said hath given to the said Guardians Notice of his intention to appeal against the said Order to the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden on the Day of next, for the *County* (*a*) of :

Now the Condition of this Recognizance is such, that if the above-named do not appear at the General Quarter Session of the Peace to be holden at in and for the *County* (*a*) of on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and and then and there try such Appeal, and pay such Costs as shall be by the said Court awarded, then this Recognizance to be void.

Taken and acknowledged, this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and at in the *County* (*a*) of before me the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*a*).

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.* (*b*) *Or* the Parish of .

No. 6.

Order for Contribution towards the Relief of a Bastard Child which has become Chargeable to a Union or Parish.

} At a Petty Session of Her Majesty's Justices of
to wit. } the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of holden in and for the *Division* (*a*) of in the said *County* (*a*), at on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and before us Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*a*), having jurisdiction in the *Union* (*b*), in the *County* (*a*) of

Whereas the Guardians of the said *Union* (*b*), did on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , make Application to , Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the *Petty Sessional Division* (*a*) of in the *County* (*a*) of and having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*b*), for a Summons to be served upon one of the Parish of in the *County* (*a*) of to appear before Two Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*b*), to show cause why an Order should not be made upon the said to contribute towards the relief of a certain Bastard Child of , Single Woman, which Child did on or about the Day of in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , become chargeable to the said *Union* (*b*), and of which Child it is alleged that the said is the Father, and whereas the said last-mentioned Justices thereupon issued their Summons to the said to appear at a Petty Session to be holden on this Day for this *Division* (*a*), to show cause why such Order should not be made upon him:

And whereas the said having been duly served with the said Summons *and appearing in pursuance thereof* (*c*), and the said Guardians having now applied to us, the Justices in Petty Sessions assembled, for an Order upon the said under "The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1873," and it being now proved to us, *in the Presence and Hearing of the said* (*d*)

that the said Child was, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , born a Bastard of the Body of the said , and that the said Child did on or about the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and become and is now chargeable to the said *Union* (*a*), and we having, *in the Presence and Hearing of the said* (*d*) heard the Evidence of such Woman and such other Evidence as hath been produced, in support of the application, *and having also heard all the Evidence tendered by* (*e*) the said , and the Evidence of the said , the Mother of the said Child having been corroborated in some material Particular by other Evidence to our Satisfaction, do hereby adjudge the said to be the putative Father of the said Bastard Child; and do also hereby order that the said do pay to the said Guardians, or to one of their Officers, the sum of (*f*) towards the relief of the said Child during such time as the said Child shall continue or hereafter become chargeable to the said *Union* (*b*) until the Mother shall obtain an Order or until such Child shall attain the age of Years (*g*), together with the sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining this Order.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at the Session aforesaid.

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*b*) *Or* the Parish of .

(*c*) *Insert here, if the Defendant do not appear,* "Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *or* "the same having been left at his last Place of Abode Six Days at least before this Day, as is now proved before us," *and erase the words in italics.*

(*d*) *Should the Defendant not appear, erase the words in italics.*

(*e*) *Should the Defendant appear by Attorney or Counsel, it will then be only necessary to erase the word* "by" *and add* "on behalf of;" *but should he not appear himself, or by Attorney or Counsel, then erase the words in italics.*

(*f*) *Insert* "weekly" *or otherwise as the Justices may determine.*

(*g*) *Insert* "thirteen" *or* "sixteen," *according as the Justices may order.*

No. 7.

Information of an Officer of a Union or Parish on Disobedience to the Order made upon the putative Father.

} THE Information and Complaint of of
to wit. } in the *County* (*a*) of , being an Officer of the *Union* (*b*), taken upon *Oath* (*c*) before me One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the *County* (*a*) of the (*d*) Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and who saith, that by an Order made under the authority of "The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1873," at a Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*a*) of in the *County* (*a*) of on the Day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the said *Division* (*a*) and having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*b*), then and there assembled, one of in the Parish of in the *County* (*a*) of was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child, born of the Body of , Single Woman, which Child had become chargeable to the said *Union* (*b*), and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to the Guardians of the said *Union* (*b*), or to one of their Officers, the sum of (*e*) towards the Relief of the said Child during such time as the said Child should continue or thereafter become chargeable to the said *Union* (*b*), until such Child should attain the age of (*f*) Years, together with the sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining the said Order:

And this Deponent further saith, that the said hath had due notice of the said Order, and that the payments directed to be made by the said Order have not been made according thereto by the said and that there is now in arrear for the same the sum of , being the amount of arrears of payments for

Weeks

And this Informant therefore prays Justice in the Premises.

Exhibited and sworn before me, the Day and Year first above written, at in the *County* (*a*) of

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*
(*b*) *Or* the Parish of .
(*c*) *Or* Affirmation.
(*d*) *This must not be before the expiration of One Calendar Month from the Order.*
(*e*) *Insert* "weekly," *or otherwise, according to the terms of the Order.*
(*f*) *Insert* "thirteen" *or* "sixteen" *according as the Justices may have ordered.*

No. 8.

Warrant of Apprehension for Disobedience to Order for Contributions by the putative Father towards the Relief of a Bastard Child chargeable to a Union or Parish.

to wit. } To (*a*)

Whereas Information and Complaint have been made upon *Oath* (*b*) before me, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the *County* (*c*) of the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and , by of in the *County* (*c*) of an Officer of the *Union* (*d*) that by an Order made under the Authority of the Statute in that behalf at the Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*c*) of the *County* (*c*) of on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) acting in and for the said *Division* (*c*) and having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*d*), then and there assembled, one of in the Parish of in the *County* (*c*) of was adjudged to be the putative Father of a certain Bastard Child, born of the Body of , Single Woman, which Child had become chargeable to the said *Union* (*d*), and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to the Guardians of the said *Union* (*d*), or to one of their Officers, the

Sum of (*e*) towards the relief of the said Child during such time as the said Child should continue or thereafter become chargeable to the said *Union* (*d*), until such Child should attain the age of Years (*f*), together with the sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining the said Order:

And that the said had had due notice of the said Order, and that the payments directed to be made by the said Order have not been made according thereto by the said , and that there is now in arrear for the same the Sum of , being the amount of arrears of payments for *Weeks:*

These are, therefore, in Her Majesty's Name, to command you, or some or one of you, forthwith to apprehend the said and convey him before Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) to answer the said Premises, and be dealt with according to Law.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at in the *County* (*c*) of this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and .

(L.S.)

(*a*) *This should be addressed to the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force, or of the County, Borough, or Parish, according to circumstances.*

(*b*) *Or* Affirmation.

(*c*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*d*) *Or* the Parish of .

(*e*) *Insert* "weekly," *or otherwise according to the terms of the Order.*

(*f*) *Insert* "thirteen" *or* "sixteen," *according as the Justices may have ordered.*

No. 9.

Warrant of Distress against the putative Father of a Bastard Child chargeable to a Union or Parish.

} To (*a*)
to wit. }

WHEREAS Information and Complaint were, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and made upon *Oath* (*b*) before One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the *County* (*c*) of by of in the *County* (*c*) of , an Officer of

the *Union* (*d*), that by an Order made at the Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*c*) of in the *County* (*c*) of on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) acting in and for the said *Division* (*c*), and having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*d*) then and there assembled, one of in the Parish of in the *County* (*c*) of was adjudged to be the putative Father of a certain Bastard Child born of the Body of , Single Woman, which Child had become chargeable to the said *Union* (*d*) and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to the Guardians of the said *Union* (*d*), or to one of their officers, the sum of (*e*) towards the relief of the said Child during such time as the said Child should continue or thereafter become chargeable to the said *Union* (*d*), until such Child should attain the age of (*f*) Years, together with the sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining the said Order:

And that the said had had due notice of the said Order, and that the payments directed to be made by the said Order had not been made according thereto by the said , and that there was then in arrear for the same the sum of , being the amount of arrears for *Weeks* payments:

And whereas the said Justice, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal directed to commanded them, or some or one of them, forthwith to apprehend the said and to convey him before Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*c*), to answer the Premises, and be dealt with according to Law:

Whereupon the said being now brought before us, Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*c*), to show cause why the same should not be paid, hath not shown any cause why the same should not be paid; and the same duly appearing to us upon Oath to be due from the said under the said Order, together with the further sum of for the Costs attending such Warrant, Apprehension, and bringing up of him, the said nevertheless *neglects* (*g*) to make payment of the

said sums due under the said Order, and the said sums so due for such Costs :

These are therefore to require you forthwith to make Distress of the Goods and Chattels of the said , and if within the space of Days next after such Distress by you taken the said sums, together with the reasonable Charges of taking and keeping the said distress, shall not be paid, that then you do sell the said Goods and Chattels so by you distrained, and out of the Money arising by such sale thereof that you detain the said sums, and also the reasonable Charges of taking, keeping, and selling the said Distress, rendering the overplus (if any), on Demand, unto the said , and if no sufficient Distress can be found, that then you certify the same unto us or unto (*h*) Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the *County* (*c*) of to the end that such further proceedings may be had therein as to Law doth appertain ; And we further Order you to make return to this Warrant, on the Day of next, unto us or such Justices as aforesaid.

And whereas (*i*) *the said hath not given sufficient Security, by way of Recognizance or otherwise, to our Satisfaction, for his appearance on the Return of this Warrant, we do hereby further order you to detain the said and keep him in safe custody until the said Return can be conveniently made, and then bring him before us or such Justices as aforesaid.*

Given under our Hands and Seals, at in the *County* (*c*) of this Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and .

(L.S.)
(L.S.)

(*a*) *This should be addressed to the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force, or of the County, Borough, or Parish, according to circumstances.*
(*b*) *Or* Affirmation.
(*c*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*
(*d*) *Or* the Parish of
(*e*) *Insert* "weekly," *or otherwise, according to the terms of the Order.*
(*f*) *Insert* "thirteen" *or* "sixteen" *according as the Justices may have ordered.*
(*g*) *Or* refuses.
(*h*) *If the Party give Security for his Appearance, insert the names of the Justices before whom he is to appear ; but should he not find such security insert the word* "any."
(*i*) *Should the Party find Security for his Appearance on the Return of the Warrant erase this paragraph.*

No. 10.

Recognizance for Appearance at the Return of the Distress Warrant.

RECOGNIZANCE in the common Form, subject to the following Condition :—

to wit. } WHEREAS the above-bounden having been apprehended upon a Warrant issued under the Hand and Seal of One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the *County* (*a*) of upon the Information and Complaint of an Officer of *Union* (*b*), for Disobedience to an Order made in the Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*a*) of in the *County* (*a*) of on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred by Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace having jurisdiction in the said Union, then and there assembled, whereby he was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child, born of the Body of , Single Woman, which Child had become chargeable to the said *Union* (*b*), and whereby he was ordered to pay certain sums of Money as therein set forth; and having been brought before Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*a*) of by virtue of the said Warrant, and having *neglected* (*c*) to make payment of the sums due from him under such Order, together with the Costs attending such Warrant, Apprehension, and bringing up of him before such Justices, they have by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, addressed to directed the sum so due, together with such Costs, to be recovered by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattels of the said and have made the said Warrant returnable on the Day of to them, or unto Two Justices of the Peace acting for the *County* (*a*) of .

Now the Condition of this Recognizance is such, that if the above-bounden do appear before the Justices unto whom the said Warrant is made returnable on the Day so appointed for the Return

thereof, to abide the further Proceedings thereon, then the same shall be of no effect, otherwise to remain in full force.

Taken and acknowledged the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and at in the *County* (*a*) of before me the undersigned, One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*a*) of .

(*a*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.* (*b*) *Or* the Parish of .
(*c*) *Or* refused.

No. 11.

Warrant of Commitment.

to wit. } To (*a*) and to the Keeper of the *Common Gaol* (*b*) at in the *County* (*c*) of

WHEREAS Information and Complaint were, on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and made upon *Oath* (*d*) before One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the *County* (*c*) of by of in the *County* (*c*) of , an Officer of the *Union* (*e*), that by an Order made under "The Bastardy Laws Amendment Act, 1873," at the Petty Session holden in and for the *Division* (*c*) of in the *County* (*c*) of on the Day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and by Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*c*) acting in and for the said *Division* (*c*) and having jurisdiction in the said *Union* (*e*) then and there assembled, one of in the Parish of in the *County* (*c*) of was adjudged to be the putative Father of a Bastard Child born of the Body of , Single Woman, which Child had become chargeable to the said *Union* (*e*); and that in and by the said Order it was ordered that the said should pay to the Guardians of the said *Union* (*e*) or to one of their

Officers, the sum of (*f*) towards the relief of the said Child during such time as the said Child should continue or afterwards be chargeable to the said *Union* (*e*), until such Child should attain the age of years (*g*) together with the sum of for the Costs incurred in obtaining the said Order:

And that the said had had due notice of the said Order, and that the payments directed to be made by the said Order had not been made according thereto by the said and that there was then in arrear for the same the sum of being the amount of arrears of payments for *Weeks:*

And whereas the said Justice, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, directed to commanded them, or some or one of them, forthwith to apprehend the said and to convey him before Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said *County* (*c*) to answer the Premises, and be dealt with according to Law:

Whereupon the said being now brought before us, Two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said *County* (*c*) to show Cause why the same should not be paid, hath not shown any Cause why the same should not be paid; and the same duly appearing upon *Oath* (*d*) to be due from the said under the said Order, together with the further sum of for the Costs attending such Warrant, Apprehension, and bringing up of him, the said nevertheless *neglects* (*h*) to make payment of the said sums due under the said Order, and the said sums so due for such Costs.

And whereas it appears to us, upon the admission of the said that no sufficient Distress can be had upon his Goods and Chattels for the Recovery of the said several sums:

These are therefore to command you the said to convey the said to the said *Common Gaol* (*b*) at and these are also to command you the said Keeper of the said *Common Gaol* (*b*) to receive the said into the said *Common Gaol* (*b*), there to remain without Bail or Mainprise for the term of (*i*) unless such sum and Costs, together with the Costs and Charges attending the Commitment and conveying of the said to the said *Common Gaol* (*b*), and of the persons employed to convey

him thither, amounting to the further sum of be sooner paid and satisfied.

Given under our Hands and Seals, at in the *County* (*c*) of this day of in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and .

(L.S.)

(L.S.)

(*a*) *This should be addressed to the Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force, or of the County, Borough, or Parish, according to circumstances.*

(*b*) *Or* House of Correction.

(*c*) *Or* City, Borough, *or other Place.*

(*d*) *Or* Affirmation.

(*e*) *Or* the Parish of .

(*f*) *Insert* "weekly" *or otherwise according to the terms of the Order.*

(*g*) *Insert* "thirteen" *or* "sixteen," *according as the Justices may have ordered.*

(*h*) *Or* refuses.

(*i*) *Not to exceed Three Calendar Months.*

Given, &c., this Eighth day of January, 1874.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of 13th January, 1874.

The foregoing Order was applied to Barrow-in-Furness by an Order dated 15th April, 1876; to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878; and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

NOTE.—The Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43), applies to complaints, orders or warrants in matters of bastardy made against the putative father of any bastard child the provisions of the Act relating to the backing of warrants for compelling the appearance of such putative father, or warrants of distress, or to the levying of sums ordered to be paid, or to the imprisonment of a defendant for non-payment of the same (*Ib.* s. 35); and by section 54 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49), it is enacted that:—"This Act shall apply to the levying of sums adjudged to be paid by an order in any matter of bastardy, or by an order which is enforceable as an order of affiliation, and to the imprisonment of a defendant for non-payment of such sums, in like manner as if an order in any such matter or so enforceable were a conviction or information, and shall apply to the proof of the service of any summons, notice, process, or document in any matter of bastardy, and of any handwriting or seal in any such matter, and to an appeal from an order in any matter of bastardy." It would, therefore, appear that such of the forms prescribed in the foregoing orders as relate to proceedings subsequent to the order of affiliation are superseded by the forms prescribed by the Summary Jurisdiction Rule of 1886.

GENERAL ORDER (METROPOLIS) RELIEF COMMITTEES.

(Dated 29th July, 1874).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES named in the Schedule hereto ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Board and the Local Government Board respectively, by the several orders specified in the Schedule hereto, ordered and directed that all the proceedings or directions of the Relief Committee or committees which might be appointed by the Guardians of any of the unions and parishes mentioned in the said Schedule for the whole or part of the districts of the relieving officers of any such union or parish should be entered in the Application and Report Books of the said Relieving Officers, and in some other book to be kept for that purpose by the presiding Chairman of any such committee ; and that such book should be laid before the Board of Guardians at the same or their next ordinary meeting, after each sitting of the committee, as might be the more convenient ; and that thereupon the clerk to the Guardians should enter on the minutes of the Board of Guardians the fact of the same having been so laid before them :

And whereas it is expedient that so much of the said Orders as is above recited should be rescinded, and that further provision in lieu thereof should be made as hereinafter mentioned :

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby order,

with respect to the several unions and parishes named in the Schedule hereto, as follows; that is to say:—

Art. 1.—So much of the several Orders above mentioned as is above recited is hereby rescinded.

Art. 2.—Each relieving officer whose district or any part thereof is assigned to a relief committee shall submit to the committee at every meeting the Application and Report Book which he is required to keep by the Orders of the Poor Law Board or the Local Government Board; and a note of the decision or direction of the committee upon every application for relief, whether made through the relieving officer or directly to the committee, shall be inserted at the meeting of the committee in the proper columns of such book, and authenticated in the proper column by the initials of one of the members of the committee, or of the clerk or the assistant-clerk to the Board of Guardians (*a*).

Art. 3.—A Relief Order Book according to the form prescribed by the Orders of the Poor Law Board or the Local Government Board shall be kept for the use of each committee; and the first four columns in such book shall as far as practicable be entered up by the clerk or the assistant clerk before each meeting of the committee, and the remaining columns containing the particulars of the decision or directions of the committee shall be filled up at the meeting by one of the members of the committee, or by the clerk or the assistant-clerk.

Art. 4.—The Relief Order Book, filled up as above required and signed by the clerk or the assistant-clerk, shall be laid before the Board of Guardians at their ordinary meeting held on the same day as the sitting of the committee, or at their next ordinary meeting after such sitting, as may be the more convenient; and thereupon the clerk shall enter on the minutes of the Board of Guardians the fact of the same having been so laid before them.

(*a*) With reference to this Order the Local Government Board say, that looking to the terms of the Order, and to the provisions in sec. 38 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, requiring that three Guardians shall concur in an act done at any meeting to render such act valid, they do not consider that less than three Guardians can act as a relief committee.

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

Names of Unions and Parishes.	Dates of Orders.
Fulham	7th February, 1855.
Greenwich	22nd October, 1856.
Hackney	17th December, 1866.
Holborn	8th August, 1873.
Poplar	29th October, 1866.
Saint George's	30th April, 1870.
Saint Olave's	20th June, 1872.
Saint Saviour's	8th April, 1873.
Strand	15th May, 1868.
Wandsworth and Clapham	16th March, 1855.
Westminster	15th May, 1868.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green	29th February, 1868.
Saint Mary, Islington	4th July, 1867.
Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington	3rd January, 1871. 13th May, 1871.
St. Mary, Lambeth	2nd March, 1855.
Paddington	25th June, 1869.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury	20th April, 1868.
Saint Marylebone	31st July, 1867.
Saint Pancras	8th June, 1867.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch	15th January, 1868.

Given, &c., this Twenty-ninth day of July, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER.—REGULATIONS UNDER VACCINATION ACT.

(Dated 31st October, 1874).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in England and Wales;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians;—

To the Vaccination Officers for the said Unions, Parishes, Townships, and Places respectively;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 5 of "The Vaccination Act, 1871," it is provided as follows:—

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Poor Law Board shall have the same powers with respect to Guardians and Vaccination Officers in matters relating to Vaccination as they have with respect to Guardians and Officers of Guardians in matters relating to the relief of the Poor, and may make Rules, Orders, and Regulations accordingly, and all enactments relating to such powers and to such Orders, Rules, and Regulations, shall apply *mutatis mutandis;* and the Poor Law Board shall also from time to time frame, provide, and distribute appropriate books and forms for the use of Vaccination Officers, Public Vaccinators, and Medical Practitioners, under the principal Act [The Vaccination Act of 1867] and this Act."

And whereas by a General Order bearing date the 23rd day of

January, 1872, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions in England and Wales, and the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians, the Local Government Board prescribed Regulations with respect to the appointment of Vaccination Officers by Boards of Guardians, and also as to the tenure of office, execution of duties, and remuneration of such officers;

And whereas by Article 10 of the above recited Order the vaccination officers so appointed are required to duly observe and execute all instructions and directions issued or given to them from time to time by the Local Government Board; and the Local Government Board, on the 21st day of December, 1871, issued instructions to such officers under the hand of one of their secretaries:

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Vaccination Act, 1874," it is enacted that the powers conferred by Section 5 of "The Vaccination Act, 1871," shall be deemed to extend to and include the making of Rules, Orders, and Regulations, prescribing the duties of Guardians and their officers in relation to the institution and conduct of the proceedings to be taken for enforcing the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, and the payment of the costs and expenses relating thereto; and that Rules, Orders, and Regulations under "The Vaccination Act, 1874," shall be deemed to be made under Section 5 of the Vaccination Act, 1871.

And whereas it is expedient that the above recited Order and Instructions issued by the Local Government Board should be rescinded, and that the regulations hereinafter contained should be submitted in lieu thereof;

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

The above recited General Order dated the 23rd day of January, 1872, and the Instructions above recited, dated the 21st day of December, 1871, shall be and are hereby rescinded.

The following Regulations shall henceforth be observed as regards the appointment of vaccination officers by Boards of Guardians, the tenure of office and the duties and remuneration of such officers, the

institution and conduct of the proceedings to be taken for enforcing the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, and the payment of the costs and expenses relating thereto; that is to say,—

I.—*Appointment of Vaccination Officers.*

Art. 1.—Where the Guardians of any union or parish have not already appointed any vaccination officer under the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, they shall do so forthwith.

Where the number of vaccination officers already appointed or hereafter appointed in any union or parish shall at any time, in the opinion of the Guardians or of the Local Government Board, be insufficient for the purpose of securing the due execution of the Vaccination Acts in such union or parish, the Guardians shall, in accordance with their own view or on the requisition of the Local Government Board, appoint a sufficient number of such officers.

Whenever, in consequence of an extensive outbreak of small-pox, or for other cause, it may appear to the Guardians to be requisite to provide temporary assistance for any vaccination officer in the discharge of his duties, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, appoint an assistant or assistants to the vaccination officer, for such time as the Guardians may deem necessary.

Art. 2.—Every appointment of a vaccination officer or assistant vaccination officer, hereafter made by the Guardians, shall be made by a majority of the Guardians voting on the question, and in the same manner as that in which the Guardians are required to appoint other officers or assistants.

Art. 3.—Every such appointment shall, within seven days after it is made, be reported to the Local Government Board by the Clerk to the Guardians.

Art. 4.—In the event of a vacancy in the office of vaccination officer occurring at any time hereafter, the Guardians shall report it to the Local Government Board, and shall make a fresh appointment without delay, unless the Local Government Board shall otherwise direct.

II.—*Tenure of Office of Vaccination Officers.*

Art. 5.—Every vaccination officer appointed under this Order shall continue to hold the office until he die, or resign, or be removed by the Guardians with the consent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board.

Art. 6.—Where a vaccination officer is appointed for a particular district, and any change in the extent of the district may be deemed necessary, and he shall decline to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, but not otherwise, and after six months' notice in writing, signed by their clerk, given to such vaccination officer, determine his office.

Art. 7.—No person shall be appointed as a vaccination officer who does not agree to give one month's notice, previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit such sum as may be agreed upon as liquidated damages.

Art. 8.—If any such officer give notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, such resignation shall take effect on that day; and the Guardians may elect a successor at any time subsequent to such notice.

III.—*Remuneration of Vaccination Officers.*

Art. 9.—The Guardians shall pay to any vaccination officer such salary or remuneration, and such only, as the Local Government Board may direct or approve, whether for ordinary duties or for occasional services; any such salary or remuneration may be increased or reduced as that Board may from time to time direct or approve.

Art. 10.—The salary or remuneration of every officer shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold the office and no longer, subject to any deduction which the Guardians may be entitled to make under Art 7, and shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Apportionment Act, 1870."

Art 11.—The salary or remuneration assigned to such officer shall be payable quarterly, according to the usual Feast Days in the year,

namely, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day; but the Guardians may pay to him at the expiration of every calendar month such proportion as they may think fit on account of the salary or remuneration to which he may become entitled at the termination of the quarter.

Art. 12.—Every such officer shall make out his account at the end of each quarter, and within three days from the quarter day submit it to the Guardians, together with the books which he may be required to keep, and the certificates in his possession; and until such account, books, and certificates have been so submitted, and until he has shown that the steps required of him by the instructions contained in the Schedule to this Order have been taken by him with respect to every case entered on the monthly lists furnished to him by the registrars of births and deaths, the Guardians may postpone the payment of the balance of the salary or remuneration which may then remain due.

The vaccination officer shall also produce the said books and certificates to the Guardians, when required by them, to do so, at any other times than those above specified.

IV.—*Duties of Vaccination Officers.*

Art. 13.—No vaccination officer shall perform the duties of his office by deputy, unless, with the permission of the Local Government Board given on the application of the Guardians, he shall be allowed to intrust their performance to some other person approved of by such Guardians.

Art. 14.—Every vaccination officer in performing his duties under the Vaccination Acts shall obey all lawful orders of the Guardians which are applicable to his office, and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

Art. 15.—The vaccination officer in performing the duties of his office shall duly observe the instructions contained in the Schedule to this Order.

V.—*Institution and Conduct of Proceedings.*

Art. 16.—The Guardians shall, in all cases in which the provisions

of the Vaccination Acts for enforcing vaccination have been neglected, cause proceedings to be taken against the persons in default, and for this purpose shall give directions, authorizing the vaccination officer to institute and conduct such proceedings; but no such directions shall authorize the vaccination officer to take further proceedings under section 31 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 in any case in which an order has already been obtained and summary proceedings taken under that section, until he shall have brought the circumstances of the case under the notice of the Guardians and received their special directions thereon (*a*).

Art. 17.—The vaccination officer shall take such proceedings as may be necessary under the Vaccination Acts, in any case in which the Local Government Board may direct him to do so.

VI.—*Costs of Proceedings.*

Art. 18.—The Guardians shall pay the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by any vaccination officer appointed by them in any

(*a*) The Local Government Board say that the duties of the Guardians in reference to proceedings, as defined by Article 16 of this Order, are to cause such proceedings to be taken against persons in default; and for this purpose the Article requires them to give the vaccination officers directions, authorizing them to institute and conduct such proceedings; that the Guardians may either give special directions in each individual case of default, or they may give such general directions as will enable the vaccination officers to take proceedings in the first instance in every case of default, without referring it to them; but the Board have thought it right to require, as regards proceedings under Section 31, that the vaccination officers shall not in any case in which a magistrate's order has been made and summary proceedings have been made thereon, apply for another order unless they have brought the case before the Guardians and received their special directions concerning it; and with respect to the different proceedings which may be taken under Section 29 and Section 31 of the Vaccination Act, 1867, the Board recall the attention of the Guardians to paragraph 8 of the Board's Circular Letter of the 17th October, 1871, which is as follows:—"Under Sections 16 and 29 of the Act of 1867, the parent or other person is liable to a penalty, who shall neglect to have the child vaccinated within three months after its birth, or after receiving its custody, or in certain cases within the further period limited by Section 12 of the Act, and shall not render a reasonable excuse for such neglect. This offence is completed at the end of three months or other period, and as therefore, it can only be permitted once, only one penalty can be inflicted on account of it. (See *Pilcher* v. *Stafford*, 33 L. J. N.S. M. C. 113; 9 L. T. N.S. 759). Under Section 31, of the same Act, however, an order for the vaccination of a child under 14 years of age may be made by a Justice of the Peace if he see fit, upon the application of the vaccination officer, and such order may be renewed or repeated again and again, as often as may be requisite, until the vaccination of the child is effected. (See *Allen* v. *Worthy*, 39 L. J. N.S. M.C. 36; 21 L. T. N.S. 665; L. R. 5 Q. B. 163). It is important to bear in mind this distinction between the proceedings under Section 29 and those under Section 31."—*Circular*, 31st October, 1874.

proceedings taken by him for enforcing the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, and shall charge the same in their accounts in the manner required by law, and the vaccination officer shall pay to the treasurer of the Guardians, to their credit, all sums of money recovered or received by him from any defendants in respect of such costs or expenses, or in respect of any penalty under the said Acts.

VII.—*Interpretation.*

Art. 19.—The word "unions" in this order shall include not only unions of parishes formed under the provisions of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," but also unions of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any other Act of Parliament.

THE SCHEDULE above referred to.

1. The duties of the Vaccination Officer will be to act as Registrar of Vaccination for the district to which he is appointed; to see that all children resident therein are duly vaccinated; and generally to carry into effect, under direction of the Guardians, but subject to the regulations contained in this Order, all such provisions of the Vaccination Acts as are not expressly assigned to the execution of other officers.
2. He will receive from the Registrars of Births and Deaths, and shall be responsible for the safe custody of, the "Monthly Lists" of births and deaths which will be sent to him under the provisions of the Act of 1871. On the lists of births he shall only enter, in columns which are provided for the purpose, all certificates which he may receive of the successful vaccination of the children whose names are entered on the lists, or of their insusceptibility to vaccination, or of their having already had small-pox. All such entries must be made immediately on the receipt of the respective certificates. He shall compare each monthly list of deaths with the corresponding and with preceding lists of births,

and as regards any children included in the death-return whose names are on the birth-lists but for whom he has not received one of the certificates above referred to, he shall enter the death in the column provided. And when on his personal inquiries, or by information from the vaccination officer of another district, or on other reliable authority, he shall have ascertained that a child included in the birth-lists for his districts has died in some other district, he shall write off the case in like way. His work in these respects will be much facilitated by his keeping an alphabetical index to his birth-lists.

3. He shall enter at the end of each quarter on blank "birth-list" sheets which will be supplied him for the purpose on his applying to the district registrar, certificates which he may have received during the quarter, of the successful vaccination, or insusceptibility to vaccination, of children whose births had not been registered at all, or whose district of birth-registration he has been unable to ascertain.
4. The monthly list of births, together with the supplemental sheets referred to in Section 3, shall in the first instance be kept stitched, or otherwise fastened together, in a stiff cover, so as to preserve them from damage or dirt, and shall from time to time be bound into volumes as the Guardians may direct, and shall constitute the "Vaccination Register" of the district.
5. If any list of births or deaths be not received from a registrar within one week from the time it is due, the vaccination officer shall report this to the Guardians at the next board meeting, with a view to the registrar being immediately called upon for an explanation, and, if need be, to communicate with the Local Government Board. A vaccination officer who shall lose any of these lists shall be bound to obtain another from the registrar of births and deaths at his own cost.
6. The steps that the vaccination officer will be required to take in discharge of his duty to see that all children entered on the birth-lists are duly vaccinated, will vary, according as

the vaccination district in which the parent resides is one in which continuous weekly public vaccination is maintained, or one in which the public performance of vaccination is only periodical.

(i.) As regards districts in which there is continuous weekly public vaccination :—

(*a.*) He shall keep his birth-lists examined from week to week, and in each case of default which may arise shall, *immediately on such default arising*, intimate the fact to the parent. For this purpose a notice in the annexed Form A., or to the like effect, may be used; and such notice may, if he think fit, be sent by post. He should make a mark V in the margin of his vaccination register in each case in which this intimation of default has been given. If the intimation be not attended to within a reasonable time, say 15 days, or if in the case of a notice sent by post, the person to whom it was addressed has not been found by the post-office, the vaccination officer shall at once proceed to make *personal* inquiries with a view to obtaining the requisite certificate or taking the necessary proceedings.

(*b.*) If on these personal inquiries the parent be found in default, an exact date should be specified by which he must have complied with the law; and a notice in the annexed Form B., or to the like effect should be given.

(*c.*) Failing compliance, the vaccination officer shall proceed according to the directions given him under Article 16 of this Order.

(ii.) As regards districts in which the public vaccination is periodical :—

(*a.*) He shall, *previous to each vaccination period*, examine his birth-lists and extract therefrom the names of all parents who would fall into default, provided their children were not vaccinated before the termination of the next ensuing attendances, in order that intimation to this effect may be given to such parents *a few days before the attendances commence*, with warning of the penalties which will result from

non-compliance. The annexed Form C. or a Form to the like effect, may be used for this purpose. He should make a mark ✓ in the margin of his vaccination register, against each case in which this intimation has been given.

(*b.*) And failing compliance, he shall without delay inquire personally into the circumstances of the case, and take such further steps as may be required according to the directions given him under Article 16 of this Order.

7. He shall keep a book to be called "The Vaccination Officer's Report Book," in such form as shall from time to time be framed and provided by the Local Government Board, in which he shall forthwith enter the names, with the other particulars required, of parents of whom personal inquiries may have been made, as above, with the dates of such inquiries. He shall note in this book any further action taken in any case, and make any remarks which the case calls for. He shall take care to make the necessary reference in Column V. of his "Vaccination Register" to each case thus entered in the Report Book.

8. When on his inquiries the vaccination officer finds that a child has been successfully vaccinated, but the vaccination not duly certified, or that any other certificate due, as of postponement, &c., has not been transmitted, he shall ascertain with whom the default rests, having regard to the requirements of the Vaccination Act, 1867, sections 21, 23, and 30, and the Vaccination Act, 1871, section 7, and shall forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining the certificate required.

9. He shall forthwith enter all certificates of postponement in the Report Book, with the date of the certificate, the name of the practitioner who signed it, and the period for which it was given, with a view to any inquiries which may be necessary at the expiration of that period; taking care to make the necessary reference in Column V. of his "Vaccination Register" to each case so entered. When certificates of postponement are delivered to him on the form of "Notice of requirement," he shall see that the parent is always supplied with a new

form of the notice of requirement, with the particulars of attendance, &c., duly filled in. The forms of "Notice of requirement" can be obtained by him on his applying to the district registrar.

10. When the vaccination officer shall find that any parent, respecting whose child he has not received a certificate of successful vaccination, has removed from the district, he shall take pains to ascertain the vaccination officer's district to which such removal has taken place, and shall give notice to the vaccination officer of that district, with a view to the vaccination of the child, and the due return of the certificate to himself. And whenever a certificate respecting a child whose birth was registered in the district of some other vaccination officer is sent to him, he shall take pains to ascertain the district in which the birth took place, and forward the certificate accordingly.

11. He shall submit to the Guardians, in duplicate, at the end of every half-year, a summary of the vaccinations of his district, in the form prescribed and issued half-yearly by the Local Government Board, the duplicate to be transmitted to the Local Government Board.

12. The vaccination officer shall at all times use his best endeavours to ascertain whether children resident in his district, but not having been born in it, or (if so born) not having had their birth registered in it, are unvaccinated, and shall, in such cases, take the requisite steps for procuring their vaccination.

13. He shall, on outbreaks of small-pox, make any house-to-house visitations which the Local Government Board or the Guardians may direct in reference to vaccination, and carry out any special instructions they may issue on the subject.

14. As the Guardians' officer for the administration of the Vaccination Acts, he shall see that the registrars of births and deaths in his district are kept informed of the arrangements for public vaccination as settled by the contracts, and of all alterations legally made in such arrangements, as well as of his own place of abode, in order that the entries required to

be made in these respects by the registrars on the notices of requirement of vaccination delivered by them to parents may be correct. For this purpose it is recommended that the Guardians have the particulars of the arrangements, and the name and address of the vaccination officer, printed in red ink on the notice forms with which each registrar is supplied.

15. He shall also see that public notifications of the arrangements for Public Vaccination are duly given; and in districts in which Public Vaccination is periodical, shall see that such notices are distributed and placarded through the districts a week or ten days before the commencement of each period.

16. He shall, as far as possible, attend the Public Vaccination Stations during vaccination hours, and report to the Guardians any insufficiency of accommodation at these stations, or any failure of parents to bring for inspection the children on whom vaccination has been performed, or any other matter concerning the business of the station on which the Guardians may require his report.

17. He shall also undertake the distribution of the certificates, books, and other forms issued by the Local Government Board, to the public vaccinators and medical practitioners in his district.

18. He shall be responsible for the safe custody of the "Registers of successful Vaccinations" which were kept by the registrars of births and deaths under the Acts of 1853 and 1867. The registers kept under the Act of 1853 may, if the Guardians permit, be deposited in the union offices; but all registers which contain entries of births subsequent to December, 31, 1867, must be retained by the vaccination officer. He shall duly and forthwith enter in these registers the certificates which he may receive or obtain of the successful vaccination of children whose births are therein recorded. He shall write the word "dead" against the names of any of the children whose births are entered in these registers, whom he may ascertain either by the monthly death-lists, or by his own inquiries, to have died

without having been vaccinated. And he shall write, *in pencil*, against the respective names, any information (as of removal from district, certificate of postponement, and its date, &c.) which does not finally dispose of the case.

FORM A.

VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 & 1871.

To _____

I hereby remind you that I have not received the Certificate now due respecting the Vaccination of your Child _____ and I beg that you will take the steps necessary to have such Certificate forwarded to me without delay.

(Signed)

Vaccination Officer for

_____

Dated _____

Address of Vaccination Officer _____

*** The Public Vaccinator for your District attends at his Station at _____ for the gratuitous performance of Vaccination every _____ at _____ o'clock. If the Child be vaccinated the Public Vaccinator is responsible for the transmission of the Certificate to me, otherwise it devolves UPON YOURSELF to send me the Certificate.

FORM B.

VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 & 1871.

To _____

WHEREAS you are in default under the above Acts, respecting your Child _____ I hereby require you [to have the said Child vaccinated within fourteen days from the date hereof, and to do all other things the law requires touching the said Vaccination*], *or* [to transmit to me within seven days from the date hereof the requisite Certificate concerning

(*) Strike out the words which do not apply to the case.

the Vaccination of the said child*], failing which it will be my duty to take the proper steps for securing the enforcement of the law.

(Signed)

Vaccination Officer for

_____

Dated _____

Address of Vaccination Officer _____

*** The Public Vaccinator for your District attends at his Station at _____ for the gratuitous performance of Vaccination every _____ at _____ o'clock. If the Child be vaccinated there, the Public Vaccinator is responsible for the transmission of the Certificate to me, otherwise it devolves UPON YOURSELF to send me the Certificate.

FORM C.

VACCINATION ACTS, 1867 & 1871.

To _____

I hereby remind you that the next appointed periodical attendances for the performance of Public Vaccination in your District will take place at _____ on _____ _____, and that if your Child, _____ be not vaccinated before the expiration of that period, you will be in default, and subject to the penalties of the Vaccination Acts; and that it will be my duty to take the proper steps for securing the enforcement of the law.

(Signed)

Vaccination Officer for

_____

Dated _____

Address of Vaccination Officer _____

Given, &c., this Thirty-first day of October, 1874.

The foregoing Order was applied to Barrow-in-Furness by an Order dated 15th April, 1876, to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878, and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

INSTRUCTIONS OF POOR LAW BOARD AS TO ARRANGEMENTS FOR VACCINATION.

(Dated 20th February, 1869).

The Poor Law Board in a Circular Letter dated the 20th February, 1869, say that they have received communications from the Lords of Her Majesty's Council, representing that unsatisfactory arrangements have been proposed to be made by the Guardians of several unions, in reference to the attendances of the vaccinators at the different stations for the performance of vaccination. The Board, therefore, think it right to draw the attention of the Guardians to the subject.

The Board are informed that it is of essential importance to the success and efficacy of the operation, that vaccination should, as far as possible, be performed from arm-to-arm of the children, instead of by the means of preserved lymph. Under ordinary circumstances, the arm of a child on which the operation has been performed is, at the end of a week, in a state in which the lymph can be taken from it to vaccinate another child; and the Board further learn, that the lymph used in vaccination should be carefully selected from the best formed vesicles upon the healthiest children. The best vaccination is, therefore, to be obtained when attendances are given at weekly intervals, and when the children brought to be vaccinated are met by a sufficient number of other children vaccinated the week before, from whom some can be selected to furnish lymph.

In proceeding to make arrangements for these weekly attendances it is essential for the Guardians to consider whether the circumstances of the district to which a station is assigned are such as to permit of vaccination being performed there in every week of the year, or only in certain series of weeks. This generally is a question

as to the number of children who may be brought for vaccination, which again is principally a question depending upon the amount of population. It is only in very populous districts that efficient vaccination can be maintained at weekly intervals throughout the whole year. The Regulations of Her Majesty's Council provide that no town shall be divided into districts for vaccination, unless each district contain a population of, at least, 25,000 persons; that there shall be only one station in each town district; and that vaccination shall not be performed oftener than once a week; and in towns sufficiently populous, their Lordships think it desirable that a population of 40,000 or 50,000, or even more, should be assigned to each station. Stations which are appointed for such populations as these can doubtless maintain continuous weekly vaccination throughout the year.

But in the less populous districts of the country, the object of procuring arm-to-arm vaccination with the due selection of lymph cannot be obtained, if weekly attendances throughout the whole year are appointed. The limit of population at which it becomes expedient to restrict attendances for vaccination to certain periods of the year, will vary in different cases according to various circumstances; such as the amount of private vaccination performed in the district; and the frequency with which the district is exposed to chances of small-pox infection. But at all events it may be said that, when the district which can supply cases to any station has a smaller population than 10,000 persons, the Guardians ought to consider whether the number of applicants for vaccination at that station will be such that weekly vaccination throughout the whole year ought to be attempted. In proportion as the population attached to a station falls below 10,000, so it will be found more and more probable that vaccination cannot be satisfactorily performed there at weekly intervals throughout the whole year.

When vaccination cannot be performed at weekly intervals throughout the year, it is recommended by the Lords of Her Majesty's Council that the attendances for vaccination should be given either quarterly (in January, April, July, and October), or half-yearly (in April and October) for so many successive weeks as the circumstances

of the district may seem to require. Section 12 of the Vaccination Act of 1867 permits Guardians, with the consent of the Poor Law Board, to fix attendances in places with a scanty population at longer intervals than three months; and the Board will always be ready to consider any proposal submitted by the Guardians to give effect, when required, to the provisions of this section.

The Board are also of opinion that, in districts in which there is more than one station, it may be desirable to arrange that, so far as practicable, the attendances at the several stations instead of being appointed for different days in the same week, shoud be appointed for the same day in successive weeks, but at different hours, as for instance—

	For Vaccination.	For Inspection.
At Station A.	1st, 2nd, 3rd } Monday in April.	2nd, 3rd, 4th } Monday in April.
At Station B.	2nd, 3rd, 4th } Monday in April.	3rd, 4th } Monday in April 1st } Do. in May.
At Station C.	3rd, 4th } Monday in April 1st } Do. in May	4th } Monday in April 1st } Do. May 2nd } Do. do.

By this means the vaccinator might take the lymph fresh from the arms of the children inspected at station A. to vaccinate the children at station B., and so on.

The Board are not unaware of the difficulty which there may sometimes be on the part of parents in bringing their children to be vaccinated when the days for vaccination are few in the course of the year. To obviate this, as far as possible, care should be taken that in addition to the printed notice, which the registrar of births and deaths is required by the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 84, s. 15, to give to every person registering a birth, printed notices of the times and places at which the vaccinator will attend should be kept continually exposed at the places in each parish where parish notices are affixed.

The Board request that these observations may receive the consideration of the Guardians, and that they will endeavour to make such arrangements for the union as may, at the same time that they promote the practice of vaccination, and secure its performance in

the most efficient manner, be also most convenient to the medical practitioner contracting for its performance.

The Board desire to add that persons living within two miles of a station cannot, under the regulations of Her Majesty's Council, be vaccinated by the public vaccinator elsewhere than at a station, "unless for some special reason" (to be noted in the Vaccinator's Register), "the person whom the vaccinator proposes to vaccinate cannot properly be vaccinated at the station," but that persons residing at a greater distance than two miles from the station may, when circumstances require it, be vaccinated at their own homes.

In conclusion, the Board request that the Guardians, before they proceed to enter into any new contracts for vaccination, will communicate with the Board as to any alterations which they may propose to make in the existing arrangements.

The Board will, upon receipt of such information, transmit to the Guardians a form in which the arrangements may be clearly set forth for the final decision of the Board before the contracts are executed

On the 17th October, 1871, the Local Government Board issued a Circular Letter of Instruction with reference to the Vaccination Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 98), which may be consulted in the Report of that Board for the year 1872.

REGULATIONS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AS TO VACCINATION.

The following Regulations in reference to Vaccination were issued by the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, on the 1st December, 1859, 18th February, 1868, and 29th July, 1871.

1st December, 1859.

To the Guardians of the Poor of all Unions and Parishes, to the Churchwardens and Overseers of all Parishes, Townships, and Places in which the Relief to the Poor is not administered by Guardians, in England and Wales, and to all Medical Practitioners.

Whereas by the Public Health Act, 1858, and by an Act since passed to perpetuate the same, it is enacted that the Privy Council may from time to time issue such regulations as they think fit, for securing the due qualification of persons to be thereafter contracted with by Guardians and overseers of unions and parishes in England for the vaccination of persons resident in such unions and parishes, and for securing the efficient performance of vaccination by the persons already or thereafter to be contracted with as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one) that on and after the 1st day of January, 1860, the following regulations shall be in force; viz.:—

1. Except where the Privy Council, for reasons brought to their notice, see fit in particular cases otherwise to allow, no person shall in future be admitted as a contractor for vaccination unless he possess the same qualifications as are required by the Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners as qualifications for a district medical officer, and produce a special certificate, given under such conditions as the Privy Council from time to time fix, by some public vaccinator whom the Privy Council authorize to act for the purpose (*a*), and by whom he has been duly instructed or examined in the practice of vaccination, and all that relates thereto;—

But the production of this special certificate on occasion of the contract being made may be dispensed with, if the certificate, or some other which the Privy Council judge to be of like effect, have been among the certificates or testimonials necessary for obtaining any diploma, licence or degree, which the candidate possesses;—

And also, in respect of persons legally admitted to practise before this regulation comes into effect, the special certificate may be dispensed with, on condition that the contract, during one year from its making, continue subject to the approval of the Poor Law Board;—

And all persons now contracted with shall be deemed to be qualified to be again contracted with.

(*a*) See list of vaccinators as authorized, *post*, p. 667.

2. Under the same conditions as are appointed for the admission of a contractor any person qualified to be a contractor may, on the contractor's application, be admitted by the Guardians or overseers to act as his occasional deputy;—

But, if this admission be not part of the original contract, it must be notified by indorsement upon the contract; and at least fifteen days before it is intended to take effect, a copy of the proposed indorsement, together with all requisite evidence of the qualification of the person whom it is proposed to admit, must be transmitted to the Poor Law Board.

3. All vaccinations and inspections under contract shall be performed by the contractor in person, or by some other contractor of the same union or parish acting for him, or by a deputy duly admitted as above;—

But at a station where the contractor is authorized (as above) to grant certificates, pupils and other candidates, aged not less than eighteen years, may, in his presence and under his direction, take part in vaccinating.

All vaccinations and inspections under contract shall be performed, in accordance with the annexed "instruction for vaccination under contract" (*b*).

4. Until some new form of Vaccination Register be duly prescribed, the person who performs any vaccination under contract shall, on the day when he performs it, legibly write in his Register (as now provided) the letter R (for re-vaccination) against the name of every person, adult, or adolescent, who, having in early life been successfully vaccinated, is re-vaccinated; and shall also enter into some column, or in the margin of the Register, the source whence the lymph used in the vaccination was obtained,—

Thus: the name, or number (if any) in the Register, of the subject from whom the lymph was taken; or "N. V. E.," if the lymph was sent by the National Vaccine Establishment; or the name or description of any other source;—

And where the vaccination or the inspection is done by a person acting as deputy for the contractor, the deputy shall write the initials of his name in the Register side by side with the entry of the case: viz., in the left margin of the page, if it be a vaccination which he performs, or in the right margin of the page, if it be an inspection which he performs.

5. Guardians and overseers, in their respective unions and parishes, shall forthwith take measures to bring the performance of public vaccination into conformity with these regulations.

18*th February*, 1868.

To the Guardians of the Poor of all Unions and Parishes, to all Public Vaccinators, and to all others whom it may concern.

The Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one) acting under the authority of the Vaccination Act of 1867, and all other authorities in this behalf, do hereby make and issue the following regulations, in addition to those already in force, for securing the efficient performance of public vaccination, and in respect of the re-vaccination of persons who apply to be re-vaccinated, that is to say:—

I.—Places and Times for Vaccination under Contract.

1. Except where the Privy Council, for reasons brought to its notice, sees fit in regard of any particular district to sanction a system of domiciliary vaccination, every vaccination district shall have in it at least one public station appointed for the performance of the vaccinations under contract; and where any such station has been provided for a district, no person resident within two miles thereof, and not being an inmate of the workhouse, shall be vaccinated under contract else-

(*b*) For these instructions, see the Order of the Privy Council of 29th July, 1871, *post* p. 665.

where than at such station (*a*), unless the vaccinator in the particular case be of opinion (which, if so, he is hereby required to note in his register) that, for some special reason, the person whom he purposes to vaccinate cannot properly be vaccinated at the station.

2. Except under special authorization from the Privy Council as aforesaid, or in so far as may be expedient at times when there is immediate danger of small-pox, vaccination under contract shall not be appointed to be performed at any station oftener than once a week (*b*).

3. And in any future contract concerning a vaccination district, which is partly or wholly within a town, there shall not, except under special authorization as aforesaid, be appointed within the town more than a single station for the performance of the vaccination of the District.

II.—Vaccination Districts in Towns (*c*).

No part of the Metropolis, or of any City, or Municipal Borough, or Town Corporate, or other Town, shall, in respect of any future contract, form by itself, or with any rural place, a separate district for vaccination, except with the approval of the Privy Council, unless it contain an estimated population of at least 25,000 persons or else be as much of the Metropolis, City, Borough, or Town, as is for purposes of vaccination under the control of one Board of Guardians.

III.—Office of Public Vaccinator.

After the expiration of the month of June next, no two or more persons shall be allowed to act severally as vaccinators under contract in any one and the same part or district of any union or parish (*d*).

IV.—Re-Vaccination.

The performance of re-vaccination by the public vaccinator on persons applying to him for that purpose shall be limited in each case by the following conditions :—(1) that, so far as the public vaccinator can ascertain, the applicant has attained the age of 15 years, or, if during any immediate danger of small-pox, the age of 12 years, and has not before been successfully re-vaccinated ; and (2), that in the public vaccinator's judgment, the proposed re-vaccination is not for any sufficient medical reason undesirable ; and (3) that the public vaccinator can afford vaccine lymph for the purpose without in any degree postponing the claims which are made on him for the performance of primary vaccination in his district.

29th *July*, 1871.

Whereas by "The Public Health Act, 1858," and by an Act since passed, to perpetuate the same, it is enacted that the Privy Council may from time to time issue such regulations as they shall think fit for (among other things) securing the efficient performance of vaccination by the persons already or thereafter to be contracted with ; and whereas their lordships, on the first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, ordered (among other things) that all vac-

(*a*) This regulation does not place any restriction on the vaccination of persons resident within the district, but beyond two miles from the station.

(*b*) This regulation will apply to future contracts only.

(*c*) With reference to the words "other town," this Article is to be read "no part . . . . . of any . . . . . town shall . . . . . form by itself, or with any other rural place, a separate district for vaccination . . . . . ." Therefore if a "town," in a union be not divided, the rest of the union may be formed into any number of districts.

(*d*) This Article will not apply to the deputy of the contractor.

cinations and inspections under contract should be performed in accordance with certain "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" annexed to the Order now in recital; and whereas by "The Vaccination Act, 1867," the Lords of Her Majesty's Council are authorized (among other things) to make regulations to secure the efficient performance of vaccination:—

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered by the Lords and others of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council (of whom the Vice-President of the Committee of the said Privy Council on Education is one), that:—

1. The Order of the first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, is hereby repealed, so far as the same required vaccinations and inspections under contract to be performed in accordance with the "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" annexed thereto.

2. All vaccinations and inspections under contract, whether the contracts may have been made before, or may be made after, the date of this Order, shall be performed in accordance with the "Instructions to Vaccinators under Contract" hereto annexed.

Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract. *

(1.) Except so far as any immediate danger of small-pox may require to vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. As regards infants, ascertain that there is not any febrile state, nor any irritation of the bowels, nor any unhealthy state of skin; especially no chafing or eczema behind the ears, or in the groin, or elsewhere in folds of skin. Do not, except of necessity, vaccinate in cases where there has been recent exposure to the infection of measles or scarlatina, nor where erysipelas is prevailing in or about the place of residence.

(2.) In all ordinary cases of primary vaccination, if you vaccinate by separate punctures, make such punctures as will produce at least four separate good-sized vesicles, not less than half an inch from one another; or if you vaccinate otherwise than by separate punctures, take care to produce local effects equal to those just mentioned.

(3.) Direct care to be taken for keeping the vesicles uninjured during their progress, and for avoiding afterwards the premature removal of the crusts.

(4.) Enter all cases in your register on the day when you vaccinate them, and with all particulars required in the register up to column 9 inclusive. Enter the results on the day of inspection. Never enter any results which have not been inspected by yourself, or your legally qualified deputy. In cases of primary vaccination, registered as "successful" only those cases in which the normal vaccine vesicle has been produced; in cases of re-vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which either vesicles, normal or modified, or papules surrounded by areolæ, have resulted. When the vaccination of an unsuccessful case is repeated, it should be entered as a fresh case in the register.

(5.) Endeavour to maintain in your district such a succession of cases as will enable you uniformly to vaccinate with liquid lymph directly from arm to arm; and do not, under ordinary circumstances, adopt any other method of vaccinating. To provide against emergencies, always have in reserve some stored lymph; either *dry*, as on thickly-charged ivory points, constantly well protected from damp; or *liquid*, according to the method of Dr. Husband of Edinburgh; in fine, short, uniformly capillary (not bulbed) tubes, hermetically sealed at both extremities. Lymph, successfully preserved by either of these methods, may be used without definite restriction as to time; but with all stored lymph caution is necessary, lest in time it have become inert, or otherwise unfit for use. If, in order to vaccinate with recent liquid lymph, you convey it from case to case otherwise than in hermetically-sealed capillary-tubes, do not ever let more than eight hours intervene before it is used.

(6.) Consider yourself strictly responsible for the quality of whatever lymph you use or furnish for vaccination. Never either use or furnish lymph which has in it any, even the slightest, admixture of blood. In storing lymph, be careful to keep separate the charges obtained from different subjects, and to affix to each set of

* Since going to press, this Order has been rescinded by an Order dated 28th February, 1887, see page 889.

charges the name, or the number in your register, of the subject from whom the lymph was derived. Keep such note of all supplies of lymph which you use or furnish, as will always enable you, in any case of complaint, to identify the origin of the lymph.

(7.) Never take lymph from cases of re-vaccination. Take lymph only from subjects who are in good health, and, as far as you can ascertain, of healthy parentage; preferring children whose families are known to you, and who have elder brothers or sisters of undoubted healthiness. Always carefully examine the subject as to any existing skin disease, and especially as to any signs of hereditary syphilis. Take lymph only from well-characterized, uninjured vesicles. Take it (as may be done in all regular cases on the day week after vaccination) at the stage when the vesicles are fully formed and plump, but when there is no perceptible commencement of areolæ. Open the vesicles with scrupulous care to avoid drawing blood. Take no lymph which, as it issues from the vesicle, is not perfectly clear and transparent, or is at all thin and watery. From such a vesicle as vaccination by puncture commonly produces, do not, under ordinary circumstances, take more lymph than will suffice for the immediate vaccination of five subjects, or for the charging of seven ivory points, or for the filling of three capillary tubes; and from larger or smaller vesicles, take only in like proportion to their size. Never squeeze or drain any vesicle. Be careful never to transfer blood from the subject you vaccinate to the subject from whom you take lymph.

(8.) Scrupulously observe in your inspections every sign which tests the efficiency and purity of your lymph. Note any case wherein the vaccine vesicle is unduly hastened or otherwise irregular in its development, or wherein any undue local irritation arises; and if similar results ensue in other cases vaccinated with the same lymph, desist at once from employing it. Consider that your lymph ought to be changed, if your cases, at the usual time of inspection on the day week after vaccination have not, as a rule, their vesicles entirely free from areolæ.

(9.) Keep in good condition the lancets or other instruments which you use for vaccinating, and do not use them for other surgical operations. When you vaccinate, have water and a napkin at your side, with which invariably to cleanse your instrument after one operation before proceeding to another.

N.B.—Supplies of lymph are furnished to medical practitioners on personal application at the New Government Offices, Whitehall, London, S.W., between the hours of 12 and 2; or by letter (unstamped) addressed as follows:—

To
THE SECRETARY,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall.
London, S.W.
National Vaccine Establishment.

EDUCATIONAL VACCINATION STATIONS.

In order to provide for the granting of those Special certificates of proficiency in vaccination, which are required to be part of the medical qualification for entering into contracts for the performance of public vaccination, or for acting as deputy to a contractor, the following arrangements are made:—

(1.) The vaccinating stations enumerated in the subjoined list, are open, under certain specified conditions, for the purpose of teaching and examination;

(2.) The public vaccinators officiating at these stations are authorized to give the required certificates of proficiency in vaccination to persons whom they have sufficiently instructed therein; and

(3.) The public vaccinators whose names in the subjoined list are printed in *italic letters* are also authorized to give such certificates, after satisfactory examination, to persons whom they have not themselves instructed.

Cities & Towns having Educational Vaccination Stations.	Places used as Educational Vaccination Stations.	Public Vaccinators authorized to give Certificates of Proficiency in Vaccination.	Days and Hours of Attendance of the Public Vaccinators.
LONDON ..	(Principal Station) Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road	*Dr. Robert Cory*	Tuesday, Thursday ; 2.
	(North-West Stations) :—		
	1. Marylebone General Dispensary, 77, Wellbeck Street	Mr. William A. Sumner	Tuesday ; 2.
	2. Hall of the Working Men's Christian Association, Omega Place, Alpha Road		Wednesday ; 10.
	(West Station) 9, St. George's Road, Pimlico, S.W.	Mr. Edward Lowe Webb	Thursday ; 10.
	(East Station) Eastern Dispensary, Leman Street	Mr. Charles T. Blackman	Wednesday ; 11.
	(North Station) Tottenham Court Chapel, Tottenham Court Road	Mr. William Edwin Grindley Pearse	Monday, Wednesday ; 1.
	(South-West Station) Western Dispensary, Rochester Row	Mr. William Edwin Grindley Pearse	Tuesday ; 10.
	(Strand Station) 14, Russell Street, Covent Garden	Mr. Robert William Dunn	Thursday ; 11.
	(South-East Station Vestry Hall, St. John's, Horseleydown	———	———
	St. Thomas's Hospital	Dr. Robert Cory	Wed. ; 11.30.
BIRMINGHAM	Station 1. At St. Jude's School Room, Hill Street, near Smallbank Street	*Dr. Edmund Robertson*	Monday ; 11.
	Station 2. At the Assembly Rooms, 103, Constitution Hill, opposite Bond Street		Tuesday ; 11.
	Station 3. At the Wesleyan Methodist Infant School Room, Monument Road		Wednesday ; 2.
	Station 4. At the Wesleyan School Room, Peel Street, Winson Green Road		Wednesday ; 11.
	Station 5. At the Mission Room, 147, Sherborne Street, near Grosvenor Street		Thursday ; 11.
BRISTOL ..	The Public Vaccination Station, Peter Street	*Mr. Henry Lawrence*	Wednesday ; 10.
EXETER ..	The Odd Fellows' Hall	*Mr. William A. Budd* ..	Thursday ; 3.
LEEDS	Heed Street	*Mr. Frederick Holmes* ..	Tuesday ; 2.30.
LIVERPOOL ..	The Welsh Chapel, Holt Road, Edge Lane, West Derby	*Mr. Roger Parker*	Tuesday ; 2.30
MANCHESTER	72, Rochdale Road	*Mr. Ellis Southern Guest*	Monday ; 2.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.	The Central Vaccination Station, 23, Nunn Street	*Mr. John Hawthorn* ..	Wednesday ; 3.
SHEFFIELD ..	The Public Vaccination Station, Townhead Street	*Mr. William Skinner* ..	Tuesday ; 3.
EDINBURGH ..	The Royal Dispensary	*Dr. William Husband* ..	Wed. Sat. 12.
Ditto ..	The Western Dispensary, Ponton Street	Dr. J. B. Buist	Thursday ; 3.
GLASGOW ..	The Hall of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons	*Dr. Hugh Thomson* ..	Monday ; 12.
Ditto ..	The Royal Infirmary	Dr. R. Dunlop Tannahill	Mon. Thurs. 12.
Ditto ..	The Western Infirmary	Dr. David Caldwell McVail	Monday ; 1.
DUBLIN	45, Upper Sackville Street	Dr. Alex. N. Montgomery	Tues. Fri. ; 10.

Candidates for the Certificate by Examination are recommended to communicate some days beforehand with the examiner at whose station they propose to attend.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, 18*th April*, 1877.

Memorandum issued from the office of the Local Government Board on the subject of Vaccination.

I. On Re-Vaccination.

Dated 17th October, 1876.

By vaccination in infancy, if thoroughly well performed and successful, most people are completely insured, for their whole life-time, against an attack of small-pox; and in the proportionately few cases where the protection is less complete, small-pox, if it be caught, will, in consequence of the vaccination, generally be so mild a disease as not to threaten death or disfigurement. If, however, the vaccination in early life have been but imperfectly performed, or have from any other cause been but imperfectly successful, the protection against small-pox is much less satisfactory; neither lasting so long, nor, while it lasts, being nearly so complete as the protection which first-rate vaccination gives. In consequence of the large amount of imperfect vaccination which has till very recent years existed, the population contains very many persons who, though nominally vaccinated and believing themselves to be protected against small-pox, are really liable to infection, and may in some cases contract as severe forms of small-pox as if they had never been vaccinated. Partly because of the existence of this large number of imperfectly vaccinated persons, and partly because also even the best infantine vaccination sometimes in process of time loses more or less of its effect, it is advisable that *all persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should, as they approach adult life, undergo* RE-VACCINATION. Generally speaking, the best time of life for re-vaccination is about the time when growth is completing itself, say from 15 to 18 years of age; and persons in that period of life ought not to delay their re-vaccination till times when there shall be special alarm of small-pox: first, because they can never tell how soon, or by what chance, they may (even at times when there is little prevalence of that disease), be exposed to its infection; and secondly, because of the much more advantageous conditions under which the re-vaccination can be performed when it can be done leisurely, than when it has to be done under the pressure caused by a panic. When, however, small-pox becomes epidemic, not only should all persons above 15 years of age who had hitherto neglected to have themselves re-vaccinated be very careful to neglect it no longer, but in proportion as there is prevalence of small-pox in any neighbourhood, or as individuals are from personal circumstances likely to meet chances of infection, even the age of 15 should not be waited for, especially not by young persons whose marks of previous vaccination are unsatisfactory. *The rule applicable to circumstances of special danger is this: that everyone past childhood on whom re-vaccination has not before been successfully performed, should without delay be re-vaccinated.*

Re-vaccination, once properly and successfully performed, *does not appear ever to require repetition.* The nurses and other servants of the London Small-Pox Hospital, when they enter the service (unless it be certain that they have already had small-pox), are invariably submitted to vaccination, which in their case generally is re-vaccination, and is never afterwards repeated; and so perfect is the protection, that though the nurses live in the closest and most constant attendance on small-pox patients, and though also the other servants are in various ways exposed to special chances of infection, the resident surgeon of the hospital, during his forty-one years of office there, has never known small-pox affect any one of these nurses or servants.

II. On the Duties of Sanitary Authorities in Reference to Epidemics of Small-Pox.

Dated January, 1877.

As it is by vaccination that the spread of small-pox can most effectually be prevented or restrained, the Sanitary Authority of any district into which a

case of that disease may be brought, or in which it may occur, should immediately on obtaining information of the occurrence, give notice to the Board of Guardians (the Local Authority for vaccination purposes), or the Vaccination Officer, in order that all requisite measures in regard to vaccination may be taken. And it should itself at once proceed (under the powers of the Public Health Act, 1875) *to see that proper means to prevent the spread of the disease, by* ISOLATION OF THE SICK AND BY DISINFECTION OF INFECTED HOUSES AND THINGS, *are adopted.*

Any extension of the disease from the house first infected, or any fresh importation of it, needs to be dealt with in the same way. And as from the extreme infectiousness of small-pox, every new case is a fresh source of danger, it is of first importance towards preventing the spread of the disease that the necessary measures of the kind above-mentioned should be taken in each case at the earliest possible moment. Hence the necessity for every Sanitary Authority to see—at any time when small-pox threatens to become prevalent—that its machinery for supplying to the Medical Officer of Health information from the District Medical Officers of every fresh case of small-pox occurring amongst paupers, and from the District Registrars of all cases of death from small-pox, is in complete working order; and for its requesting the medical practitioners of the district to give any information of any fresh cases of the disease occurring in their private practice. To facilitate the carrying out of these arrangements post cards, addressed to the Medical Officer of Health, should be distributed to District Medical Officers, Medical Practitioners, and Registrars.

The following are the measures which Sanitary Authorities should take in reference to small-pox:—

1. It is of great importance that all persons suffering from small-pox, and so lodged that the isolation of them from healthy persons cannot be secured without their removal, should be removed to some special hospital or place for the reception of the sick. The 124th section of the Public Health Act, 1875, in the cases there mentioned, gives power to a justice to order such removal; and resort should be had to this provision wherever such a measure seems necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. The 91st section of the same Act, including within the term "nuisance," such overcrowding of a house or any part of a house as is dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inmates, should also receive the special attention of the Sanitary Authority whenever any infectious disease is or threatens to become prevalent in the district; and the powers given in the 142nd section should, if necessary, be exercised with regard to the bodies of persons who die of small-pox.

2. If it be doubtful whether suitable accommodation will be found in the existing hospitals for the cases of small-pox in the district which ought to be removed from their homes, the authority which (under section 131 of the Public Health Act) has power to provide any requisite accommodation for such cases, should, if it has not already exercised its powers in this behalf, exercise them without delay, and to the full extent required. It must be remembered that there are many cases where removal is necessary, but where there is no need of Poor Law relief. For these cases provision cannot be made in workhouse hospitals; and the Sanitary Authority is therefore bound to provide the necessary hospital accommodation for their reception.

3. It is equally necessary that all houses or rooms and things infected with small-pox should be disinfected under skilled direction, and with as little delay as possible, after the death, removal, or convalescence of the patient, and for this provision is made in section 120 of the Public Health Act. To secure the disinfection of houses or rooms being properly performed, it will be desirable that it should, in as many cases as possible, be done by the servants of the Sanitary Authority, and to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health; and, in order that articles and things may be readily but sufficiently disinfected, it will be necessary that a place with the necessary apparatus and attendance for disinfection should be ready for use. (Public Health Act, section 122). If these public means

of disinfecting infected articles and things have not already been provided, this should at once be done. Often it will be better, instead of disinfecting infected articles (such as bedding and clothing), to destroy them; and the Sanitary Authority has power, under section 121 of the Public Health Act to do this, and to make compensation for the articles destroyed.

4. As infectious diseases may be spread by the use of public carriages for the conveyance of the sick and of convalescents, the Sanitary Authority should (under Section 123 of the Public Health Act) provide suitable means of conveyance to and from hospital of persons suffering or recovering from small-pox.

5. Public notice should be given of the penalties to which persons are liable on account of the exposure of small-pox patients, the use without proper precautions of public carriages for the conveyance of persons suffering from small-pox, the letting of infected houses or rooms, or the sale or sending about of infected things; and proceedings should be taken by the Sanitary Authority in every case in which these provisions are disobeyed. (See Public Health Act, Sections 126-129).

III. On the steps specially requisite to be taken by Boards of Guardians under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, in places in which Small-pox is Epidemic.

Dated March, 1877.

As it is by vaccination that the spread of small-pox can most effectually be prevented, Boards of Guardians, as soon as any case of that disease is brought into or occurs in their respective unions or parishes, should see that measures are promptly taken to secure, as far as necessary, the vaccination (or, as the case may be, re-vaccination) of all such persons as are especially exposed to the danger of the infection.

Under the Order of Privy Council of February 18th, 1868 (*Reg. I., Art.* 1), ante, *the public vaccinator is authorized to vaccinate, elsewhere than at the public station, cases in which there exists a special reason (to be noted by him in his register) for taking this exceptional course; and Sect.* 13 *of* 34 & 35 *Vict c.* 98, *provides that district medical officers in attendance upon any person suffering from small-pox shall be entitled to payment from the Guardians for vaccinating or (as the case may be) re-vaccinating any person who is resident in the same house as such sick person, and who could lawfully be vaccinated or (as the case may be) re-vaccinated by a public vaccinator at the public expense.*

These provisions, promptly applied on the occurrence of any isolated case or cases of small-pox, will in general be found adequate to stop the further spread of the disease; but if from neglect of them or from any other circumstance cases of small-pox shall have become numerous, special measures (as below explained) should be taken to expedite, as far as practicable, the vaccination of all unvaccinated persons in the district, and to promote the re-vaccination of adults and adolescents who have not already been successfully re-vaccinated: and special arrangements (as below explained) may also be requisite to facilitate the performance of public vaccination and re-vaccination.

The Memorandum is intended to afford information on those measures and arrangements.

I. Special Instructions to Vaccination Officers.

1. At times when small-pox is epidemic, the vaccination officer should give his first and special attention to the particular localities in which the infection exists.

2. In order that for this purpose he may have the earliest possible information of the occurrence of cases of the disease, the Guardians should instruct their district medical officers to give him immediate notice of every fresh case of small-pox which comes under their treatment, and should also arrange with the registrars

of deaths to forward to him immediate notice of each death registered from small-pox. For convenience of transmitting such notices, each district medical officer and registrar should be supplied with forms duly stamped for post, or with post-cards adapted for the purpose. Private medical practitioners should also be invited to give similar information.

3. In each locality in which the infection exists, the vaccination officer should with the utmost possible dispatch personally ascertain what children are unprotected by vaccination, and should use his utmost exertions to obtain the prompt vaccination of all such children. Generally speaking, his own judgment and local knowledge will guide him as to the manner in which his inquiries can best be made; but in infected courts or alleys, as well as certain kinds of streets, inquiries from house to house, and, in tenement-houses, from room to room, will be indispensable.

4. Where any child (between the ages of 3 months and 14 years) is found illegally unvaccinated, the vaccination officer should give a notice requiring the vaccination to be done within a specified period. This period, when there is small-pox in the house, or other special risk of exposure to the contagion, should not exceed twenty-four hours; but in other cases some days, not exceeding a week, may be allowed. A second visit from the vaccination officer will, of course, afterwards be necessary, in order to see that his notice has been complied with.

With regard to unvaccinated children, not yet three months old, who may be in infected localities, the vaccination officer should advise the parents not to incur the unnecessary risk of waiting for the child to complete that age before having its vaccination performed; for vaccination is perfectly well borne by children even immediately after birth. In no house in which there is small-pox ought a child, however young, on any account to remain unvaccinated, unless on medical examination it be pronounced unfit to be vaccinated.

5. The vaccination officer should make it well known in infected localities that the public vaccinator is at liberty to re-vaccinate grown-up and young persons (not under 12 years of age) who have not before been successfully re-vaccinated, and who apply to him for that purpose; and that persons not vaccinated since childhood, who are likely to be exposed to contagion, ought to be re-vaccinated without delay. Above all, this is necessary for persons whose original marks of vaccination are imperfect.

6. All notices given and representations made as above should be accompanied with information as to the provisions made for public vaccination in the district. If any case requiring prompt vaccination by the public vaccinator cannot, in the judgment of the vaccination officer, properly be taken to the station, or to the residence of the public vaccinator, the vaccination officer should give to the public vaccinator immediate information of the case.

7. Besides the above-described special proceedings in localities already infected, the vaccination officer should take every means to ensure that the vaccination of his district generally is as complete as possible. He should make frequent examination of his birth-lists, and deal, as soon as practicable, with every default as it arises; and he should be prompt and diligent in his inquiries respecting the other children to whom his duties extend under Section 12 of his "Instructions," as issued by the Local Government Board.

II. Special Arrangements for Public Vaccination.

1. In towns which have regular weekly attendances for the performance of public vaccination, the only modification usually requisite will consist in the vaccinators giving special daily attendances at the station at a fixed hour for the VACCINATION OF CASES OF EMERGENCY.

[Where the town district is of particularly large population (so that the ordinary average weekly number of primary vaccinations performed at the station exceeds twenty), it may be convenient that during the stress of the epidemic the station should be open for the general performance of vaccination on two days (instead of one day) in each week].

It must, however, be distinctly understood that the daily attendances given as above are *only* for cases of emergency; and that cases which are not of emergency must be left to the times of general vaccination.

It is on the regular weekly attendances that the vaccinator has to depend not only to maintain the usual performance of primary vaccination from arm to arm, but also to furnish lymph for cases of re-vaccination and for use in his special attendances; and the experience of every recent epidemic of small-pox has shown that to attempt at such times an indiscriminate daily performance of vaccination and re-vaccination leads only to difficulties and disadvantages. There are two reasons, indeed, for which at such times an adherence to systematic arrangements (with exception only for special cases) is of more than ordinary consequence; first, because it is then peculiarly important that each primary vaccination should be done under conditions which scarcely admit of failure; and, secondly, because without system it is quite impossible properly to meet the large demands for re-vaccination which at such times are sure to arise. Re-vaccinations, unless of persons residing in houses in which there is small-pox, or under other exceptional circumstances, should always be reserved for the regular vaccinating days.

2. In districts (whether of town or country) which ordinarily have their public vaccinations performed at quarterly or half-yearly or other intervals, should small-pox break out at a time of year when vaccination is not going on, it will be necessary that the station for the district, or part of district, in which the disease is prevailing should at once be opened, and that a WEEKLY ATTENDANCE should be given thereat for a limited period; during which period the vaccination officer should take steps, as above directed, for making the vaccination of the district, or part of district, as complete as possible. In districts of the kind now under consideration, it will probably be more convenient that CASES OF EMERGENCY should be vaccinated at their own homes under the exceptional provisions of Regulation I., Article 1, of the Order of Feb. 18, 1868 (above referred to) than that daily attendances should be given at the station.

3. Any exceptional vaccination arrangements made as above by the Guardians with reference to epidemics of small-pox should be for some fixed period, not exceeding six weeks; at the end of which period they can, in case of need, be renewed by a further order of the Guardians; but every such making or renewal of the exceptional arrangements should be reported without delay to the Local Government Board.

N.B.—The isolation of the sick, the disinfection of infected houses, and the disinfection or destruction of infected things, are very important means of checking the spread of small-pox; and in order that such measures may be enforced, the Public Health Act, 1875, besides imposing penalties on the exposure of infected persons, the letting of infected houses, the sale of infected things, and other acts similarly dangerous to the public health, gives very important powers to sanitary authorities. These are stated in the official "Memorandum on the Duties of Sanitary Authorities in reference to epidemics of small-pox" (*ante*, p. 668). It is also to be observed that, so far as the destitute classes are visited by small-pox, Boards of Guardians, as Poor Law Authorities, have opportunities, which it is desirable they should fully use, for securing disinfection and the isolation of the sick.

GENERAL ORDER (METROPOLIS).—DUTIES OF OUT-RELIEF DISTRIBUTOR.

(Dated 27th February, 1875).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES in the Metropolis (*a*);—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several Parishes comprised in the said Unions, and of the said Separate Parishes;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain General and other Orders addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions and separate parishes in the Metropolis, the Poor Law Commissioners and the Poor Law Board, respectively, prescribed Regulations relating to the appointment of officers and assistants by Boards of Guardians of the said unions and separate parishes, and defining the duties of such officers:

And whereas it is expedient with regard to any officer who has been or may be appointed to take charge of and distribute the stores for out-door relief in kind, that the duties of such officer should be prescribed, and other Regulations made in respect of his office:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order that with respect to all officers now or hereafter appointed by Boards of Guardians in the several unions and separate parishes in the Metropolis to take charge of and to distribute the stores for out-door relief in kind, the following Regulations shall be observed:—

(*a*) For a list of such unions and parishes see the Schedule to the Weekly List of Paupers Order, 14th February, 1878, *post*.

Duties.

Art. 1.—The duties of the Out-Relief Distributor shall be as follows :—(*b*)

No. 1. To receive and take charge of all provisions and stores entrusted to his care by the Guardians.

No. 2. To attend at the relief office to which he is appointed at such times as the Guardians shall appoint, and to distribute from the Stores under his care the relief ordered by them to the Form (A.) in the Schedule to this Order, signed by a relieving officer of the union or parish, and containing the particulars set forth in such form.

No. 3. To keep punctually and accurately the following books of account, according to the several Forms and Directions in the said Schedule ; namely,

(*a.*) *The Out-Relief Distributor's Day Book* according to Form (B.)

(*b.*) *A Quarterly Summary of the Day Book* according to Form (C.)

(*c.*) *The Out-Relief Distributor's Stores Account* according to Form (D.)

(*d.*) *The Out-Relief Distribution Account* according to Form (E.)

(*e.*) *A Quarterly Balance of the Out-Relief Distributor's Stores Account* according to Form (F.) Such *Quarterly Balance* when made up and balanced, shall be submitted to the Visiting Committee or some member thereof, who shall sign the memorandum at the foot of the account, after

(*b*) The Local Government Board consider that an officer appointed for the purposes referred to in this Order is in fact an assistant to the relieving officer. Hence this Order contains no provision for the appointment which may be made by the Guardians under the Orders already in force. The Board are aware that there are in some unions and parishes in the Metropolis, officers designated by various names, to whom Boards of Guardians have assigned the duty of keeping the stores and issuing out-relief in kind. The Order now issued will be applicable to such officers, and the new Forms of Account which they will henceforth be required to keep should be adopted on the 25th instant, or as soon afterwards as practicable. The Board further point out that where one distributor is appointed to issue the relief in kind to the poor of more than one district, it will be necessary that a separate Out-Relief Distribution Account, in the Form E., should be kept for each district.—*Instr. Letter*, 9th March, 1875.

making the requisite examination : provided, that if it be found necessary to make any addition to this Certificate in respect of any article, matter, or materials in which the entry made by the Out-Relief Distributor, is not, in the opinion of the member or members signing the same, correct, the Out-Relief Distributor shall in such case lay the book containing such addition and Certificate before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting.

Art. 1.—No. 4. To keep (if required by the Guardians to do so) a book, to be called "*The Waste Book*," in which shall appear how all empty packages, boxes, bottles, cans, casks, bags, and wrappers received with stores are disposed of.

No. 5. To present his accounts weekly to the clerk to the Guardians, for his inspection and authentication, before every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, and to the Guardians at such meeting for their approval.

No. 6. To submit to the auditor, in a proper manner, all his books, accounts, and vouchers, at the time and place of audit.

No. 7. To attend the meetings of the Guardians, when required by them to do so.

No. 8. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians applicable to his office.

No. 9. To perform all the duties prescribed by any Rules, Orders, and Regulations which may be issued by the Local Government Board applicable to his office.

Examination and Audit of Accounts.

Art. 2.—On the day next before every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, or on the day of such meeting, but previous to the meeting, the clerk shall examine the *Out-Relief Distributor's Day Book*, and shall compare the entries of invoices and bills with the invoices and bills themselves, and shall certify the correctness of the same by his initials.

The Clerk shall also at the same time examine the *Out-Relief Distributor's Stores Account* and *Out-Relief Distribution Account*, so as to

ascertain the accuracy of the entries therein, and that the relief has been given in accordance with the orders of the Guardians by comparison with the *Relief Order Book*, and shall certify the correctness of the same by his initials.

The Clerk shall report to the Guardians at the said meeting the result of his examinations.

Art. 3.—The auditor shall, at the close of each audit of the accounts of the union or parish, transmit to the Local Government Board a statement in the Form (G.) in the Schedule to this Order, showing which is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board, and shall deliver a copy thereof to the Guardians, and if he find that there has been no default, shall report to that effect to the Local Government Board in the manner required with reference to the accounts of the other officers of the union or parish.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A.)

COUNTERFOIL.

Union [*or* Parish] of____

Relief District, No._____

No.____ Date____ Week_____

Out-relief Distributor at _____

Name of Pauper_____

Address _____

Description of Article _____

Quantity_____

Value_____

_____

Relieving Officer.

OUT-RELIEF TICKET.

Union [*or* Parish] of____

Relief District, No._____

No. of Ticket _____ Date of Ticket_____

No. of Week _____

To the Out-relief Distributor at_____

Deliver to*_____

of_____

the following Out-relief; viz.:

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value.	
		s.	*d.*

Signature_____

Relieving Officer.

* Insert name of pauper and place of abode.

FORM (B.)

The Out-Relief Distributor's Day Book.

_____ UNION [*or* PARISH].

_____ *Out-Relief Distributor at* _____

INVOICES.								
Date	No. of Order.	No. of Invoice or Bill.	Name.	Description of Article.	Quantity.	Amount.		
						£	s.	d.

FORM (C.)

Summary of the Out-Relief Distributor's Day Book for the Quarter ending _____ 18 .

_____ UNION [*or* PARISH].

_____ *Out-Relief Distributor at* _____

No. of the Week.	NAMES OR TRADES.																					Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
.. ..																								
2																								
3																								
4																								
5																								
6																								
7																								
8																								
9																								
10																								
11																								
12																								
13																								
14																								
Quarterly Totals																								

FORM (D.)

*The Ont-Relief Distributor's Stores Account for the*_____ *Week of the Quarter ending*_____ 18 .

_____ UNION [*or* PARISH]. _____ *Out-relief Distributor at*_____

ARTICLES.	Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	No, of Invoice.	Totals of Stock brought forward and New Stock.	Quantity given out.				Quantity Remaining in Store.	Totals given out and remaining in Store.
					Relief District No. 1.	Relief District No. 2.	Relief District No. 3.	Total Quantity.		
Bread lbs. ..										
Meat lbs. ..										
Tea lbs. ..										
Sugar lbs. ..										
Arrowroot lbs ..										
Wine oz. ..										

FORM (E.)

The Out-Relief Distribution Account.

_____ UNION [*or* PARISH]. _____ *Relief District.* *Half-year ending* _____ 18. *Out-Relief Distributor at* _____

No. of Ticket.	Name of the Pauper.	1st Week.* Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Wine.			Value.		Totals for the First Quarter. Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Wine.			Value.	
	Brought forward ..	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.			*s.*	*d.*	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.			*s.*	*d.*
	Carried forward ..																				
	Clerk's Initials ..	Correct. 1st Week.										Correct. Totals for the First Quarter.									

1st Week,† Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Wine.			Value.		Totals for the Second Quarter. Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Wine.			Value.		Totals for the Half-year. Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Wine.			Value.	
lbs.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.			*s.*	*d.*	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.			*s.*	*d.*	lbs.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	oz.			*s.*	*d.*
Correct. 1st Week.										Correct. Totals for the Second Quarter.										Correct. Totals for the Half-year.									

* And so on up to the 13th Week.

† And so on up to the 14th Week.

FORM (F.)

Balance of the Out-Relief Distributor's Stores Account.

Quarter ending _____ 18 .

_____ UNION [*or* PARISH]. _____ *Out-Relief Distributor at* _____

RECEIVED.																CONSUMED.															
	Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot	Wine.	Brandy.	Rice.	Milk.						Value.		Bread.	Meat.	Tea.	Sugar.	Arrowroot.	Wine.	Brandy.	Rice.	Milk.						Value.	
Balance brought forward ..	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	pts.	pts.	lbs.	pts.						£	s.	d.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	pts	pts.	lbs.	pts.					£	s.	d.
1st Wk., New Stk.																		1st Week															
2nd ,, ,,																		2nd ,, ...															
3rd ,, ,,																		3rd ,, ...															
4th ,, ,,																		4th ,, ...															
5th ,, ,,																		5th ,, ...															
6th ,, ,,																		6th ,, ...															
7th ,, ,,																		7th ,, ...															
8th ,, ,,																		8th ,, ...															
9th ,, ,,																		9th ,, ...															
10th ,, ,,																		10th ,, ...															
11th ,, ,,																		11th ,, ...															
12th ,, ,,																		12th ,, ...															
13th ,, ,,																		13th ,, ...															
																		Balance— Stock remaining in Stores ..															
TOTALS ..																		TOTALS ..															

Submitted to _____ Member of the Visiting Committee, this _____ day of _____ 18 . _____

and found to be correct as regards the Stock remaining in store. _____

FORM (G.).

_____ *Audit District.*

A Statement of the Auditor, in reference to the Books of the Officers of the _____ for the Half-year ended _____ 18 .

As to the Books required to be kept by the OUT-RELIEF DISTRIBUTOR.

Mr. _____

OBSERVATIONS.

Out-Relief Distributor's Day Book.	
Quarterly Summary of the Day Book.	
Out-Relief Distributor's Stores Account.	
Out-Relief Distribution Account	
Quarterly Balance of the Out-Relief Distributor's Stores Accounts.	
The Audit of the above Accounts was concluded the day of 18 .	

_____ *Auditor.*

Date _____ 18 .

Against the name of any book mentioned in this statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the auditor considers requisite.

Given, &c., this Twenty-seventh day of February, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER. — AMENDING ACCOUNTS ORDER. — NECESSARIES AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

(Dated 4th May, 1875).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parishes of Saint Giles, Camberwell; Saint Luke, Chelsea; and Saint Mary, Lambeth; and of the Hamlet of Mile End Old Town;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by certain Orders dated the 12th day of March, 1856, the 4th day of September, 1850, the 30th day of August, 1860, the 27th day of January, 1858, and the 11th day of December, 1861, addressed to the Guardians of the Poor of the Parishes of Saint Giles, Camberwell; Saint Luke, Chelsea; and Saint Mary, Lambeth; and of the Hamlet of Mile End Old Town, respectively, the Poor Law Board prescribed Regulations with reference to the accounts of such Guardians and of their officers:

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made in that behalf:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order, with regard to each of the said parishes and the said hamlet, as follows:

Art. 1.—The master of the workhouse shall punctually enter up and accurately keep the following books and accounts according to the Forms and directions in the Schedule to this Order, namely:—

Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account.—In this book the master shall enter punctually, according to the proper dates, all articles, goods, and materials received by him for use or consumption in the

workhouse, other than provisions, clothing, materials for repairs, and such articles as are entered in the Inventory Book or the Farm Account. He shall also enter therein the consumption of such articles, goods, and materials, in respect of the workhouse, the paupers, and the officers and servants of the workhouse, as the case may be.

A Quarterly Summary of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account, which shall be made by the master at the end of every quarter from the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account.

A Quarterly Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account. —In this account shall be entered the total quantities and values of the several articles, goods, and materials received and consumed in the quarter, and also the quantities and values of the same in store at the beginning and end of the quarter.

The Quarterly Balance of the Provisions Account, the Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Account, and the Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account, required by the above-recited Orders to be kept by the master, together with the Quarterly Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account, required by this Order to be kept, shall, when made up and balanced, be submitted to the Visiting Committee or some member thereof, who shall sign a memorandum at the foot of such account, certifying to the same having been submitted to them or one of them in the following form :—

"Submitted to Member of the Visiting Committee,
"this day of 18 , and found to be correct as
"regards the quantities of stock remaining in store."

(Signed) { _____
_____
_____

Provided, that if it be found necessary to make any addition to the certificate in respect of any article, matter, or materials in which the entry made by the master is not, in the opinion of the member or members signing the same, correct, the master shall, in such case lay the book containing such addition and certificate before the Board of Guardians at their next meeting.

Art. 2.—The provisions of the above-recited Orders of the Poor Law Board, in regard to the examining, closing, and auditing of accounts, and the half-yearly report or certificate to be made to the Local Government Board by the auditor with respect to his examination of accounts, and also the provisions of those Orders in regard to the purchase, custody, and production of books and accounts, shall be applicable to the books and accounts required to be kept under this Order.

Art. 3.—The word "Workhouse," as used in this Order, shall be taken to include any school belonging to the Guardians which may be under distinct management from that of the workhouse, and the term "Master of the Workhouse" shall be taken to include the master or matron of such school.

SCHEDULE.

Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account for the _____

Week of the Quarter ending _____ 18 .

_____ PARISH [*or* HAMLET]. _____ *Master.*

ARTICLES.	Stock brought forward.	New Stock.	No. of Invoice.	Total Quantities of Stock brought forward and New Stock.	Consumed by the Paupers, Officers, and Servants, and on the Workhouse.	Remaining in Store.	Total Quantities consumed and remaining in Store.	Observations.

Quarterly Summary of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account for the Quarter ending _____ 18 .

_____ PARISH [*or* HAMLET]. _____ *Master.*

Week.	*															Weeks.
Quantities received. 1st																1st
2nd																2nd
3rd																3rd
4th																4th
5th																5th
6th																6th
7th																7th
8th																8th
9th																9th
10th																10th
11th																11th
12th																12th
13th																13th
,,																,,
Totals																Totals.
Quantities consumed. 1st																1st
2nd																2nd
3rd																3rd
4th																4th
5th																5th
6th																6th
7th																7th
8th																8th
9th																9th
10th																10th
11th																11th
12th																12th
13th																13th
,,																,,
Totals																Totals.

* The names of the several articles are to be placed at the head of the several columns.

(The Form given in the Schedule contains 31 spaces for the several articles to be inserted, but the number of spaces are here abridged.)

Balances of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account for the Quarter ending _____ 18 .

_____ PARISH [*or* HAMLET]. _____ *Master.*

ARTICLES.	Stock brought forward.			New Stock.			Total of New Stock and Stock brought forward.		Consumed by the Paupers, Officers, and Servants, and on the Workhouse.		Remaining in Store.		Total of Articles consumed and in Store.	
	Quantities.	Price.	Cost.	Quantities.	Price.	Cost.	Quantities.	Cost.	Quantities.	Cost.	Quantities.	Cost.	Quantities.	Cost.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		*s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
TOTALS ..														

Submitted to _____ Member of the Visiting Committee, this _____ day of _____, 18 ,
and found to be correct as regards the quantities of Stock remaining in store.

Signed { _____ _____ _____

Given, &c., this Fourth day of May, 1875.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the Eleventh day of May, 1875.

GENERAL ORDER (METROPOLIS).—APPOINTMENT OF STOCKTAKER.

(Dated 6th May, 1875).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and of the several PARISHES and the HAMLET named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by sundry Orders of the Poor Law Board and Local Government Board prescribing the mode in which the accounts of the Guardians of the Unions and of the separate Parishes and the Hamlet named in the Schedule to this Order and the officers of such Guardians shall be kept, it is required that certain accounts relating to the provisions, clothing, and other stores in the workhouse, infirmary, or school, when made up and balanced, shall be submitted to the visiting committee, or to some member thereof, who shall enter a memorandum at the foot of such accounts, certifying to the same having been submitted, and to the correctness, or otherwise, of such accounts as regards the stock remaining in store (*a*):

And whereas it is expedient to empower the said Guardians to appoint a competent person or persons to examine the stores at the

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(*a*) See the General Order, *ante*, p. 353.

With regard to this Order the Local Government Board say that difficulty has sometimes been experienced by members of Visiting Committees in making the examination necessary to enable them to give the certificate referred to, and they have therefore thought it desirable to issue an Order, to empower the Board of Guardians, if they think fit, to appoint a paid stocktaker to perform those duties, instead of the Visiting Committee.—*Instr. Letter*, 15th May, 1875.

workhouse, infirmary, or school, and to perform the other duties hereinafter set forth :

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows, with regard to each of the unions and parishes and the hamlet named in the Schedule to this Order :—

Art. 1.—The Guardians may, as and when they shall think fit to do so, appoint a competent person or persons to perform the duties of a stocktaker, as hereinafter set forth.

Art. 2.—Every such appointment shall be made in the manner prescribed by the regulations as to the appointment of officers in force in the union, parish, or hamlet, for the time being.

Art. 3.—The Guardians shall pay to the person or persons appointed under this Order such salary or remuneration as the Local Government Board shall from time to time direct or approve.

Art. 4.—Every person appointed under this Order shall hold office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Local Government Board, or by the Guardians with the assent of the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Local Government Board shall deem sufficient : and upon such death, resignation, removal, or insanity of any such Officer, the Guardians shall give notice thereof to the Local Government Board, and in every case of a resignation state the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Art. 5.—The stocktaker shall, on the day next after the termination of each quarter, and at any other time when required by the Guardians to do so, examine the stores at the workhouse, infirmary, or school for which he is appointed or directed by the Guardians to act, and compare the same with the quantities of stock remaining in store as shown by the entries in the proper columns in the accounts termed respectively the "Quarterly Balance of the Provisions Account" and the "Quarterly Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account."

He shall also, on the day next after the termination of each half-year, and at any other time when required by the Guardians to do so, examine the stock of clothing at the workhouse, infirmary, or

school, and compare the same with the balance appearing in the accounts termed respectively the "Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Account" and the "Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account."

Art. 6.—After making the examination and comparison referred to in Article 5, the stocktaker, if he finds the stock to be correct, shall sign a certificate at the foot of each of the aforesaid accounts in the following form:—

"Submitted to me this day of 18 , and found "to be correct as regards the quantities of stock remaining in store.

"(Signed) _____

"Stocktaker."

If he finds the stock to be in any respect incorrect, he shall make such addition to the said certificate as he may deem necessary, specifying the particulars in which he finds the quantities of stock to be incorrectly stated.

Art. 7.—The master of the workhouse, the house superintendent or steward of the infirmary, and the master or superintendent of the workhouse school, as the case may be, shall, when required by the stocktaker to do so, on the days and at the times referred to in Article 5, submit to him the stores and accounts therein mentioned, and render to him such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of such examination and comparison as aforesaid.

Art. 8.—The master of the workhouse, the house superintendent or steward of the infirmary, and the master or superintendent of the school, as the case may be, shall lay each of the said books of account before the Guardians, at their next meeting after the date of the entry therein of any such certificate as aforesaid.

Art. 9.—Where a stocktaker is appointed it shall not be necessary for the visiting committee to examine the stores or to enter in any account the memorandum required by the Orders above cited.

SCHEDULE.

Unions.	*Parishes.*
City of London.	Bethnal Green, Saint Matthew.
Fulham.	Camberwell, Saint Giles.
Greenwich.	Chelsea, Saint Luke.
Hackney.	Hampstead, Saint John.
Holborn.	Islington, Saint Mary.
Lewisham.	Kensington, Saint Mary Abbotts.
Poplar.	Lambeth, Saint Mary.
St. George's.	Paddington.
St. Olave's.	Saint George-in-the-East.
St. Saviour's.	Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.
Stepney.	Saint Marylebone.
Strand.	Saint Pancras.
Wandsworth and Clapham.	Shoreditch, Saint Leonard.
Westminster.	
Whitechapel.	
Woolwich.	Hamlet of Mile End Old Town.

Given, &c., this Sixth day of May, 1875.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Friday, the Fourteenth day of May, 1875.

Similar General Orders to the foregoing were issued on the same date (6th May, 1875), respectively to the following districts of the metropolis, viz. :—

Central London.	Forest Gate.
South Metropolitan.	Central London.
North Surrey.	Poplar.
West London.	Stepney Sick Asylum Districts.

GENERAL ORDER AS TO DEMAND NOTE FOR PAYMENT OF RATE.

(Dated 14th June, 1875).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule to this Order ;—

To the Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes comprised in the said Unions respectively ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS certain General and other Orders addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board to the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions named in the Schedule to this Order, containing a provision to the effect that in every case in which there are more than thirty ratepayers on the rate book, and in which there is no collector, the overseers shall, and in cases where there is a less number of ratepayers the overseers may, use a *Rate Receipt Check Book*, according to the forms set forth in the Schedules to the respective Orders :

And whereas it is further provided by the said Orders as follows :—

"If the overseers think fit they may cause a *Demand Note* to be "printed in the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, according to the Form "in the said Schedule, which may be detached and left with the "ratepayer or at his address when the payment of the rate is "demanded, which Demand Note shall be numbered so as to "correspond with the number of the receipt, and may show the "particulars of the claims or the purposes for which the rate is "made, if the overseers think proper to have the same inserted "therein."

And whereas the said Orders also contain the following provision or a provision to the like effect, with respect to collectors appointed for any parish :

"Every such collector shall in all cases fill up and use, as is here-
"inbefore directed in the case of Overseers of Parishes in which
"there are more than thirty ratepayers on the rate book, a *Rate*
"*Receipt Check Book*, in the form hereinbefore prescribed."

And whereas it is expedient that the use of a Demand Note should be made compulsory to the extent hereinafter specified :

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the several statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows :

Art. 1.—The Article in the several Orders above mentioned, containing the provision secondly above recited, shall, from and after the date at which this Order shall come into operation, be rescinded, and the following shall, from the same date, be substituted in place of the article so rescinded, namely,—

In every parish in which there are more than thirty ratepayers on the rate book and in which there is no collector, and in every parish in which there is a collector, the overseers shall cause a *Demand Note* to be printed in the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, according to the form in the said Schedule, but containing also a statement of the rateable value of the premises assessed, which Demand Note shall be numbered so as to correspond with the number of the receipt, and shall show the particulars of the claims or the purposes for which the rate is made.

Such Demand Note shall be detached from the Rate Receipt Check Book, and left with the ratepayer or at his address when the payment of any poor rate, either in one sum or by instalments, is first demanded (*a*).

(*a*) The Local Government Board say that under the previous Orders the use of a Demand Note was merely permissive; but having regard to the recommendations made on this subject in the Reports of the Select Committees on Poor Rates Assessment and Local Taxation in 1868 and 1870, the Board have thought it advisable to provide by the present Order that such a Note shall be used in certain cases. The Order also provides that the particulars of the claims or the purposes for which the rate is made shall be shown in the Demand Note. The Board have not thought it necessary to alter the Form of Demand Note already prescribed, but the Order requires that a statement of the rateable value shall be added. It will be observed

Art. 2.—In this Order—

The word "parish" means any place for which a separate poor rate shall or can be made or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

The word "overseers" means overseers of the poor and churchwardens, so far as they are authorized or required by law to act in the management or relief of the poor, or in the collection or distribution of the poor rate in any parish, and applies to the majority of the whole body of churchwardens and overseers or of the overseers only, as the case may be.

The word "collector" means any person appointed under any Act of Parliament, or any Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, or the Local Government Board, to collect the rates for the relief of the poor in any parish or parishes, whether such person shall be designated collector of poor rates or assistant-overseer, or be called by any other name whatever.

SCHEDULE.

Names of unions to which this Order applies are those named in the Schedule to the General Order of 14th February, 1877, *ante*, p. 33, with the exception of the Middlesborough and Saint George's Unions, and in addition to the Forehoe Incorporation.

Given, &c., this Fourteenth day of June, 1875.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the Fifteenth day of June, 1875, on which day the same came into operation.

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that the Order only requires the Demand Note to be left when the first demand is made for payment of the rate, whether in one sum or in instalments; but it will, of course, be competent to the Overseers, if they think fit, to arrange for the delivery of a separate Demand Note for each instalment.—*Instr. Letter*, 15th June, 1875.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.—TRANSFER TO GUARDIANS.

(Dated 22nd November, 1876).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the PARISH of STOKE-UPON-TRENT, in the County of Stafford;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 25 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876" (*a*), it is enacted, that from and after the twenty-ninth of September, 1876, the Board of Guardians of a parish, when authorized by the Local Government Board to do so, shall be entitled to apply for orders of removal, and to defend appeals against any such orders obtained, in the place of the overseers, and with like powers and subject to the like liabilities as Guardians of a Union are entitled or are subject to in respect of such orders:

Now, therefore, We the Local Government Board, having received and duly considered an application in that behalf from the Guardians of the poor of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, hereby authorize the Board of Guardians of that parish to apply for orders of removal, and to defend appeals against any such orders obtained, in the place of the overseers of the poor of the said parish.

Given, &c., this Twenty-second day of November, 1876.

(*a*) *i.e.*, 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61.

An Order precisely similar in its terms, has been issued to each of the following parishes, in which relief to the poor is administered under separate Boards of Guardians:—

Great Yarmouth	29th December, 1876.
Paddington	9th December, 1876.
St. George-in-the-East	29th May, 1884.
St. Giles, Camberwell	18th January, 1877.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	3rd Augnst, 1877.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	25th April, 1877.
St. Mary, Islington	4th December, 1876.
St. Mary, Lambeth	20th April, 1877.
St. Marylebone	22nd November, 1876.
St. Pancras	19th October, 1878.
Stoke Damerel	12th October, 1878.

The Guardians of the poor of the parish of Birmingham by their local Act, 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. lxvii. s. 23, shall act as overseers of the poor of the said parish in all things appertaining to the office of overseers of the poor of the said parish, except with regard to the making and collecting of rates, though the same may not be particularly specified and mentioned in this Act, in the same manner in all cases as if any such Guardian was regularly appointed an overseer of the said parish, and as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as such overseers of the poor now have or hereafter shall have, a power to act by virtue of any Act of Parliament or otherwise howsoever.

By a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board confirmed by statute 40 & 31 Vict. c. ccxxvii. the Guardians of the incorporated parishes of the town of Southampton "shall be entitled to apply for orders for the removal of paupers and to bring or to defend appeals against any such orders in place of the overseers, and with the like powers and subject to the like liabilities as Guardians of a union are entitled or are subject to in respect of such orders.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876.

GENERAL ORDER PRESCRIBING FORM OF REQUISITION FOR COPY CERTIFICATE OF BIRTH, AND FIXING FEE.

(Dated 22nd February, 1877).

To all Superintendent Registrars

And Registrars of Births and Deaths in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 25 of "The Elementary Education Act, 1876," it is enacted as follows:—

"Where the age of any child is required to be ascertained or "proved for the purposes of this Act, or for any purpose "connected with the elementary education or employment in "labour of such child, any person on presenting a written "requisition in such form and containing such particulars as "may be from time to time prescribed by the Local Govern- "ment Board, and on payment of such fee, not exceeding "one shilling, as the Local Government Board from time to "time fix, shall be entitled to obtain a certified copy under "the hand of the registrar or superintendent registrar of the "entry in the register under the Births and Deaths Regis- "tration Acts, 1836 to 1874, of the birth of the child named "in the requisition."

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Art. 1.—The requisition to be made to entitle any person to obtain a certified copy of an entry of a registry of births under the section above cited, shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order; and the fee to be paid to the registrar or superintendent registrar shall be sixpence for each such copy furnished by him under that section.

SCHEDULE.

The Elementary Education Act, 1876.

Requisition for a certified copy of an entry of birth for the purposes of the above Act, or for any purpose connected with the elementary education or employment of labour of a child.

To the superintendent registrar or registrar of births and deaths having the custody of the register in which the birth of the undermentioned child is registered :—

I, the undersigned, hereby demand, for the purposes above mentioned, or some or one of them, a certificate of the birth of the child named in the subjoined Schedule.

Christian name and surname of the child of whose age a certificate is required.	Name of the Parents of such child.		Where such child was born	In what year such child was born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this———day of———18 .

*Signature*_____

*Address*_____

*Occupation*_____

Given, &c., this Twenty-second day of February, 1877.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876. REGULATIONS AS TO PROCEEDINGS OF GUARDIANS.

(Dated 22nd March, 1877).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule B. to this Order ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 34 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, it is enacted as follows :—

"All enactments relating to Guardians and their officers and "expenses, and to relief given by Guardians, shall, subject to "the express provisions of this Act, apply as if the Guardians, "including the School Attendance Committee appointed by "them, and their officers acting under this Act, and expenses "incurred, and money paid for school fees, and relief given "under this Act, were respectively acting, incurred, and paid, "and given as relief, under the Acts relating to the relief of "the poor, and the Local Government Board may make rules, "orders, and regulations accordingly :"

And whereas by Section 10 and Section 35 of the said Act (39 & 40 Vict. c. 79) it is enacted as follows :—

"The parent, not being a pauper, of any child, who is unable by "reason of poverty to pay the ordinary fee for such child at a "public elementary school, or any part of such fee, may apply "to the Guardians having jurisdiction in the parish in which "he resides; and it shall be the duty of such Guardians, if "satisfied of such inability, to pay the said fee, not exceeding "threepence a week, or such part thereof as he is, in the "opinion of the Guardians, so unable to pay;" (*a*)

"Money given under this Act for the payment of school fees for "any child of a parent who is not a pauper, and is resident "in any Parish, shall be charged by the Guardians having "jurisdiction in such parish to that parish, with other parochial "charges."

And whereas it is expedient that regulations should be made under the above-cited enactments, so far as respects Guardians of the poor and their officers:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the several statutes in that behalf, hereby order, as follows, with respect to each of the unions named in the Schedule B. to this Order:—

Art. 1.—The Guardians may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, appoint a person or persons or one or more of their officers, as inquiry officer or officers, to discharge the duties hereinafter prescribed with reference to applications by parents, not being paupers, for payment of school fees.

Provided that no person shall be so appointed who has not reached the age of twenty-one years.

Art. 2.—Every such appointment shall be made by a majority of the Guardians voting on the question:

Provided that no appointment shall be made unless a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before

(*a*) The rest of the section is as follows: The parent shall not by reason of any payment made under this section be deprived of any franchise, right, or privilege, or be subject to any disability or disqualification. Payment under this section shall not be made on condition of the child attending any public elementary school other than such as may be selected by the parent, nor refused because the child attends or does not attend any particular public elementary school.

The 25th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, is hereby repealed.

the Guardians has been given and entered on the minutes, at one of their two ordinary meetings next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or unless an advertisement giving notice of the consideration of such appointment shall have appeared in some public paper by the direction of the Guardians at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made: Provided also, that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary for the appointment of an assistant or temporary substitute.

Art. 3.—The Guardians shall pay the inquiry officer or officers so appointed such remuneration, by annual salary or otherwise, as may be approved by the Local Government Board, and such remuneration shall be paid quarterly at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days in the year, namely, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, and Christmas Day, and if it be by annual salary it shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Apportionment Act, 1870" (*a*).

Art. 4. –Every person appointed under this Order shall hold office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Local Government Board, or by the Guardians with the assent of that Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which that Board shall deem sufficient; and the Guardians shall give notice to the Local Government Board of every such death or resignation, and state the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them (*b*).

Art. 5.—If any officer appointed under this Order be at any time

(*a*) See Articles 1 and 2 of the General Order of the 7th October, 1879, *post.*

(*b*) By a further General Order, dated 4th June, 1877, and published in the *London Gazette* of 5th June, 1877, addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the several unions named in the Schedule to this Order, the Local Government Board have ordered as follows:—

Art. 1. The Guardians of the poor of each of the unions named in the Schedule to the said Order may, if they think fit, with the assent of the Local Government Board, appoint a person or persons, or one or more of their officers, to discharge the duties of an inquiry officer prescribed by that Order, for a limited period only, anything in the said Order contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Order of the 4th June, 1877, was applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878, and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from performing his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay him a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment shall be reported to the Local Government Board as soon as the same shall have been made.

Art. 6.—The following shall be the duties of the inquiry officer:—

No. 1. To attend all such meetings of the Guardians as they shall by any general or special directions require him to attend.

No. 2. To receive all applications for payment of school fees made to him by parents, not being paupers, residing within the district for which he is appointed to act, and forthwith to examine into the circumstances of every case by visiting the house of the applicant, and by making all necessary inquiries as regards the means of the applicant, and the other particulars required to be set forth in the Form No. 1, in the Schedule A. to this Order.

No. 3. In cases where such applications are made to the Guardians directly, to make a similar examination and inquiry, so far as he may be required by them to do so.

No. 4. To enter the particulars of each case in a book, to be termed the "School Fees Application and Report Book," and to be kept in the Form No. 1, set forth in the Schedule A. to this Order, and to lay such book before the Guardians at their ordinary meetings, and at any other meetings which he may be required to attend.

No. 5. To make such further inquiry into the several cases, from time to time, as the Guardians by any general or special directions may require him to make.

No. 6. To perform the duties prescribed by Art. 10 of this Order, when the school fees are required by the Guardians to be paid him, and to observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians applicable to his office.

Art. 7.—The Guardians shall, at their ordinary meetings, on receiving such applications as aforesaid, whether directly or through

the inquiry officer, give the necessary directions thereon, and where any application is granted, shall also give directions as to the amount of the school fee to be paid and the time for which the payment is to be made. They shall also from time to time, as may be necessary, take into consideration the question of the continuance of any such payment ordered by them, and give directions thereon:

Provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, adjourn to any particular time or place for the more convenient hearing of such applications and deciding thereon.

Art. 8.—The proceedings of the Guardians under this Order shall be entered on their minutes, and the Order made by them with respect to each application for payment of school fees shall be entered by their clerk or by the presiding chairman in the said School Fees Application and Report Book, and also in a book to be termed the "School Fees Order Book," and to be kept in the Form No. 2 set forth in the said Schedule A.

Art. 9.—The fees ordered to be paid as aforesaid shall be paid by the Guardians through the inquiry officer or otherwise, at such quarterly or other periods as may be agreed upon between them and the School Board or school managers, subject to any deduction which may be required to be made in respect of the non-attendance at school of any child.

Art. 10.—If the Guardians pay the school fees through the inquiry officer, he shall duly and punctually make such payments to the School Board or school managers, in accordance with the directions given to him by the Guardians.

The inquiry officer shall in such case keep an account in the Form No. 3 in the Schedule A. to this Order, to be termed the "School Fees Receipt and Payment Account," in which shall be entered all moneys received and paid by him on account of the Guardians, under their proper dates. He shall balance this account once every month, or oftener if required by the Guardians to do so, and shall submit it, with the proper vouchers, to the clerk to the Guardians for examination, at such period as they may appoint.

Art. 11.—On the School Fees Receipt and Payment Account being submitted to the clerk as aforesaid, the clerk shall compare the entries of payments therein with the vouchers, and ascertain that the inquiry officer has debited the account with all sums received by him, and produce proper vouchers for all payments made by him. The clerk shall insert his initials at the foot of the account, and report to the Guardians at their next meeting the result of his examination.

Art. 12.—The books to be kept in pursuance of Art. 8 of this Order shall be submitted by the clerk to the Guardians, and the account to be kept under Art. 10, together with the proper vouchers, shall be submitted by the inquiry officer to the auditor of the union at the same times as the other books and accounts of the union are submitted for audit; and the auditor shall audit the same, subject to the regulations in force in the union for the time being in regard to the audit of accounts; which, both as regards the auditors and the officers concerned, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to the said books and the said account.

Art. 13.—The "School Fees Order Book" shall be included by the auditor in the statement which by any Order in force in the union he is required to make at the close of each audit and to transmit to the Local Government Board, as respects the books of the clerk to the Guardians, an addition being made to the Form for that purpose, in the manner set forth in the Form No. 4 in the Schedule A. to this Order. A similar statement shall be made by the auditor with regard to the "School Fees Application and Report Book," and the "School Fees Receipt and Payment Account," such statement being appended to the Form relating to the books of the relieving officer, in the manner set forth in the Form No. 5 in that Schedule.

Art. 14.—In this Order—

The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

The term "union" means any union or incorporation of parishes under any general or local Act, and any single parish

having Guardians as above defined, under any general or local Act.

The term "child" means a child between the ages of five and fourteen years.

The term "parent" includes Guardian and every person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM No. 1.

School Fees Application and Report Book, for the

———UNION. [PARISH of———.]

Parish of———. [——— District.]

No. of Case.	Date of the Application.	Name of Child in respect of whom application is made.	Age of Child.	Name of Applicant, and if married, of Wife, and the Number and Ages of Children under 16 dependent on Applicant.	Age of Applicant.	Relationship of Applicant to Child in respect of whom application is made.	Place of Residence of Applicant.	Calling or Occupation of Applicant, and if Married, of Wife, and of Children under 16 who are dependent on Applicant, and are employed.	State whether Applicant is Single, Married, Widow, or Widower.	If ordinarily Able-bodied.	Whether partially or wholly Disabled, and if so, the Description of Disability.

FORM No. 2.

School Fees Order Book.

Quarter ending——— 18 .

———UNION. [PARISH of———.]

No. in School Fees Application and Report Book (if any).	Name of Child in respect of whom application is made.	Name of Parish where Applicant is resident.	Name or Number of District. / Public Elementary School selected by Applicant.	Amount of Weekly School Fee ordered to be paid by Guardians.	For what time ordered.	Other Orders of the Board (if any).

Dated this———day of———18 , being for the———
Week of the Quarter.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM No. 1.

Quarter ending———, 18 .

Name of Inquiry Officer ———.

Whether receiving any Payment from Clubs, Charitable Institutions, Government Pensions, or otherwise; such Payment, Pension, Allowance or Contribution to be described and the Amount stated.	Present Weekly Earnings or other Income of Applicant, and Family dependent on him or her. Particulars to be stated.	Date of Visit at the Residence of Applicant.	Name of School which Child has attended, and time School has been so attended.	Name of Public Elementary School selected by Applicant.	Amount of ordinary weekly School Fee at School.	Amount of Fee or part of Fee ordered to be paid by Guardians.	For what Time the Fee or part of Fee is ordered to be paid.	Date when Order made.	Initials of Chairman or Clerk.	Observations.

FORM No. 3.

School Fee Receipt and Payment Account.

——— Union. [Parish of ———.]

———District. ———*Inquiry*

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
Date.	Name and Particulars.				Date	Name and Particulars.			

Balanced —— day of ——. (Signed) —— *Inquiry Officer.*

FORM No. 4.

——— *Audit District.*

A Statement of the Auditor, in reference to the books of the ——— Union, for the Half-year ended ———, 18 .

As to the Books required to be kept by the Clerk,
Mr. ———.
By the Treasurer,
Mr. ———
By the Collector of the Guardians,
Mr. ——— (*a*).

OBSERVATIONS.

	CLERK.
Minute Book.	
General Ledger.	
Non-settled Poor Ledger.	
Parochial Ledger.	
Relief Order Book.	
School Fees Order Book.	
Order Check Book.	
Pauper Classification Book.	
Petty Cash Book.	
	TREASURER.
The Treasurer's Book.	
	COLLECTOR OF THE GUARDIANS.
The Collector's Book.	
The Audit of the above Books was concluded the	*day of* 18 .

——— *Auditor.*

Date ——— 18 .

Against the name of any book contained in this statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and the latter "imperfectly." In case of any book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the auditor considers requisite.

(*a*) As to this Form, see Arts. 50 & 51 of the General Order for Accounts, *ante*, p. 399, and Art. 13, *ante*, p. 710.

FORM No. 5.

——— *Audit District.*

A statement of the Auditor, in reference to the books of the officers of the ——— UNION, for the Half-year ended ———, 18 .

As to the books required to be kept by the RELIEVING OFFICER,
Mr. ———.

By the INQUIRY OFFICER,
Mr. ———.

OBSERVATIONS.

	RELIEVING OFFICER.
Application and Report Book.	
Out-door Relief List.	
Out-door Relief List for Vagrants.	
Abstract of Out-Relief List.	
Receipt and Expenditure Book.	
Quarterly Summary of Receipts and Expenditure.	
	INQUIRY OFFICER.
School Fees Application and Report Book.	
School Fees Receipt and Payment Account.	

The Audit of the above Books was concluded the day of 18 .

——— *Auditor*

Date ——— 18 .

Against the name of any book contained in this statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly" In case of any book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the auditor considers requisite.

SCHEDULE B

UNIONS AND INCORPORATIONS.

The unions named in the Schedule are those named in Schedule B. to the General Order, *ante*, p. 36, also the following unions and incorporations, viz. :—

*Barton Regis.
Bristol.
Bury St. Edmunds.
†Cannock.
Canterbury.
Chichester.
East and West Flegg.
Exeter.
Forehoe.
Kingston-upon-Hull.
Mutford and Lothingland.
Norwich.
Oswestry.
Oxford.
Plymouth.
Southampton.

SINGLE PARISHES.

The parishes named in this Schedule are those named in Schedule C. to the General Order, *ante*, p. 41, and also the following parishes under Local Acts, viz. :—

Birmingham. Liverpool. Stoke Damerel.

Given, &c., this Twenty-second day of March, 1877.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Friday, the Twenty-third day of March, 1877.

The foregoing Order was applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878; and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881. A special Order as to school fees was issued to the Dudley Union on the 7th August, 1885.

* This was formerly the Clifton Union.
† This was formerly the Penkridge Union.

GENERAL ORDER.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876.—REGULATION AS TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.

(Dated 14th April, 1877).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in which School Attendance Committees may be appointed by Guardians under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876;—

To all School Attendance Committees so appointed;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Order dated 22nd day of March, 1877, the Local Government Board prescribed regulations under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, so far as respects Guardians of the poor and their officers, in reference to the discharge of the duties of such Guardians and officers under that Act, and it is expedient that regulations should be made as respects School Attendance Committees appointed by such Guardians, and the officers of such Committees (*a*):

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the several statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows, with respect to the School Attendance Committee who may be appointed under the provisions of the above-mentioned Act by the Guardians of any union, and the officers of such Committee.

(*a*) See 39 & 40 Vict. c. 79, s. 7

SECTION I.—MEETINGS.

Art. 1.—The School Attendance Committee shall meet for the dispatch of business, and shall from time to time, as occasion may require, make such regulations with respect to the summoning, notice, place, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction and management of business, as they think fit.

Art. 2.—The proceedings of the School Attendance Committee at their meetings shall be duly recorded in a minute book to be kept by their clerk. At each meeting the minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read to the Committee, and such minutes shall be signed by the chairman presiding at the meeting at which the same are read.

Art. 3.—No business involving the employment or appointment, or the dismissal of any officer, any new expense, or any payment (except the ordinary periodical payments), or any business which under the Elementary Education Acts requires the consent of the Education Department, shall be transacted at any meeting of the School Attendance Committee, unless notice in writing of the general nature of such business has been sent to every member of the Committee four days at least before the meeting.

SECTION II.—APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Art. 4.—Where the School Attendance Committee, with the consent of the Guardians, direct an officer or officers of the Guardians to act in the execution of the said Act, or of any byelaws in force within the jurisdiction of the Committee, or with the like consent, appoint an officer or officers for that purpose, such officers shall be termed "School Attendance Officers," and such direction or appointment shall be reported to the Local Government Board for their approval within fourteen days afterwards (*a*).

(*a*) By a further General Order, dated 4th June, 1877, and published in *The London Gazette* of 5th June, 1877, addressed "to the Guardians of the poor of the several unions in which School Attendance Committees may be appointed by Guardians under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876," and "to the School Attendance Committees so appointed," the Local Government Board have ordered as follows:—

Art. 5.—No person shall be so appointed or employed unless he shall have reached the age of twenty-one years.

Art. 6.—If any person who may have been directed or appointed by the committee to act as provided in Art. 4, be at any time prevented from acting by reason of sickness or accident, or other sufficient cause, the committee may direct some other officer of the Guardians to appoint some other person to act as his temporary substitute, and every such direction or appointment, if the person be an officer of the Guardians, shall be forthwith reported to the Local Government Board.

Section III.—Tenure of Office.

Art. 7.—Every person appointed under this Order shall hold office until he shall die, or resign, or be dismissed by the Local Government Board, or by the School Attendance Committee with the assent of the Guardians, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Local Government Board shall deem sufficient; and the committee shall give notice to the Local Government Board of every such death, resignation, or dismissal by the School Attendance Committee, and state the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them, or of such dismissal.

Art. 8.—Where an officer of the Guardians is directed to act as an officer of the School Attendance Committee, he shall, upon ceasing to be an officer of the Guardians, or upon the withdrawal of the consent of the Local Government Board to his acting as an officer of the School Attendance Committee, cease to be an officer of that committee.

Section IV.—Remuneration of Officers.

Art. 9.—The clerk and other officers of the School Attendance Committee shall receive such salary or remuneration as the com-

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Art. 1.—The School Attendance Committee may, if they think fit, with the assent of the Guardians and of the Local Government Board, direct one or more of their officers, or appoint a person or persons, to discharge the duties of a school attendance officer, prescribed by the said Order (*i.e.*, of 14th April, 1877), for a limited period only, anything in the said Order contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

mittee assign to them and the Guardians and the Local Government Board approve (*a*).

Provided that the committee, with the approval of the Guardians and of the Local Government Board, may pay to any such officer a reasonable compensation by way of gratuity on account of extraordinary services, or other unforeseen circumstances.

Art. 10.—If the remuneration be by annual salary, it shall be paid quarterly at the several quarters ending at the usual Feast Days in the year, namely, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, Christmas Day, and Lady Day, and shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Apportionment Act, 1870" (*a*).

Section V.—Duties of Officers.

Art. 11.—The following shall be the duties of the clerk to the School Attendance Committee:

No. 1. To attend all meetings of the School Attendance Committee; to keep punctually minutes of the proceedings at every meeting, and to enter the said minutes in a book, to be termed the minute book. To enter from time to time, at proper dates, in the minute book, a statement of all pecuniary transactions of the committee, and to submit the minutes so entered to the presiding chairman at the succeeding meeting for signature.

No. 2. To peruse and conduct the correspondence of the committee according to their directions, and to preserve the same, as well as all orders, documents, and letters addressed to the committee and received by him as their clerk, together with copies of all letters sent, and all letters, books, papers, and documents belonging to the committee or entrusted to him by them, and to make all necessary copies thereof.

No. 3. To communicate to the several persons appointed by the committee, or acting under their direction, all orders and directions of the committee and other competent authorities,

(*a*) See Articles I. & II. of the General Order, dated 7th Oct. 1879, *post*.

and, so far as may be, to give the instructions requisite for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and to report to the Committee any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

Art. 11.—No. 4. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Committee applicable to his office.

Art. 12.—The following shall be the duties of a school attendance officer:

No. 1. To attend all such meetings of the School Attendance Committee as they may by any direction, whether general or special, require him to attend.

No. 2. To make inquiries as to cases of employment of children contrary to the provisions of the said Act, and as to the non-attendance of children at school, and also as to cases of children who may be liable to be sent to certified industrial schools under the said Act or the Industrial Schools Act, 1866.

No. 3. To record his proceedings and the result of his inquiries in a book to be provided for him for that purpose by the committee, and to submit such book to the committee at each meeting.

No. 4. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the committee applicable to his office.

Section VI.—Receipts and Expenses.

Art. 13. –The School Attendance Committee shall, before the end of each of the usual quarters of the year, cause to be prepared and submitted to the Guardians an estimate of the amount which, in the judgment of the committee, will be likely to be required during the ensuing quarter for the payment of their expenses.

Art 14.—The School Attendance Committee shall from time to time certify to the Guardians in the Form set forth in the Schedule to this Order the expenses legally incurred by the Committee, such certificate being signed by the chairman and one other member of the committee, and countersigned by the clerk.

Art. 15.—The Guardians shall, upon the receipt of such certifi-

cate, pay the expenses legally incurred and specified therein, in like manner as other payments are made by them in the ordinary discharge of their duties, unless in any case they shall be prevented by any rule of law or statute from making the payment.

Art. 16.—All sums received by the School Attendance Committee under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, shall be paid to the treasurer of the union to the credit of the Guardians to be applied in aid of the fund raised by them for the purposes of that Act; and every officer of the Committee who may receive money on their behalf shall forthwith, or as and when directed by them, pay the amount to such treasurer to the credit of the Guardians, to be applied by them in like manner.

Section VII.—Interpretation of Terms.

Art. 17.—In this Order,—

The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

The term "union" means any union or incorporation of parishes under any general or local Act, and any single parish having Guardians as above defined, under any general or local Act.

The term "Children" includes any child between the age of five and fourteen years.

SCHEDULE.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the School Attendance Committee for the Union, hereby certify that the expenses, the particulars of which are specified below, were on the dates set forth legally incurred by such committee in the execution of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and are respectively due to the persons under-mentioned :—

Date.	Particulars of Expenditure.		
	Name and Address of the Person to whom the Sum is due.	For what purpose incurred.	Amount.
		Total	

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signed*)

————Chairman of the Committee.

————Member of the Committee.

(*Countersigned*)

————Clerk to the Committee.

Given under the Seal of Office, &c., this 14th April, 1847.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday the Seventeenth day of April, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER.—OFFICERS' SECURITIES.—ALTERING PROVISIONS OF GENERAL ACCOUNTS ORDER OF 14TH JANUARY, 1867, AS REGARDS AUDITORS' REPORTS.

(Dated 5th May, 1877).

To the Auditors of the several

AUDIT DISTRICTS named in the Schedule A. to this Order;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Unions named in the Schedule B. to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order of the Poor Law Board bearing date the 14th day of January, 1867, addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the several unions named in the Schedule thereunto annexed, the Poor Law Board made certain regulations as to the keeping and auditing of the accounts of the Guardians and their officers, and the examination by the auditor of the securities of such officers:—

And whereas it is required by Art. 51 of the said Order that the auditor shall, at the close of every audit of the accounts of the union next after the 25th day of March in every year, transmit to the Poor Law Board a certain statement in reference to the securities of officers, and deliver a copy thereof to the Board of Guardians:

And whereas it is expedient that the article above-cited should be rescinded, and other provisions made as hereinafter set forth:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance

of the powers given by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:

Art. 1.—The Article numbered 51 in the above-recited General Order is hereby rescinded.

Art. 2.—The auditor shall, at the close of every audit of the accounts of the union next after the 25th day of March in every year, transmit to the Guardians a statement in the Form in the Schedule G. to the above-recited General Order, setting forth the name of each union officer, collector of poor rates, vestry clerk, and other officer in the union required to give security, and whether such security, together with any certificate or proof that each of the sureties therein named is living, and is not bankrupt or insolvent, was produced to him at such audit, or the security is otherwise in force; and also in the column headed "Observations," stating any defects which he may discover in such securities (*a*).

SCHEDULE A.

Audit Districts.

Bedford and Hertfordshire.
Berkshire and Hampshire.
Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
Cheshire and Staffordshire.
Cornwall and West Devonshire.
Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Devonshire, East.
Durham and Northumberland.
Durham and Yorkshire.
Essex.
Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire.
Hampshire and Wiltshire.
Kent, East.
Kent, West.
Lancashire, South, and Cheshire.
Lancashire, West and North.
Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire.
Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire.
London.
Metropolitan.
Norfolk, East.
Norfolk, West.
Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.
Shropshire and Montgomeryshire.
Somersetshire and Wiltshire.
Suffolk, East.
Suffolk, West.
Sussex, East, and Surrey.
Wales, North.
Wales, South.
Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.
Yorkshire, North-East.
Yorkshire, North.
Yorkshire, West.

(*a*) The Local Government Board, with reference to this Order, say that they now leave with the Guardians the responsibility of procuring and maintaining proper security from their officers, and that it appears to the Board that instead of the report being sent to them by the auditor and a copy transmitted to the Guardians, it will suffice if the report itself is sent by the auditor to the Guardians direct.

SCHEDULE B.

The unions named in this Schedule are those to which the General Accounts Order, *ante*, p. 460, is addressed.

Given, &c., this Fifth day of May, 1877.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the Eighth day of May, 1877, on which day the same came into operation.

A similar General Order, dated 22nd May, 1877, was issued to the following unions with reference to the Orders for accounts mentioned in the second column :—

Name of Union.	Date of Order.	Name of Audit District.
North Bierley	(General Order) 14th January, 1867.	West Yorkshire.
Aysgarth	(General Order) 9th September, 1869.	Durham and Yorkshire.
Holbeck		West Yorkshire.
Hunslet		West Yorkshire.
Leeds		West Yorkshire.
Lunesdale		West and North Lancashire.
Chester	(General Order) 13th December, 1869.	Cheshire and Staffordshire.
East Preston		East Sussex and Surrey.
Smallburgh		East Norfolk.
Coventry	13th April, 1874	Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.
Forden	13th May. 1870	Shropshire and Montgomeryshire.
Middlesborough	16th July, 1875	North-East Yorkshire.
Pontardawe	28th April, 1875	South Wales.
Saint George's	9th June, 1870	Metropolitan.

A similar general Order dated 22nd May, 1877, was issued to the undermentioned places with reference to the Orders mentioned in the second column *infra.*

Name of Incorporation, Parish, or Place.	Date of Order.	Name of Audit District.
BIRMINGHAM, PARISH .	23rd February, 1850 .	Oxfordshire and Warwickshire.
BRISTOL, CITY . .	17th February, 1857 .	Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS BOROUGH	4th December, 1857 .	West Suffolk.
CANTERBURY, INCORPORATION	12th June, 1852 .	East Kent.
CHICHESTER, CITY .	21st February, 1853 .	East Sussex and Surrey.
EAST STONEHOUSE, PARISH	7th August, 1851 .	Cornwall and West Devonshire.
EXETER, CITY . .	9th May, 1857 . .	East Devonshire.
GREAT YARMOUTH, PARISH	8th March, 1850. .	East Norfolk.
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, INCORPORATION	3rd May, 1850 . .	South Yorkshire.
MANCHESTER, TOWNSHIP	10th March, 1851 .	South Lancashire and Cheshire.
MILE END OLD TOWN, HAMLET	27th January, 1858 .	Metropolitan.
OSWESTRY, INCORPORATION	26th April, 1851 . .	Shropshire and Montgomeryshire.
OXFORD, CITY . .	10th June, 1853 . .	Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.
PLYMOUTH, TOWN .	6th August, 1853 .	Cornwall and West Devonshire.
SADDLEWORTH, TOWNSHIP	23rd June, 1853. .	South Lancashire and Cheshire.
SAINT GILES, CAMBERWELL, PARISH	12th March, 1856 .	Metropolitan.
SAINT LUKE, CHELSEA, PARISH	4th September, 1850 .	Metropolitan.
SAINT MARY AND SAINT ANDREW, WHITTLESEY, UNITED PARISHES	21st June, 1852 . .	Cambridge and Huntingdonshire.
SAINT MARY, LAMBETH, PARISH	30th August, 1860 .	Metropolitan.
SOUTHAMPTON, TOWN .	16th March, 1850 .	Hampshire and Wiltshire.
STOKE DAMEREL, PARISH	31st January, 1855 .	Cornwall and West Devonshire.
STOKE-UPON-TRENT, PARISH	7th March, 1854. .	Cheshire and Staffordshire.
TOXTETH PARK, TOWNSHIP	17th February, 1858 .	West and North Lancashire.

A further similar general Order was issued on the 22nd May, 1877, to the following places :—

Name of Parishes.	Dates of Orders.	Names of Audit Districts.
Alverstoke	28th April, 1869	Hampshire and Wiltshire.
Barrow-in-Furness	4th May, 1876	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Paddington	(General Order) 9th March, 1871	Metropolitan.
Saint George-in-the-East		
Saint John, Hampstead		
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch		
Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington		
Saint Mary, Islington	13th July, 1868	
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green	(General Order) 9th March, 1871	
Saint Pancras	29th August, 1867, and 29th September, 1870	

Names of Parishes.	Dates of Orders.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.	18th June, 1869.
Saint Marylebone	11th May, 1868.

On the 22nd May, 1877, another similar general Order was issued to Westminster and Woolwich Unions and the Forehoe Incorporation.

On the 24th May, 1877, a further similar general Order was issued to the following school districts :—

Name of District.	Date of Accounts Order.
School Districts.	
Central London	9th January, 1851.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney	31st December, 1850.
Forest Gate	2nd April, 1869.
North Surrey	7th August, 1851.
Reading and Wokingham	17th January, 1851,
South-East Shropshire	21st January, 1851.
South Metropolitan	25th April, 1855.
Walsall and West Bromwich	9th February, 1870.
West London	23rd April, 1872.
Asylum Districts.	
Metropolitan Asylum District	28th November, 1870
Central London Sick Asylum District.	4th November, 1870.
Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum District.	7th March, 1871.

SCHOOL FEES.—GENERAL ORDER (AMENDING.) APPLICATIONS TO RELIEF COMMITTEE.

(Dated 5th September, 1877).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain General Orders bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1877 (*a*), and 4th day of June, 1877 (*b*), addressed amongst others, to the Guardians of the poor of each of the unions named in the Schedule to this Order, the Local Government Board made regulations with respect to the proceedings of the Guardians under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, by reason whereof all applications by parents, not being paupers, for payment of school fees, whether made directly to the Guardians or through an inquiry officer, are exclusively controlled and managed by the Guardians of the union sitting as a board:

And whereas the Guardians of the said several unions are empowered by orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board (*c*), respectively to appoint a committee or committees for the purpose of hearing and determining applications for relief, and it is expedient that the committee or committees so appointed, hereinafter termed the Relief Committee or Relief Committees, should be authorized to deal with the applications made as aforesaid for the payment of school fees:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance

(*a*) See *ante*, p. 705.

(*b*) See *ante*, p. 718 n.

(*c*) A Form of the Orders formerly issued, and also the last Order issued by the Local Government Board, viz., to the Holyhead Union, on the 17th July, 1886, will be found in the Appendix, *post*, as also a list of the Orders which have been issued.

of the powers given by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows; that is to say;—

Art. 1.—The Guardians of the poor of each of the unions named in the Schedule to this Order may, if they think fit to do so, authorize the Relief Committee or Committees who are appointed or may be appointed by them, to deal with all applications for payment of school fees on account of parents, not being paupers, residing or being in the district, or part of the district, which may have been so assigned to such committee or committees; and such committee or committees shall thereupon hear and determine all such applications, and give all directions respecting the continuance of the payment of the fees, in such manner as the Guardians, acting as a board, are now or may hereafter be authorized to do.

Provided that nothing in this Order contained shall at any time prevent the Guardians acting as a board from rescinding or altering any order of such Relief Committee or Relief Committees in regard to school fees not previously paid, or from considering and deciding on any application from any parent as aforesaid, or determining on the continuance or cessation of any weekly or other fee which shall not have been actually paid.

Art. 2.—Whenever the Guardians of a union give authority to the Relief Committee or Committees in pursuance of Art. 1 of this Order, the following regulations shall take effect:—

No. 1. Each inquiry officer whose district or any part thereof is assigned to a Relief Committee shall submit to the committee at every meeting the School Fees Application and Report Book which he is required to keep by the General Order of the Local Government Board first above-recited (*a*); and a note of the decision or direction of the committee upon every application for school fees, whether made through an inquiry officer or directly to the Relief Committee, shall be inserted at the meeting of the committee in the proper columns of such book, and authenticated in the proper column by the initials of one of the members of the committee, or of the clerk or the assistant-clerk to the Board of Guardians.

(*a*) See Art. 6, No. 4, of the Order of 22nd March, 1877, *ante*, p. 708.

No. 2. A School Fees Order Book according to the form prescribed by the General Order of the Local Government Board first above-recited shall be kept for the use of each Relief Committee (*a*); and the first four columns in such book shall, as far as practicable, be entered up by the clerk or the assistant-clerk before each meeting of the committee, and the remaining columns, containing the particulars of the decisions or directions of the committee, shall be filled up at the meeting by one of the members of the committee, or by the clerk or the assistant-clerk.

No. 3. The School Fees Order Book, filled up as above required and signed by the clerk or the assistant-clerk, shall be laid before the Board of Guardians at their ordinary meeting held on the same day as the sitting of the Relief Committee, or at their next ordinary meeting after such sitting, as may be more convenient; and thereupon the clerk shall enter on the minutes of the Board of Guardians the fact of the same having been so laid before them.

Art. 3.—In this Order,—

The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

The term "union" means any union or incorporation of parishes under any general or local Act, and any single parish having Guardians as above defined, under any general or local Act.

SCHEDULE.

Unions.

Altrincham.	Belper.	Burnley.
Ashton-under-Lyne.	Biggleswade.	Burton-upon-Trent.
Barnsley.	Blackburn.	Bury.
Barrow-upon-Soar.	Blything.	Cambridge.
Barton Regis.	Bodmin.	Cardiff.
Barton-upon-Irwell.	Bolton.	Carlisle.
Basford.	Bradford (York).	Chelmsford.
Bedminster.	Bramley.	Chester.

(*a*) See Art. 8 of the Order of 22nd March, 1877, *ante*, p. 709.

Chesterton.
Chippenham.
Chorley.
Chorlton.
Clitheroe.
Colchester.
Cosford.
Coventry.
Depwade.
Durham.
Edmonton.
Ely.
Fulham.
Fylde, The.
Glanford Brigg.
Glossop.
Greenwich.
Hackney.
Halifax.
Haslingden.
Hexham.
Hitchin.
Holborn.
Huddersfield.
Huntingdon.
Keighley.
Kingston.
Lancaster.
Leigh.
Lexden and Winstree.
Linton.
Liskeard.
Loughborough.
Luton.
Maidstone.
Maldon.
Mansfield.
Monmouth.
Morpeth.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Newmarket.
Newport (Monmouth).
Newtown and Llanidloes.
Nottingham.
Oldham.
Peterborough.
Pontefract.
Poplar.
Prescot.
Preston.
Prestwich.
Pwllheli.
Risbridge.
Rochdale.
Runcorn.
Saint Asaph.
Saint George's.
Saint Olave's.
Saint Saviour's.
Saffron Walden.
Salford.
Sheffield.
South Shields.
Stockport.
Stourbridge.
Strand.
Sudbury.
Sunderland.
Swansea.
Taunton.
Tendring.
Thingoe.
Thrapstone.
Tiverton.
Todmorden.
Tonbridge.
Tynemouth.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Wangford.
Warrington.
Warwick.
West Derby.
West Ham.
Westminster.
Wharfedale.
Wigan.
Wigton.
Wisbeach.
Wycombe.

Single Parishes.

Birmingham.
Great Yarmouth.
Manchester.
Paddington.
Plymouth.
Saint Giles-in-the-Fields and Saint George, Bloomsbury.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch.
Saint Marylebone.
Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
Saint Mary, Islington.
Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Saint Pancras.
Toxteth Park.

Given, &c., this Fifth day of September, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER AS TO OUT-DOOR RELIEF WITHIN UNIONS—ORPHAN AND DESERTED CHILDREN.

(Dated 10th September, 1877).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in Schedules B. and C. to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it is expedient that regulations should be made, as hereinafter mentioned, with respect to the relief of orphan and deserted children by the Guardians of the poor of each of the unions and separate parishes named in Schedules B. and C. to this Order (*a*):

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the several Statutes in that behalf, hereby

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(*a*) With reference to this Order the Local Government Board state that their attention has recently been specially drawn to the practice which exists in some unions and parishes of granting out-door relief to orphan or deserted children by placing them in homes within the limits of the union or parish to which they belong, and paying to the foster-parents with whom the children are placed a weekly allowance for their maintenance. The practice referred to is not, in itself, an infringement of any Order of the Board; but, having regard to the extent to which it now prevails, and the important considerations connected with it, the Board have deemed it expedient to issue an Order on the subject, of which a copy is enclosed. It will be seen from Art. 1 of the Order that the question of the adoption of the practice is still left to the discretion of the Guardians; and the Order is accordingly limited to regulating the proceedings of the Guardians in cases where the practice is resorted to. The Guardians will perceive that the provisions of the Order are mainly directed to securing proper homes for the children, and their careful and constant supervision after they have been placed in the homes. The Board do not doubt that the Guardians already recognize the importance of these arrangements; but the Board think it desirable that an uniform course of proceeding should be adopted, and that the duties required to be discharged by the medical officers and relieving officers should be distinctly defined.—*Instr. Letter*, 18th September, 1877.

order as follows with respect to each of the unions and separate parishes named in the said Schedules :—

Art. 1.—If the Guardians relieve orphan or deserted children out of the workhouse by placing them in homes within the limits of the union or separate parish, the following regulations shall take effect (*a*) :

Art. 2.—Before any child shall be placed in any such home, a certificate in the Form No. 1 in the Schedule A. to this Order, or to the like effect, signed by a medical officer of the union or separate parish, shall be submitted to the Guardians.

Art. 3.—Not more than two children, save only in the case of brothers and sisters, shall be placed in the same home at the same time, and in no case shall the number of children placed in the same home exceed four.

Art. 4.—A child shall only be placed with a foster-parent of the same religious creed as that to which the child belongs.

Art. 5.—A child shall not be placed in any home distant more than two miles from a public elementary school to which such child can be sent.

Art. 6.—A child shall not be placed with any person who is at the time, or has been within twelve months preceding, in receipt of relief from the poor rates.

Art. 7.—Before receiving any child the foster-parent shall sign an undertaking in duplicate, which shall, in addition to any other matter which may be agreed upon, contain an engagement on the part of the foster-parent, that in consideration of a certain sum per week he will bring up the child as one of his own children, and provide it with proper food, lodging, and washing, and endeavour to train it in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness, and industry, as well as in suitable domestic and out-door work, so

(*a*) This Order, it will be noticed, applies to those orphan children only who are *placed* in homes by the Guardians. It does not apply to such children who are living with relatives or friends and to whom out-door relief may be granted. The children may be *placed* in homes though they are not in the workhouse. Cases in which pauper children are adopted and in which out-door relief is not allowed by the Guardians, are not within the Order of 10th September, 1877. The Local Government Board however say (Nov. 1881) that the regulations in the General Order apply to all orphan and deserted children in receipt of out-door relief, notwithstanding they may be living with friends.

far as may be consistent with the law; he will take care that the child shall attend duly at church or chapel, according to the religious creed to which the child belongs, and shall, while remaining with him, attend a school, according to the provisions of the law for the time being; he will provide for the proper repair and renewal of the child's clothing, where an allowance is made by the Guardians for that purpose; and in the case of the child's illness, he will forthwith report it to the relieving officer in whose district the child resides, or to the Guardians; and he will at all times permit the child to be visited and the house to be inspected by the relieving officer or the medical officer of the district, and by any Guardian or other person appointed for that purpose by the Guardians or by the Local Government Board.

Art. 8.—On the delivery of the child to the foster-parent, an acknowledgment shall be given in the Form No. 2 in the Schedule A. to this Order, or to the like effect.

Art. 9.—The weekly sum to be paid by the Guardians to the foster-parent for the maintenance of a child, inclusive of lodging, but exclusive of clothing, school fees, and fees for medical attendance, shall not in any case exceed four shillings, except with the consent of the Local Government Board.

Art. 10.—The Guardians shall not order relief in pursuance of this Order for a period exceeding three months at any one time (*a*).

Art. 11.—The foster-parent shall produce the child for examination by the Guardians, when required by them to do so.

Art. 12.—The relieving officer shall pay the amount of relief ordered by the Guardians in respect of any child at the residence of the foster-parent, weekly, unless otherwise directed by the Guardians, and shall once in every quarter, or oftener, if so required by them, make to the Guardians a report, according to the Form No. 3 in the said Schedule A.

(*a*) It will therefore be necessary for the relieving officer to report the cases at the expiration of the three months, but the regulation does not appear to contemplate the possibility of the application for a continuance of the relief being renewed at the expiration of the three months. If it be not renewed, and a further order of the Guardians for the relief being continued be made, the relieving officer will run a certain risk of the cost of the relief being disallowed unless he can show that the cases have become sudden or urgent—which is not very likely whilst the children are being cared for by their foster-parents.

Art. 13.—The medical officer of the district in which the child may be resident shall visit the child once in each quarter, and shall after each visit make to the Guardians a report in the Form No. 4 in the said Schedule A., and for each such visit duly reported the medical officer shall be paid by the Guardians a fee of two shillings and sixpence (*a*).

Art. 14.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

When applied to a legitimate child, the term "orphan child" means a child, both of whose parents are dead, or one of whose parents is dead, the other being under sentence of penal servitude (*b*), or suffering permanently from mental disease, or out of England; and the term "deserted child" means a child deserted by both parents, or deserted by one parent, the other being dead, or under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or out of England, or a child, one of whose parents is under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease or out of England, the other being likewise in one of those conditions.

When applied to an illegitimate child, the term "orphan child" means a child whose mother is dead; and the term "deserted child" means a child deserted by its mother, or whose mother is under sentence of penal servitude, or suffering permanently from mental disease, or out of England.

(*a*) Art. 13 is not retrospective, but applies only to children placed in homes subsequent to and under the provisions of the Order, and the Order applies to children placed by the Guardians in homes whether such homes be kept by the relatives of the children or otherwise; but see note (*a*) on p. 734.

(*b*) Notice the words "penal servitude." They do not include any lesser punishment as imprisonment for a term with or without hard labour, as the case may be.

The term "foster-parent" means the person with whom any child is placed under the provisions of this Order.

All words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

SCHEDULE A.

Form No. 1.

——————Union [Parish].

I, the undersigned, having this day personally examined *A.B.*, residing at and alleged to be an orphan [*or* deserted] child of the age of years, hereby certify that the child is not suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, and that h bodily health is good [with the exception that*].

(*Signed*)_____

Medical Officer of the Union [*or* Parish of].

Dated this day of 18 .

* Here state the particulars of any exceptions.

Form No. 2.

I *A.B.*, of hereby acknowledge that I have this day received *C.D.*, aged years, from the Guardians of the poor of the Union [*or* the Parish of], on the terms and conditions contained in the annexed undertaking; and that I have also received for the use of the said *C.D.* the articles of clothing set out in the list appended hereto

Dated this day of 18 .

(*Signed*)_____

(*Witness*)_____

LIST OF CLOTHING.

(*Here set out the Articles in Detail*).

FORM No. 3.

Relieving Officer's Monthly Report on Children placed with Foster-Parents.

Month ending————18 .

————Union [Parish].

Name of Child _____

Age _____

Name and Address of Foster-Parent _____

Date when Child was last seen by me _____

Does the Child appear to be in good health ?_____

Is it properly fed, lodged, and clothed ?_____

Is its behaviour good ?_____

What is the domestic and out-door work in which it is employed, and is its general training properly attended to ? _____

Does the Child duly attend Church or Chapel ? _____

Does it attend School regularly ?_____

Are any complaints made by or concerning the Child, against the Foster-Parent ? _____

Are any complaints made by or concerning the Foster-Parent, against the Child ? _____

General observations_____

*Signed*_____

Relieving Officer of the————Union [Parish].

To the Guardians of the ——Union [Parish].

FORM No. 4.

Medical Officer's Report of Visits made to the Homes of Foster-Parents with whom Children are placed.

Quarter ending———18 .

———UNION [*or* PARISH of].

Date of Visit.	Name of Child.	Age.	Names and Address of Foster-Parents.	Date of last preceding Visit.	Observations as to the Appearance and Health of the Child, the state of the House, and other Remarks.

(*Signed*)_____

Medical Officer of the———District.

To the Guardians of the

———Union [*or* Parish].

SCHEDULE B.

The Unions in this Schedule are the same as those mentioned in the Schedule B. to the General Order, *ante*, p. 36. Excepting the following Unions :—

City of London, Clifton (but now the Barton Regis Union), Fulham, Greenwich, Hackney, Holborn, Lewisham, Penkridge (now Cannock Union), Poplar, Presteign, Saint George's, Saint Olave's, Saint Saviour's, Stepney, Strand, Wandsworth and Clapham, Whitechapel, and Woolwich.

But including Bristol, Bury Saint Edmunds, Canterbury, Chichester, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, Kingston-upon-Hull, Mutford and Lothingland, Norwich, Oswestry, Oxford, Plymouth, and Southampton Incorporations.

SCHEDULE C.

SEPARATE PARISHES.

Alston with Garrigill.
Alverstoke.
Barrow-in-Furness.
Birmingham.
Brighton.
East Stonehouse.
Great Yarmouth.
Liverpool.
Manchester.
Saddleworth.
Saint Mary and Saint Andrew, Whittlesea.
Stoke Damerel.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Toxteth Park.

Given, &c., this Tenth day of September, 1877.

The above Order was applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878, and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

GENERAL ORDER.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876: PRESCRIBING "ATTENDANCE" AS REGARDS WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

(Dated 27th October, 1877).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES in England and Wales (*a*);—

To the Boards of Management of the Several District Schools formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, and the Acts amending the same;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 5 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, it is enacted as follows:—

"A person shall not, after the commencement of this Act, take into his employment (except as hereinafter in this Act mentioned) any child—

(1.) Who is under the age of ten years; or

(2.) Who, being of the age of ten years or upwards, has not obtained such certificate either of his proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, or of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school, as in this Act in that behalf mentioned, unless such child, being of the age of ten years or upwards, is employed and is attending school, in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Acts, or of any byelaw of the local authority (hereinafter mentioned)

(*a*) This Order is applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878; and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

made under section seventy-four of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as amended by the Elementary Education Act, 1873, and this Act, and sanctioned by the Education Department."

And whereas by Section 48 of the said Act it is provided that the term "certified efficient school" in that Act means (among other schools) "any workhouse school certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board":

And whereas by Rule No. 11 in the First Schedule to the said Act it is provided that attendance for the purpose of that Schedule includes, where the attendance is at a workhouse school, such attendance as may be from time to time directed for the purpose by the Local Government Board:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby direct, for the purpose of the said Schedule as regards children who attend a workhouse school certified by the Local Government Board to be efficient, as follows:

Art. 1.—An attendance of a child at a workhouse school certified as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an attendance for the purpose of the said Schedule, where such child has attended the school and been under instruction in secular subjects at the morning or afternoon meeting of the school for not less than two hours if the child is above seven years of age, or for not less than one hour and a half if the child is above five and under seven years of age.

Provided, that where a child, if above seven years of age, has so attended and been under instruction in secular subjects for not less than three hours in the morning and one hour in the afternoon of the same day; or if above five and under seven years of age, for not less than two hours in the morning and one hour in the afternoon of the same day, each such attendance shall in each case be deemed to be an attendance for the purpose aforesaid.

Art. 2.—Any time which may be devoted to instruction in drill or to industrial training, other than a reasonable time for needlework in the case of girls, shall not be included in the time prescribed for an attendance for the purpose aforesaid.

Art. 3.—In this Order,—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament;

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians;

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament;

The term "workhouse school" includes any school, certified as aforesaid, belonging to a union or separate parish which is under distinct management from that of the workhouse, whether the school buildings are part of the workhouse premises or, being separate from the workhouse, are situated either within or without the limits of the union or separate parish, and also any school belonging to a school district formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, and Acts amending the same.

Given, &c., this 27th October, 1877.

GENERAL ORDER.—ALTERING REGULATIONS AS REGARDS CONTRACTS AND TENDERS (*a*).

(Dated 31st December, 1877).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in Schedule B. to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain General and other Orders, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively to the Guardians of the Poor of each of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule B. to this Order, the Guardians are required to enter into contracts on behalf of the union or separate parish, relating to the maintenance, clothing, lodging, employment, or relief of the poor, or for any other purpose relating to or connected with the general management of the poor; and the said Orders contain the following regulations, or some of them, or regulations to the like effect,

---

(*a*) In their circular accompanying this Order the Local Government Board say that they have found that Guardians not unfrequently omit to enter into proper Contracts for the purposes above referred to, and circumstances have come under the notice of the Board which appear to them to render it advisable that further regulations should be made on the subject. They have accordingly issued a General Order, two copies of which are herewith enclosed. It will be observed that the Order prescribes a form of tender, to which certain "conditions of contract" are attached, and that any tender so made, when accepted by the Guardians, according to a Form which is also prescribed, will constitute a contract. A statement is also to be prefixed to the Form of Tender, in which the particulars which will still be required to be inserted in the newspaper notices, as well as some additional particulars, are to be supplied for the information of persons proposing to tender.

It will also be observed that the Local Government Board have not reserved to themselves any power to assent to a departure from any of the provisions of the Order.

with respect to such contracts, and to the tenders to be submitted to the Guardians prior to their entering into contracts, and the bonds to be given by contractors :

" Art. 45.—The Guardians shall require tenders to be made in some sealed paper for the supply of all provisions, fuel, clothing, furniture, or other goods or materials, the consumption of which may be estimated, one month with another, to exceed ten pounds per month, and of all provisions, fuel, clothing, furniture, or other goods or materials, the cost of which may be reasonably estimated to exceed fifty pounds in a single sum, and shall purchase the same upon contracts to be entered into after the receipt of such tenders.

" Art. 46.—Any work or repairs to be executed in the workhouses or the premises connected with the workhouse, or any fixtures to be put up therein, which may respectively be reasonably estimated to exceed the cost of fifty pounds in one sum, shall be contracted for by the Guardians, on sealed tenders, in the manner prescribed in Arts 45 and 47.

" Art. 47.—Notice of the nature and conditions of the contract to be entered into, of the estimated amount of the articles required, of the last day on which tenders will be received, and the day on which the tenders will be opened, shall be given in some newspaper circulating in the union, not less than ten days previous to the last day on which such tenders are to be received ; and no tender shall be opened by the clerk, or any Guardian, or other person, prior to the day specified in such notice, or otherwise than at a meeting of the said Guardians.

" Art. 48.—When any tender is accepted, the party making the tender shall, in pursuance of these regulations, enter into a contract in writing, with the Guardians, containing the terms, conditions, and stipulations mutually agreed upon, and whenever the Guardians deem it advisable, the party contracting shall find one or more surety or sureties, who shall enter into a bond conditioned for the due performance of the contract, or shall otherwise secure the same.

" Art. 49.—Provided always, that if, from the peculiar nature of any provisions, fuel, clothing, furniture, goods, materials, or fixtures to be supplied, or of any work or repairs to be executed, it shall

appear to the Guardians desirable that a specific person or persons be employed to supply or execute the same, without requiring sealed tenders as hereinbefore directed, it shall be lawful for such Guardians, with the consent of the Commissioners first obtained, to enter into a contract with the said person or persons, and to require such sureties and securities as are specified in Art. 48.

"Art. 50.—Every contract to be hereafter made by any Guardians shall contain a stipulation requiring the contractor to send in his bill, or account of the sum due to him for goods or work, on or before some day to be named in the contract.

"Art. 51.—The Guardians shall fix some day or days, not being more than twenty-one days after the end of each quarter, for the attendance of contractors and tradesmen, or their authorized agents, and the clerk shall notify such day to every contractor or tradesman to whom money may be due, or to his agent, or he shall, under the direction of the Guardians, cause the same to be advertised in some newspaper."

And whereas it is expedient that further regulations in that behalf should be made as hereinafter mentioned:

NOW THEREFORE, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows, with respect to each of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule B. to this Order:—

Art. 1.—Tenders for the supply of goods or materials required by the Guardians by advertisement, in pursuance of the regulations above-recited, shall be made in the Form No. 2, in the Schedule A. to this Order, or in a Form to the like effect; and a statement of the estimated amount of the articles required, of the last day on which tenders will be received, and the day on which the tenders will be opened, shall be made in the Form No. 1, in the same Schedule, or in a Form to the like effect, and prefixed to the Form of tender.

Art. 2.—Whenever any such tender is accepted by the Guardians, the fact of such acceptance shall be attested under the Common Seal of the Guardians and the signature of their clerk, in the Form No. 3, in the said Schedule A., or in a Form to the like effect; and

the acceptance so attested, together with the tender comprising the "Conditions of Contract," made in accordance with Article 1. of this Order, and duly executed, shall constitute the contract referred to in the regulations above recited.

Art. 3.—The bond to be given in pursuance of the regulations above recited shall be in the Form No. 4, in the Schedule A. to this Order, or in a Form to the like effect.

Art. 4.—The Forms above referred to shall be provided by the Guardians, and supplied by their clerk to any person requiring them.

Art. 5.—In this Order—

The word "unions" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The term "separate parishes" includes any parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM No. 1.

Union [Parish].

The Guardians of the above-named Union [Parish] being desirous of entering into Contracts for the supply of the undermentioned goods or materials for the use of the workhouse [or of the Poor] thereof, during a period of months from the day of instant (or next), and having issued public advertisement of their willingness to receive Tenders for the supply of such articles, the following statement of the estimated amount of each article likely to be required during that period, and of the quantity or number of

each article consumed during the corresponding period of the preceding year is furnished for the information of persons proposing to tender.

Goods or Materials required.	Estimated amount likely to be required.	Quantity or Number consumed during months ended at .				
		Cwts.	Galls.	Pounds.		

The last day on which Tenders will be received is the of .

The Tenders will be opened on the of .

Clerk to the Guardians.

FORM No. 2.

——— 18 .

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Union [Parish].

I, of , in the County of , hereby contract and agree, on the acceptance of this Tender by the said Guardians, to supply them, in accordance with the Conditions of Contract stated below, the goods or materials hereunder named, of the quality or sort and after the rate or price hereunder specified :—

Description of Goods or Materials.	Quality or Sort.	Rate or Price.	Total quantity or number to be supplied (if limited).

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT.

1. *Period of Contract.*—This Contract is to last for months certain from the date hereof, and further until the expiration of months' notice of termination given by either party in writing to the other, which notice shall not be given until the said months shall have expired; but in the event of any breach of agreement at any time on the part of the contractor, the Contract shall be determinable summarily by the Guardians, without compensation to the contractor. The Contract may also be put an end to at any time by the Local Government Board, or by the Guardians with the consent or by the direction of that Board, upon giving days' notice to the contractor (*a*).

2. *Quality of Goods or Materials.*—The goods or materials to be supplied under this Contract are to be of the quality or sort above mentioned, and in every respect equal and answerable to the patterns or samples sent with the Tender, and such as the Guardians or their officers duly authorized shall approve (*b*).

3. *Delivery of Goods or Materials.*—The goods or materials are to be delivered at the Workhouse of the Union [Parish] or at free of charge to the Guardians, and at the contractor's risk, in such

(*a*) It is not intended that the Contract should run from the date of the Tender but that it should commence as from the date of the acceptance of the Tender by the Guardians, that being the period of its taking effect; and any words to make this more clear may be inserted.

It does not appear necessary that a Contract for any particular article must be terminated before a fresh Contract is entered into, inasmuch as in cases where the supply is not to commence immediately words may be inserted fixing a subsequent day for that purpose.

If the Guardians wish to contract for a less period than six months—say three months—they can do so by inserting two months as the period for which the Contract is to continue, and make it determinable upon the giving of one month's notice.

The Local Government Board consider that the period during which the Contract is to last, and whether it is to be determined at a date certain or by notice, are points to be settled by the Guardians in each case with reference to the particular circumstances; and that subsequently the terms of Condition No. 1, so far as they relate to those points, should be adapted to the circumstances of each case. When so adapted the form would be a form "to the like effect" within the meaning of Art. 1 of the Order. The terms of the agreement on these points will be stated in the advertisement, and the adaptation of Condition No. 1 should be made before the form is provided or supplied in accordance with Art. 4 of the Order.

(*b*) It is considered that Condition No. 2 does not require a pattern or sample to be sent with every Tender.

quantities or numbers, at such times, and in such manner, as the Guardians or their officers duly authorized shall from time to time order.

4. *Removal of Rejected Goods or Materials.*—Rejected goods or materials are to be removed by and at the expense of the contractor within seven days after notice shall have been given him of the rejection. If not so taken away, the Guardians may cause the goods or materials to be removed, and charge the contractor with all expenses incurred in such removal (*c*).

5. *Power to Purchase in Default.*—In case of failure by the contractor to deliver goods or materials demanded from him within the period limited for delivery, or in case of goods or materials delivered by him not being of the stipulated quality, weight, or measure, or in case of goods or materials being delivered without a correct invoice or bill of parcels, in duplicate, the Guardians or their officers duly authorized shall have power to reject any such goods or materials and to purchase others instead of any goods or materials so rejected or not delivered, unless the Contractor shall himself forthwith supply others that shall be sufficient and satisfactory, and any excess of cost so incurred by the Guardians over the contract price, together with all charges and expenses attending the purchase, shall be recoverable by the Guardians from the contractor.

6. *Arbitration.*—In the event of a rejection of goods or materials by the Guardians or their officers, whereby the contractor may consider himself aggrieved, a re-survey of the goods or materials by an independent person or persons, to be agreed upon or appointed by the respective parties to the Contract, will be allowed on written application to the Guardians. If the persons so appointed disagree in their judgment, they may refer the question to an umpire, to be appointed by themselves. The expenses of the arbitration shall be paid by the party against whom the decision under this condition shall be given.

(*c*) The number of days (seven) inserted in this Condition is intended as a maximum, so that the time allowed for the removal shall not in any case exceed seven days. It is open to the Guardians to fix the limit at any number less than seven which may be deemed necessary or expedient, having regard to the nature of the goods; and the form when altered accordingly in any such case will be a "form to the like effect" within the meaning of Art. 1 of the Order.

7. *Transfer of Contract.*—The Contract, or any part, share, or interest in it, is not to be transferred or assigned by the contractor, directly or indirectly, to any person or persons whomsoever without the written consent of the Guardians.

8. *Payment for Supplies.*—With every delivery of goods or materials under this contract, invoices or bills of parcels, in duplicate, are to be sent by the Contractor. The duplicate will be returned by the Guardians or their officers, with the quantities or numbers received duly noted thereon. The contractor is to send in his account quarterly to the Guardians within seven days from the termination of the quarter, with the amount due correctly calculated according to the prices agreed upon; whereupon (after examination of the claim) notice shall be given to him of the day on which he, or his authorized agent, may attend for payment (*a*).

9. *Service of Notices.*—Any notice to the contractor shall be deemed to be sufficiently served, if given or left in writing at his usual or last place of abode or business.

Signature _____

Address by Post _____

Witness to the above Signature _____

FORM No. 3.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Union [Parish] hereby accept the foregoing tender, in accordance with the conditions of Contract hereunto annexed, and undertake to pay after the rate or price therein specified for the goods or materials duly supplied.

In witness whereof the common seal of the said Guardians has been affixed hereto, this day of .

Clerk to the Guardians. (Seal).

(*a*) As to the Condition No. 8, it may be observed that as there is nothing in the Order to prevent monthly payments on account being made to the contractors, having due regard to the quantity and value of the goods actually delivered; but there must still be a stipulation for a quarterly settlement, as contemplated by Art. 51 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 82.

FORM No. 4.

Form of Bond.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, that We are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Guardians of the Poor of the Union [Parish], in the Count of , in the sum of , of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said Guardians, or their certain attorney, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made, we bind ourselves and any two of us jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our respective seals, and dated this day of in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and .

Whereas the above-named hath by a certain Contract, bearing even date with the above-written obligation, and made between him of the one part, and the above-named Guardians of the other part, contracted to supply the goods or materials therein mentioned, as on reference to the said Contract will more fully appear.

Now the condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if the above-named contractor, his executors or administrators, do and shall well and truly perform, fulfill and keep all and every the covenants, clauses, provisoes, terms, and stipulations in the said recited Contract contained, and on his and their part to be observed, performed, fulfilled, and kept according to the true intent and meaning thereof, then the above-written obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of (Seal)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of (Seal)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by in the presence of (Seal)

SCHEDULE B.

Unions and Incorporations.

The Unions and Incorporations in this Schedule are those named in Schedule B. to the Election of Guardians Order, *ante*, p. 36, and also the following :—

Barton Regis.	Chichester.	Mutford and Lothingland.
Bristol.	East and West Flegg.	Norwich.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Exeter.	Oswestry.
Cannock.	Forehoe.	Plymouth.
Canterbury.	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Southampton.

Separate Parishes.

The Separate Parishes in this Schedule are those named in Schedule C. of the above-mentioned Order, *ante*, p. 41, and also the following :—

Birmingham.	Liverpool.	Stoke Damerel.

Given, &c., this Thirty-first day of December, 1877.

ALLOWANCE OF SCHOOL FEES BY WAY OF LOAN.—GENERAL ORDER.

(Dated 9th January, 1878).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule to this Order (*a*);—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by Section 10 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, it is enacted as follows:—

"The parent, not being a pauper, of any child, who is unable by "by reason of poverty to pay the ordinary fee for such child at "a public elementary school, or any part of such fee, may "apply to the Guardians having jurisdiction in the Parish in "which he resides: and it shall be the duty of such Guardians, "if satisfied of such inability, to pay the said fee, not exceeding "threepence a week, or such part thereof as he is, in the "opinion of the Guardians, so unable to pay (*b*);"

And whereas, by Section 34 of the said Act, it is enacted as follows:—

"All enactments relating to Guardians and their officers and "expenses, and to relief given by Guardians, shall, subject to "the express provisions of this Act, apply as if the Guardians, "including the School Attendance Committee appointed by "them, and their officers acting under this Act, and expenses "incurred, and money paid for school fees, and relief given

(*a*) This Order was applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878, and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

(*b*) For the remainder of the section see note (*a*), *ante*, p. 706.

" under this Act, were respectively acting, incurred and paid, " and given as relief, under the Acts relating to the relief of " the poor, and the Local Government Board may make rules, " orders, and regulations accordingly ; "

And whereas, by Section 58 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, it is enacted as follows :—

" From and after the passing of this Act, any relief, or the cost " price thereof, which shall be given to or on account of any " poor person above the age of twenty-one, or to his wife, or " any part of his family under the age of sixteen, and which the " said Commissioners shall by any rule, order, or regulation " declare or direct to be given or considered as given by way of " loan, and whether any receipt for such relief, or engagement, " to repay the same, or the cost price thereof, or any part " thereof, shall have been given or not by the person to or on " account of whom the same shall have been so given, shall be " considered and the same is hereby declared to be a loan to such " poor person."

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby order, declare, and direct as follows, with respect to each of the unions named in the Schedule to this Order :

Art. 1.—In every case in which the Guardians decide to pay the School Fee, or any part thereof, under the provisions of Section 10 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, above-recited, and declare the money so paid to be given by way of loan to the parent of the child, such money shall be considered as given by way of loan to the parent accordingly.

Art. 2.—In every case where the money paid in respect of such fee is so given by way of loan, the same shall be recoverable in accordance with the provisions of the Poor Law Acts applicable to the recovery of other relief given on loan.

Art. 3.—In this Order,—

The term " Guardians " includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the Poor.

The term "unions" includes any union or incorporation of parishes under any General or Local Act, and any single parish having Guardians as above defined, under any General or Local Act.

The term "parent" includes the guardian of a child, and every person who is liable to maintain a child.

SCHEDULE.

Unions and Incorporations.

The Unions named in this Schedule are those named in Schedule B. to the General Order, *ante*, p. 36, and also the following Unions and Incorporations, viz. :—

Barton Regis (*b*).	East and West Flegg.	Norwich.
Bristol.	Exeter.	Oswestry.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Forehoe.	Oxford.
Cannock (*c*).	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Plymouth.
Canterbury.	Mutford and Lothingland.	Southampton.
Chichester.		

Single Parishes.

The Parishes named in this Schedule are those named in Schedule C. to the General Order, *ante*, p. 41, and also the following parishes under Local Acts, viz :—

Birmingham.	Liverpool.	Stoke Damerel.

Given, &c., this Ninth day of January, 1878.

(*b*) This was formerly the Clifton Union.
(*c*) This was formerly the Penkridge Union.

GENERAL ORDER (METROPOLIS).—PRINTING AND CIRCULATING WEEKLY LISTS OF PAUPERS.

(Dated 14th February, 1878).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in the Schedule to this Order ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made as hereinafter mentioned, with respect to the publication of lists of persons receiving out-door relief in the several unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule to this Order : (*a*)

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows, with respect to each of such unions or separate parishes :—

Art. 1.—The Guardians may cause lists to be prepared at such intervals as they may deem expedient, being not oftener than once a week, showing the name and address of each pauper who has during the interval been admitted into the workhouse or has received out-door relief, whether in money or in kind, and the amount or value of the out-door relief so received in each case, and may cause

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(*a*) The Local Government Board say that the Poor Law Board, in a Minute dated the 20th of November, 1869, expressed their readiness to authorize the printing of lists of out-door paupers, and the Local Government Board have now, in order to remove any doubt as to the legality of charging the expenses on the poor rate, deemed it expedient to issue regulations upon the subject generally. The Board say that, although they consider it expedient that the lists should be printed for the use of the Guardians, the parish officers, and the ratepayers, it is not desirable that the lists should be placarded by the Guardians or their Officers in public places.—*Instr. Letter*, 16th February, 1878.

such lists, or any parts thereof, to be printed and circulated or distributed in such manner as they may think fit (*b*).

Art. 2.—Such lists shall be prepared by the relieving officers under the directions of the Guardians, and shall be certified by the clerk to the Guardians in such manner as the Guardians may direct.

Art. 3.—The reasonable costs incurred in the printing, circulation, or distribution of the said lists, or of any parts thereof, shall, in the case of a union, be charged by the Guardians to the Common Fund.

Art. 4.—The term "separate parish" in this Order includes any place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

SCHEDULE.

Names of Unions.

City of London.
Fulham.
Greenwich.
Hackney.
Holborn.
Lewisham.
Poplar.
St. George's.
St. Olave's.
St. Saviour's.
Stepney.
Strand.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Westminster.
Whitechapel.
Woolwich.

Names of Separate Parishes.

Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Marylebone.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.

Given &c., this Fourteenth Day of February, 1878.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 15th February, 1878.

(*b*) Orphan and deserted children who are relieved by the Guardians are within Art. 1 of the Order as the relief is given to them; but as regards other children the relief is given to the parents, whose names only should appear in the list. Orphan and deserted children should appear in the lists when they are in district or certified schools.

GENERAL ORDER.—ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876: PRESCRIBING REGISTER OF "ATTENDANCE" AS REGARDS WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

(Dated 3rd April, 1878).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES in England and Wales (*a*);—

To the Boards of Management of the several District Schools formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, and the Acts amending the same;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Local Government Board by a General Order dated the 27th day of October, 1877, gave directions with respect to the attendance, for the purpose of the Elementary Education Acts, of children attending workhouse schools certified by the Board to be efficient; and it is expedient that provision should be made with respect to the registration of attendances in every workhouse school, as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows, with respect to the registration of the attendance of children in every workhouse school:—

Art. 1.—The schoolmaster or schoolmistress, as the case may be, shall, within fifteen minutes from the commencement of the required instruction in secular subjects, mark the attendance of each child

(*a*) This Order was applied to the Exeter Union by an Order dated 24th May, 1878; and to the Canterbury Union by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

present at every meeting of the school in an attendance register according to the Form No. 1 in the Schedule to this Order; and shall from time to time make out a summary of the attendance register according to the Form No. 2 in the said Schedule, which summary shall be duly examined and signed by the clerk (*a*).

Art. 2.—The attendance registers shall be produced to the visiting committee, on their visits to the school, and to the Guardians or the Board of Management at such times as they may direct.

Art. 3.—Every attendance register shall be carefully preserved by the Guardians or the Board of Management for ten years.

Art. 4.—The standards of examination to be observed shall be those prescribed in the Code of the Education Department in force for the time being. A list of the children arranged according to such standards shall be prepared by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress, as the case may be, and presented to the school inspector of the Local Government Board at the time of his annual examination of the school.

Art. 5.—The instruction in the school shall be given at the time specified in a time table to be prepared by the schoolmaster or schoolmistress and approved by the Guardians or Board of Management, as the case may be.

Art. 6.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament;

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians;

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament;

(*a*) This Order is not confined to workhouse schools certified to be efficient, but applies to all workhouse schools, and it will be seen that it embodies some provisions with regard to the standards of examination, and the adoption of time tables. The attendance register now prescribed supersedes the School Attendance Book hitherto required to be kept in the Form which accompanied the Circular Letter of the Poor Law Board, dated the 12th July, 1850.—*Instr. Letter*, 3rd April, 1878.

The term "clerk" means the clerk to the Guardians or the clerk to the Board of Management, as the case may be;

The term "workhouse school" includes any school belonging to a union or separate parish which is under distinct management from that of the workhouse, whether the school buildings are part of the workhouse premises or, being separate from the workhouse, are situated either within or without the limits of the union or separate parish, and also any school belonging to a school district formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, and the Acts amending the same.

SCHEDULE.

FORM NO. 1.

Attendance Register.

Quarter ending ——— 18—.

Workhouse School at ———

——— Union.

No.	NAMES.	Age last birthday.	Standard in which last examined.	ATTENDANCES DURING THE WEEK ENDED						Total Attendances for the Week.*	Total Attendances for the Quarter.	No.
				M.	T.	W.	Th.	F.	S.			
1												1
2												2
3												3
4												4
5												5
6												6
7												7
8												8
9												9
10												10
11												11
12												12
13												13
14												14
15												15
16												16
17												17
18												18
				Number of School Meetings during the week..								
				TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOL MEETINGS DURING THE QUARTER								

The Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress, as the case may be, is responsible for the accurate keeping of this Register.

Every attendance must be marked in ink at each Meeting of the School: the morning attendance by a stroke marked thus / ; the afternoon attendance thus \ .

A horizontal line — will denote that no Meeting of the School has taken place.

Absence through sickness must be shown by the letter "s."

Absence on account of industrial work should be shown by the letter "w"

Absence through any cause should be shown by the letter "a."

There should be no erasures and no blanks.

* In the Order the preceding additional columns are repeated for the thirteen weeks of the Quarter.

——— *Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.*

FORM NO. 2.

Summary of Attendance Register.

Year ending ——— 18—.

——— Union.

No.	NAMES.	Standard in which last examined.	Attendances during the Quarters ended.				Total Attendance for the Year.
		TOTALS* ..					

* In the Order there are 18 spaces for names.

NUMBER OF SCHOOL MEETINGS :—

Quarter ended ... ...

Quarter ended ... ...

Quarter ended ... ...

Quarter ended ... ...

TOTAL ... ...

* Average Number of Scholars in Attendance ... ...

* The Average number of Scholars in attendance will be found by dividing the Total number of Attendances by the Total number of School Meetings.

——— *Schoolmaster or Schoolmistress.*

Examined on behalf of the Guardians,

——— { *Clerk of the Guardians* [or *to the Board of Management.*]

Given, &c., this Third day of April, 1878.

GENERAL ORDER.—THE LOCAL LOANS ACT, 1875. —RETURN AS TO SINKING FUND ORDER.

(Dated 14th November, 1878).

To the several Local Authorities in ENGLAND and WALES, as defined by "The Local Loans Act, 1875" (*a*);—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS "The Local Loans Act, 1875," by section 13, requires that every loan borrowed in manner provided by that Act (*b*) shall be discharged within the prescribed period from the date thereof, and that such discharge shall be secured, where a sinking fund is prescribed, but not otherwise, by the establishment of a sinking fund, and the application thereof in manner by that Act provided (*c*);

(*a*) By section 34 of the Local Loans Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 83), the term "local authority" is defined as follows:—"Local Authority means the justices of any county, liberty, riding, parts, or division of a county in general or quarter sessions assembled, the council of any municipal borough, also any authority whatsoever having power to levy a rate, as in this Act defined, also any prescribed authority." The definition of a "rate" in the Act is, "a rate means a rate, the proceeds of which are applicable to public local purposes, and leviable on the basis of an assessment in respect of property, and includes any sum which, though obtained in the first instance by a precept, certificate, or other document requiring payment from some authority or officer, is or can be ultimately raised out of a rate; and the levy of a rate includes the issue and enforcement of any such precept, certificate, or document as aforesaid, and expressions relating to the levy and the assessment and making of a rate shall be construed accordingly."

(*b*) The methods prescribed by section 13 of the Local Loans Act, 1875, are the following:—"By the issue of annuity certificates limited to expire within the prescribed period; or, by the issuing of debentures made payable in such a manner that in each year such number of debentures will become due and be paid off as will secure the repayment of the whole sum secured by such debentures by equal annual instalments, extending over the whole of the prescribed period, or over a less time than the prescribed period; or by the annual appropriation, as in this Act mentioned, of a fixed sum to the discharge of a certain portion of such loan; or, where a sinking fund is prescribed, but not otherwise, by the establishment of a sinking fund and the application thereof in manner in this Act mentioned."

(*c*) With regard to the discharge of a loan by means of a sinking fund, the Act

And whereas by section 16 of the said Act it is enacted that "where a sinking fund is created for the purpose of discharging any loan or part of a loan the local authority shall, until such loan or part of a loan is discharged, within 21 days after the expiration of each year, transmit to the Local Government Board a return in such form, and verified in such manner, as the Board from time to time

provides in section 15 that:—"Where a sinking fund is prescribed for any loan or part of a loan, the local authority shall create a sinking fund as hereinafter mentioned; that is to say:—

"(1.) Such equal yearly or half-yearly sums shall be paid into the sinking fund in each year as, being accumulated at compound interest at the prescribed rate, or if no rate is prescribed, at such rate as in the opinion of the local authority (regard being had to the securities in which they are authorized to make investments), will at the expiration of some period not longer than the prescribed period, be sufficient, after payment of all expenses, to discharge such loan or part of a loan; and,

"(2.) The first of such payments shall be made within one year from the date of the loan; and,

"(3.) All sums paid into the sinking fund shall be, as soon as may be, invested by the local authority in the prescribed manner, and if no manner is prescribed, or if a manner having been prescribed, the Local Government Board shall assent, in securities in which trustees are by law for the time being authorized to invest, or in debentures, debenture stock, or annuity certificates issued under this Act, and any such investments may be from time to time varied or transposed, and all dividends and other annual sums received in respect of such investments shall, as soon as may be after they are received, be paid into the sinking fund and invested by the local authority in like manner; and,

"(4.) The local authority may from time to time apply the sinking fund, or any part thereof, in or towards the discharge of the loan or part of a loan for which it was created, and until such loan or part is wholly discharged shall not apply the same for any other purpose;

"(5.) The debentures or portion of debenture stock, to the payment of which such sinking fund is for the time being applicable, shall be ascertained in such manner as may have been fixed at the time of the issue of the debentures or debenture stock, or may thereafter have been arranged. Where the debentures or portion of debenture stock to be paid off are or is to be determined by lot, the lots shall be drawn and notice shall be given in manner hereinbefore in this Act mentioned;

"(6.) Any surplus of the sinking fund remaining after the discharge of the loan or part of a loan for the discharge of which it was created shall be paid into some other sinking fund under the control of the local authority, or if there is no such fund shall be applied to any purpose to which such loan is applicable, or otherwise, as the local authority may, with the assent of the Local Government Board, think expedient;

"(7.) Where any part of the sinking fund is invested in any securities of the local authority, or is applied in paying off any part of the loan before the prescribed period, the interest which would otherwise be payable on such securities or on such part of the loan shall be paid into the sinking fund and invested in manner provided by this Act;

"(8.) If the annual income of the sinking fund is not less than the annual interest payable on so much of the loan or part of the loan in respect of which it was created as remains undischarged, the equal annual sums required by this section to be paid into the sinking fund may cease to be so paid."

directs, showing the amount which has been invested or applied for the purpose of such sinking fund during the year next preceding the making of such return, and the description of the securities upon which any investment has been made, and the purposes to which any portion of the sinking fund has been applied during the same period, and the total amount (if any) remaining invested at the end of the year;" (*a*)

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order that, until we shall otherwise direct, the returns relating to a sinking fund required to be transmitted to us in pursuance of section 16 above recited, shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order, and shall be verified by statutory declaration (*b*).

SCHEDULE.

RETURN AS TO SINKING FUND.

Name of Local Authority, _____

Act by which the Sinking Fund is prescribed, _____

Period prescribed for discharge of the Loan, _____

Prescribed mode of investment, if any, _____

Amount of Loan in respect of which the Return is made, _____

Date of Loan, _____

Rate of accumulation, on which the payments into the Fund are based, _____

Whether payments are made yearly or half-yearly, _____

Period for which the Return is made, viz., year ending, _____

Date of commencement of Sinking Fund, _____

(*a*) The manner in which sinking funds for the discharge of loans may be created is regulated by section 15 of the Act.

(*b*) Section 16, in addition to the provisions recited in this Order, provides that:—"If it appears to the Local Government Board, by such return or otherwise, that the local authority have failed to comply with the provisions of this Act with respect to the sinking fund, that Board may, if they think fit and after hearing the local authority, if desirous to be heard, by order direct that the sum in respect of which default has been made is to be raised and invested or applied as part of the sinking fund, and any such order may be enforced by *mandamus*."

Amount paid into the Sinking Fund during the Year.			Description of Securities on which invested.	Nominal value of Securities purchased.			Rate of Interest payable thereon.			Amount of Loan discharged during the Year.			Rate of Interest payable on amount so discharged.			Total amount remaining invested at the end of the Year.			Description of Securities in which invested.
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18_____.

Signed _____ *Clerk.*

[*or other Officer acting for the Local Authority in this behalf.*]

Given, &c. this Fourteenth day of November, 1878.

GENERAL ORDER.—AMENDMENT OF CONSOLIDATED AND OTHER ORDERS.

(Dated 12th February, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain General and other Orders, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively to the Guardians of the Poor of each of the Unions and Separate Parishes named in the Schedule to this Order, provision is made for the appointment by such Guardians, from time to time, of persons to hold certain offices, and amongst them the following; namely,—

Master of the workhouse,
Matron of the workhouse,
Schoolmaster of the workhouse,
Schoolmistress of the workhouse,
Relieving officer;

and the said Orders contain the following regulations, or regulations to the like effect, with respect to the continuance in office of such officers:—

"Every officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order, other than a medical officer, shall continue to hold the same until he die, or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners or be proved to be insane to the satisfaction of the Commissioners."

"If any master and matron hereafter appointed be husband and wife, and one of them should be dismissed by order of the Commissioners, or should otherwise vacate his or her office, or should die, the other or survivor shall, at the expiration of the then current quarter, cease to hold his or her office of master or matron, as the case may be."

And whereas it is expedient that the regulations above-recited should be altered as hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Art. 1.—Instead of the regulations above-recited, the following regulations numbered (1.) and (2.) respectively shall apply to the officers therein-mentioned:

(1.) Every master, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress of a workhouse, and every relieving officer appointed after the twenty-eighth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, shall continue to hold office until he or she die, or resign, or be dismissed by the Guardians, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which that Board shall deem sufficient.

Provided that the Guardians may, with the like consent, determine the appointment of any such officer at any time before, or at the expiration of the first year of his or her service, by giving to the officer three months previous notice in writing, signed by their clerk, of such their intention.

(2.) In every case where both the master and matron are appointed after the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and whether they be husband and wife or not, the termination of the office of either of them by death, resignation, insanity, or dismissal as aforesaid, shall render the office of the other vacant at the expiration of the then current quarter.

And whereas the above-mentioned Orders contain the following

regulation, or a regulation to the like effect, with respect to the division of the said unions and separate parishes into districts for general and medical relief and the assignment of relieving officers and medical officers to such districts :—

"The Guardians may from time to time divide the union into districts for general and medical relief, with the consent of the Commissioners; and on any change in the division of the union into districts for general and medical relief, or in the assignment of relieving officers and medical officers to such districts, the clerk shall report every such change to the Commissioners for their approbation."

And whereas by General Orders of the Poor Law Board, dated respectively the twenty-fifth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the tenth day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy, the said lastly-recited regulation has, as regards certain of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule to this Order, been altered in relation to changes in the districts for medical relief, and as regards the other unions and parishes thereinnamed, such alteration has been made applicable or a corresponding alteration has been embodied in other Orders issued to such unions and separate parishes, and it is expedient that such lastly-recited regulation should be altered as hereinafter mentioned, with respect to changes in the districts for general relief, and the assignment of relieving officers to such districts :

Now, therefore, we hereby further Order as follows :—

Art. 2.—Where a change in the extent of the district of a relieving officer appointed after the twenty-eighth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, or where the transfer of any such relieving officer from one district to another in the same union or separate parish shall be deemed necessary for the more convenient or efficient administration of relief, or otherwise, and he shall decline to acquiesce in such change or transfer, the Guardians, may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, and after six months notice in writing, signed by the clerk and given to such officer, determine his office.

And whereas the above-mentioned Orders, and by other Orders of the Poor Law Board and the Local Government Board, the duties of

medical officers, either for districts or for workhouses, are prescribed, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf:

Now, therefore, we hereby further Order as follows:—

Art. 3.—Every medical officer appointed by the Guardians after the twenty-eighth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, whether for a district or a workhouse, shall immediately upon the occurrence of any case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, give notice thereof to the clerk of the sanitary authority of the urban or rural sanitary district, as the case may be, within which he acts as medical officer, or to the medical officer of health of such authority.

He shall also furnish from time to time to the medical officer of health of such sanitary authority such information with respect to the cases of sickness and the deaths amongst the pauper patients under his care as the Local Government Board may direct, and whenever the Local Government Board shall make regulations for all or any of the purposes specified in Section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, he shall observe such regulations as far as the same relate to or concern his office.

And whereas by the Orders firstly before-referred to provision was made for payment to district medical officers of special remuneration for certain operations, subject to a proviso, for which another proviso was substituted by Article 2 of a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated the tenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and it is expedient that the last-named Order should be altered as hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, We hereby further Order as follows:—

Art. 4.—Article 2 of the said Order dated the tenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall, on the twenty-eighth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be rescinded, and in lieu thereof the following regulation shall take effect:

After the twenty-eighth day of February, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, no district medical officer shall, except in cases of sudden accident immediately threatening life, be entitled to

receive the remuneration prescribed by the firstly before-recited Orders for any amputation unless, before performing it, he shall have obtained, at his own cost, the advice of some person who shall be registered under the Medical Act of 1858, and shall be qualified by law to practise in England and Wales either medicine or surgery, or both; and unless he shall produce to the Guardians a certificate from such person stating that, in his opinion, it was right and proper that such amputation should be then performed.

Art. 5.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

The unions named in the Schedule are those contained in Schedule B. of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 36, together with the following unions, viz. :—

Barton Regis.	Exeter.	Plymouth.
Cannock.	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Southampton.
Canterbury.	Oswestry.	

Except that the Clifton, Penkridge, and Presteigne Unions, which are specified in the said Schedule, are not mentioned in this Schedule.

The separate parishes mentioned in this Schedule are those contained in Schedule C. of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 41, and also the parish of Stoke Damerel.

Given, &c., this Twelfth day of February, 1879.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 14th February, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER.—OVERSEERS' NON-POOR RATE ACCOUNTS.

(Dated 20th March, 1879).

To the Overseers of the Poor of every Parish in ENGLAND and WALES;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 37 of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876" (39 & 40 Vict. c. 61), which was passed on the 15th day of August, 1876, it is enacted as follows :—

"From and after the Twenty-fifth day of March next, when an "overseer shall make and levy any rate or assessment which is "not now subject to be audited by the district auditor, or by "any auditor or auditors appointed under or by virtue of the "Metropolis Local Management Act, such rate or assessment, "and the accounts relating thereto, shall be submitted, by him, "and by the collector thereof, if any, to the said auditor, in the "like manner, and with the like incidents, consequences, "liabilities, and power of appeal as in the case of the Poor Rate "made by such overseer; and every other audit of every such "rate or assessment, if any, shall cease.

"And the Local Government Board shall have the same power "to make orders to regulate the keeping of such accounts as "they have in regard to other local rates" (*a*).

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance

(*a*) The following, amongst others, are special rates to which this Order has application :—
Lighting and Watching Rates (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 90, ss. 9, 33).
Borough or Watch (Pound) Rates (45 & 46 Vict. c. 50, s. 146).
Burial Board Rates (18 & 19 Vict. c. 128, s. 13).
Highway Rates, South Wales (23 & 24 Vict. c. 68, s. 22).
School Board Rates (33 & 34 Vict. c. 75, s. 54).

of the powers given to us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Art. 1.—In every case in which, after the Twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, any rate as defined in this Order shall be made and levied by overseers in any parish or any part thereof, the following regulations shall be observed except in so far as we may from time to time assent to any departure therefrom.

Art. 2.—In this Order—

"Rate" means any rate or assessment coming within the provisions of Section 37 of the "Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," above recited.

"Rateable value" includes net annual value and any other basis of value on which a rate is required to be assessed.

"Overseer" means any person to whom the word "overseer" in the section above recited applies, and the word "overseers" applies not only to the whole body of overseers, but also to the majority of that body.

"Collector" means any person lawfully appointed or employed to collect any rate to which this order applies.

"Parish" means any place for which a separate poor rate shall or can be made or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS.

Overseers.

Art. 3.—The overseers shall (except so far as such books may be kept under their direction by any collector) punctually enter and accurately keep according to the forms and directions in the Schedule to this Order—

A rate book, in the Form (No. 1) in the said Schedule. In this book shall be inserted the particulars of the assessment and collection of the rate and the heading or title of the rate, as set forth in the Form; and the overseers shall, before any sum of money in respect of the said rate is collected, sign a declaration, in the terms or to the effect set forth in the said Form.

Provided, that in any case where overseers make a rate as defined in this Order on the same day on which they make a poor rate, and

where such rate as defined in this Order is made over an area no part of which is outside the area over which the said poor rate is made, then the said rate as defined in this Order may be made in the same book and on the same pages thereof as the said poor rate, if the two regulations next following and marked (*a.*) and (*b.*) be observed.

(*a.*) On each of the several pages containing the said poor rate there shall be added, after the last column thereof, the several columns numbered from 7 to 16, both inclusive in the Form No. 1 in the said Schedule.

(*b.*) After the heading of the said poor rate, and before the commencement of the columns thereof and of the rate as defined in this Order, the form of heading prescribed in the said Form (No. 1) in the said Schedule shall be inserted, and immediately after the signatures to the form of declaration appended to the said poor rate, the form of declaration prescribed in the said Form (No. 1) in the said Schedule shall be added.

(*c.*) Whether the rate as defined in this Order be made in a separate book or in the same book with a poor rate, the several columns of *The Rate Book* which are numbered 7, 8, 10, and 11 respectively in the said Form (No. 1) shall be added up at the foot of every page, and the several totals shall be ascertained and set forth at the foot of the rate, before any sum of money in respect of the said rate is collected.

(*d.*) If the overseers shall deem it convenient, the rate may be divided into several portions corresponding with the several divisions of the parish, if any, so as to bring all the rateable property of each division together, and there may be separate series of numbers for the assessments in every division, and they may in like manner bring together in the rate separate classes of rateable property.

A Rate Receipt and Payment Book, in the Form (No. 2) in the said Schedule. On one side of this book shall be entered an account of all moneys received by the overseers in respect of the

rate, and on the other side, with the proper dates, an account of all moneys paid and expended by them in respect thereof; and the overseers shall sign the same in the place prescribed in the said Form.

A Rate Receipt Check Book, in the Form (No. 3) in the said Schedule. The receipts and counterfoils shall be numbered consecutively with numbers corresponding with those in the rate book, and the overseers shall cause a *Demand Note* to be printed in the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, in the Form prescribed in the said Schedule, and the demand notes shall be numbered so as to correspond with the numbers of the respective receipts.

Art. 4.—When the amount of the rate shall be received from any person assessed, at that time and not before, the receipt applicable to such person's assessment shall be detached from the Rate Receipt Check Book, and the same shall be delivered, stamped with an adhesive stamp where the amount of the payment shall render such stamp necessary, to the person paying the same, and the counterfoil shall be retained in the book.

In the receipt so delivered and in the counterfoil so retained the true date of the payment of the money shall be inserted.

If upon the closing of any rate not collected by a collector there shall remain in the Rate Receipt Check Book any receipts made out for such rate unused, the overseers shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason of its not having been used, and date and sign such entry.

Collector.

Art. 5.—Every collector shall enter up so much of any books or forms of the overseers relating to the collection of the rate as he may be directed to enter up by the overseers for the time being, and shall enter in the *Rate Book* all such particulars of every assessment as he shall be directed by such overseers to enter therein; and every collector shall attend before the auditor at the same time as the overseers of the parish for which he acts.

Provided that the signature of any collector to any book presented

to the auditor shall not be taken to stand for or supply the place of the signature of any overseer which may be required by this Order.

Art. 6.—Every collector shall in all cases fill up and use as is hereinbefore directed in the case of overseers, the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, in the Form (No. 3) hereinbefore prescribed.

Art. 7.—The collector, before he shall proceed to collect any rate, shall prepare receipts in one book, or in several, if so directed by the overseers, in the aforesaid Form, numbered both on the receipt and the counterfoil thereof with the same number consecutively throughout the book, and properly fill in the same respectively with the names of the several ratepayers, and the sum to be collected from each, and submit every such Rate Receipt Check Book, so numbered and filled up, to the overseers before he proceeds to collect the rate; and such overseers shall cause the correctness of the numbering, and the correspondence of the sums, and of the names filled in, with the rate book to which they relate, to be ascertained, and on the leaf next after the last of the receipts so made out in respect of any one rate the overseers shall certify the fact that such Rate Receipt Check Book has been examined and ascertained to be correct, and shall state in words at length the number of receipts filled up for the rate then to be collected, which certificate shall be in the Form set forth in the said Schedule, and shall be signed by the overseers and correctly dated.

If upon the closing of any rate collected by a collector there shall remain in the Rate Receipt Check Book any receipts made out for such rate unused, the collector to whom such book shall belong shall enter upon each of such receipts the reason of its not having been used, and date and sign such entry.

Art. 8.—The collector shall pay over all moneys collected by him in respect of the rate to the overseers or their banker at intervals of not more than a month, and also whenever he has fifty pounds in his hands, or more frequently if the overseers so direct him; and he shall keep a book, to be called the *Collecting and Deposit Book*, in the Form (No. 4) in the said Schedule, in which shall be entered accurately, and under their true dates all sums received and depo-

sited or paid by him as such collector, and also the number of every receipt given by him as such collector out of the *Rate Receipt Check Book*, and he shall balance such book monthly, at the times specified in Art. 9; and any overseer who shall receive any money from such collector shall write his initials against the entry of the sum so deposited with him.

Art. 9.—The collector shall keep a book containing blank Forms of *Monthly Statements* in the Form (No 5) in the said Schedule, and shall every month fill up one of such statements with the several particulars set forth in the said Form, which statement shall be made up to the last day of every calendar month inclusive, excepting in the case of the month of March, when it shall be made up to the 25th, and in that of the month of September, when it shall be made up to the 29th; so that any receipts or payments on the remaining days of those months respectively shall be included in the next monthly statement; and he shall forthwith deliver a copy of such statement, signed by himself, to one of the overseers.

Provided that the overseers may, if they think fit, require a statement, containing the several particulars set forth in the said Form, to be made out and delivered to them respectively every week or fortnight.

The overseer who receives the statement shall enter his initials in the column against the amount stated to be paid to the overseers, if he shall have received the sum there mentioned; and he shall mark on such statement the date of his receipt thereof, and preserve the copies delivered to him, and produce the same to the auditor at the next audit.

Art. 10.—The collector shall, previous to each audit, make out an *Unpaid Rates Statement*, in the Form (No. 6) in the said Schedule, containing a statement of the rates allowed during the last half year, with the dates of their allowance, and showing the name of every person rated in respect of whom there shall be at the end of the half year for which the audit is being held, any arrears of the rate or rates made before that in the course of collection on the last day of that half year, with the other particulars set forth in the Form. He shall submit such statement to one of

the overseers for his signature, and shall produce the same to the auditor at the audit.

Art. 11.—In every case in which there shall be more than one collector employed in the collection of any one rate, the provisions of the several Articles hereinbefore made shall apply to the portion of such rate assigned to each collector as if such portion were one entire rate.

Examination and Closing of Accounts.

Art. 12.—The overseers or the collector, as the case may be, shall make up and balance the Rate Book and the Receipt and Payment Book to the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September in each year.

Art. 13.—The overseers shall, as soon as they shall receive notice from the auditor of the day or days appointed by him for the auditing of their accounts, cause the following notice to be affixed on the place or places where parochial notices are usually affixed, and shall continue the same so affixed until the audit is completed :—

"Parish of _____.

"Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly accounts relating to the rate (*a*) will, on the day of . be deposited at ; and that such accounts will be open to be inspected, examined, and copied by any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in such accounts, at any reasonable hour in the day-time, until the day of ; and that on the last-mentioned day, at the hour of , the accounts will be audited by at , when and where every such owner of property or ratepayer, who may have any objection to any matter contained in the above-mentioned accounts, may attend, and prefer his objection, and the same will be heard and determined by the auditor.

"Dated _____

"_____ } Overseers."

"_____

a) If the rate is levied in a part only of the parish, this should be duly stated.

Art. 14.—The overseers shall, seven clear days before the day appointed for auditing the accounts, deposit the said accounts at the place appointed, and shall permit the said accounts to be inspected, examined, and copied by any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in the said accounts, at any reasonable hour in the daytime, after the said accounts shall have been so deposited, and previous to the day appointed for the audit.

Art. 15.—In case the auditing of any of the accounts shall be adjourned for any longer period than from day to day, the overseers, on receiving from the auditor notice thereof, shall affix, in manner aforesaid, notice of the time and place of such adjournment, and of the accounts remaining to be audited, as often as such adjournment shall be made.

Auditing of Accounts.

Art. 16.—The auditor shall audit the accounts of the overseers and of the collector once in every half year, that is to say, as soon as may be after the twenty-fifth day of March and the twenty-ninth day of September. Provided always, that if the auditor shall be required by the Local Government Board to hold an extraordinary audit, either of the whole or of any portion of the accounts in addition to the ordinary audit, all the provisions herein-contained, with reference to the ordinary audit, shall, as far as they may be applicable, apply to such extraordinary audit.

Art. 17.—The auditor, in respect of every ordinary audit, shall give to the overseers and the collector fourteen days' notice in writing of the time and place on and at which he intends to commence the audit of the accounts.

Art. 18.—The overseers and the collector shall attend at the time and place appointed by the auditor for the audit of their accounts, and shall submit to the auditor all books, documents, and vouchers containing or relating to their accounts; and the same shall at the time of the audit be open to the inspection of any owner of property or ratepayer having an interest in such accounts, but to such extent and in such manner only as will not in the judgment of the said auditor, interfere with the audit.

Art. 19.—In auditing the accounts, the auditor shall see that they have been kept and are presented in proper form; that the particular items of receipt and expenditure are stated in sufficient detail, and that the payments are supported by adequate vouchers and authority; and he shall ascertain whether all sums received, or which ought to have been received, are brought into account; and he shall examine whether the expenditure is in all cases such as might lawfully be made; and he shall reduce such payments and charges as are exorbitant; shall surcharge moneys not duly accounted for, or lost by negligence, upon the person who ought to account for the same, or whose negligence or improper conduct has caused the loss; and shall disallow and strike out such payments as are not authorized by law.

Art. 20.—When the auditor disallows any payment or surcharges any sum upon any person he shall declare the ground of his decision, and offer to state such ground in writing, if required by the person aggrieved to do so, in the proper book of account forthwith, or so soon as the arrangements for the business of his audit will permit, and shall report such disallowance or surcharge to the Local Government Board.

Art. 21.—The auditor shall examine and collate the severals books and papers of account; and shall ascertain that the several entries correspond with and balance each other, where such balance may be required; but in case of any error caused by inadvertence or accident in any account he may require the overseers or collector rendering it to correct the same, and the overseers or collector shall make the necessary correction, and the auditor shall then deal with the account so corrected. But if the overseers or collector shall refuse to do so, the auditor shall himself make the correction, and report the circumstances of the case to the Local Government Board.

Art. 22.—The Auditor shall compute the several accounts so as to verify the arithmetical accuracy thereof, and the balance due to or from the overseers or the collector at the time to which the audit relates; and he shall state the balance in words at length, and certify the same by his signature or initials, and add the date of the audit;

and when he certifies any sum or other matter to be due he shall, as far as practicable, enter his certificate and his reasons for the same (when they are required) in some part of the book of account, which shall be free from other writing.

Art. 23.—The auditor shall receive any objection made by a rate-payer, or any person aggrieved, against the accounts undergoing audit, or any item or charge therein, or any vouchers or authority for the same, and shall examine into the merits of such objection, and make a decision respecting the same, stating the grounds thereof, and offering to enter the same in the book of account then being examined, if required to do so, as in the case of a disallowance or surcharge.

Art. 24.—The personal representatives of an overseer or collector accountable under this Order, dying before the audit of his accounts, shall, so far as they may be by law required, account, in conformity with the provisions herein-contained, in the place of such deceased overseer or collector; and all regulations affecting the accounts of such overseer or collector shall, so far as may be otherwise lawful, affect the accounts of his personal representatives.

Art. 25.—The auditor shall, at the close of each audit, transmit to the Local Government Board a statement in the Form (No. 7) in the said Schedule, showing which of the books directed by this Order to be kept is not kept, or is imperfectly kept, or kept in a form different from that prescribed by the Local Government Board.

SCHEDULE.

Form (No. 1).

The _____

Form of Heading

An Assessment for the of the Parish of in which the provisions of the Act with respect to the purpose , in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and

Number.	RATE.														
	Name of Occupier.	Name of Owner.	Description of Property rated.	Name or Situation of Property.	Estimated Extent.			Rateable Value.			† Rate at in the Pound.			Amount of Rate assessed upon and payable by the Owner, instead of the Occupier, by virtue of the Statute or Statutes in that behalf.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.			7.			8.			9.		
					A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				Totals.												

Form of Declaration at the foot of the "Rate."

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that one of us, or some person on our behalf, has examined and compared the several particulars in the respective columns of the above Rate with the Valuation List in force in this Parish, and that the several hereditaments are, to the best of our belief, rated according to the rateable value appearing in such Valuation List.

We also declare that the total of the above Rate, as shown in Column 8, amounts to the sum of Pounds Shillings and Pence.

_____, *Overseer.*

_____, *Overseer.*

* Where the Rate is made under the Lighting and Watching Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 90), there having been duly held under the said Act on the day of , 18 , at purposes of the said Act for the current year ending the day

SCHEDULE.

Form (No. 1).

_____ *Rate Book.*

to the "Rate."

[*or* that part of the Parish of], in the County of
[*or* purposes] aforesaid, have been adopted, made this day of
, after the rate of in the Pound.*

COLLECTION.

Recoverable Arrears of former Rate.			Total Amount to be collected.			Amount actually collected.			Uncollected at balancing this Book.								
									Recoverable Arrears at balancing the Book.			Irrecoverable at balancing this Book.					
												Amount legally excused.			Otherwise not recoverable.		
															Amount.		Causes.
10.			11.			12.			13.			14.			15.		16.
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	

† Where the Rate is levied in different proportions on different descriptions of property, this column must be divided accordingly; thus, in the case of a Rate made under the Lighting and Watching Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 90) it may be—

Rate in the Pound.	
8.	
(*a.*) At 3*d.* on Property other than Land.	(*b.*) At 1*d.* on Land.

should be added here "a Meeting of Ratepayers of the said Parish [*or* part of the Parish] which it was determined that the sum of Pounds should be raised for the of 18 ."

FORM (No. 2).

_____ *Rate Receipt and Payment Book.*

PARISH OF _____

The Overseers' Account for the Half-year ending the _____ *day of* _____ 18

RECEIPTS.							PAYMENTS.					
Dates.	Items.	£	s.	d.	Totals. £	s. d.	Dates.	Items.	Totals. £	s.	d.
	Balance brought forward :—										
	*Memorandum.** Rate allowed on—day of—† on £—at—per £										
	Arrears brought forward										
	Total										
	Amount of Rates legally excused ...										
	Ditto ditto not recoverable										
	Amount collected ...										
	Balance ...										

We declare the entries in the above Account to be true, just, and complete; and in verification thereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, this day of 18 .

_____ } *Overseers.*

I find the Balance of this Account to be _____ Pounds _____ Shillings and _____ Pence, against (*or* in favour of, *as the case may be*) the Overseers who have signed this Account [and I certify that amount to be due from them].

Dated _____ _____ *Auditor.*

* Here insert the amount of the Rates made during this Half-year.

† Where the Rate is levied in different proportions on different descriptions of property, the total rateable value, the rate in the Pound, and the total amount assessed in respect of each description of property, should be shown separately.

FORM (No. 3).

_____*Rate Receipt Check Book.*

COUNTERFOIL.

*Parish of*_____
*the*___*day of*___
18—.
Mr. _____
Rate made on
*the*___*day of*
_____
*Arrear £*_____

This part is to be retained by the Overseers.

RECEIPT.

*Parish of*_____, *the*_____
*day of*_____18—.
*Received of*_____
*the Sum of*_____*in respect*
of the _____*Rate of*
the above Parish, viz. :—
£ s. d.
* *Rate made the*_____
day of __ 18—*at*
__ *in the Pound on*
*£*___*Rateable Value*
Arrear of former rate _____
Total - - _____

(*Signed*)_____
_____

DEMAND NOTE

Parish of
*Mr.*_____
_____*Street.*
*The Overseers of the Poor demand payment of the*_____
* *Rate made the*___
*day of*_____18—,
and of the arrears of former Rates as below, now due from you.
£ s. d.
*At*___ *in the Pound on £*___*rateable Value*
Arrears - - _____
Total - _____
(*Signed*)_____
_____

* Where the rate is levied in different proportions on different descriptions of property, the Demand Note and the Receipt should show the description of property in respect of which the amount due is assessed ; thus, under the Lighting and Watching Act (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 90), it may be instead of "on £ Rateable Value," "at in the Pound on £ Rateable Value of property other than land ;" "at in the Pound on £ Rateable Value of land."

And in such cases the Counterfoil should also show in respect of which description of property the money was received.

FORM (No. 4).

The _____ *Rate Collecting and Deposit Book.*

PARISH OF _____ _____ Collector.

RECEIPTS.						DEPOSITS.					
Date of Receipt.	Date of the Rate, and that of the Arrears, if any.	No. of Receipt.	* Amount.			Date.	Initials of the Overseer with whom deposited.	With whom deposited, or to whom paid.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.

* When the Collector deposits or pays any sum he shall carry out the total amounts in this column against the entry of the sum in the Deposits; and when he deposits money with the Overseer he shall request him to insert his initials in the proper column.

FORM (No. 5).

The Collector's Monthly Statement (_____ *Rate*).

PARISH OF_____. Month of_____18 .

Drs. The Ratepayers in account with the Collector. *Crs.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Recoverable arrears as per last month's statement -				Amount of Rates collected since last month's statement - - - -			
Amount of Rate allowed on the day of				Ditto legally excused -			
				Ditto irrecoverable - -			
				Ditto recoverable - -			
Total - - -				Total - - -			

Dr. The Collector in account with the Overseers. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	Initials of the Overseers*		£	s.	d.
Balance (if any) in the Collector's hands at the end of last month -								
Amount of Rates collected since - - - - -					Amount deposited with the Overseers or their Banker -			
					Balance (if any) in the Collector's hands - -			
Total - - -					Total - -			

Dated_____18 . _____Collector.

Received the_____ day of_____18 .

_____Overseer.

* Place for the initials of the Overseer who, having received the money, receives this statement from the Collector.

The statements received by the Overseers are to be preserved by them, and laid before the Auditor.

FORM (No. 6).

The Collector's Unpaid Rates Statement (_____ *Rate*).

PARISH OF _____.

Showing the number of rates made during the Half-year last ended, with dates of their allowance, and the names of the parties rated who are in arrear in respect of the under-mentioned rates made previous to and during the Half-year ended (Lady *or* Michaelmas) Day immediately before that in course of collection on that day.

The number of rates allowed during the Half-year ended at _____ last _____ [ ],

Dates of the allowances _____ _____.

NAMES OF PERSONS IN ARREAR.

Date of the Rate.	Number in Rate Book.	Name of the Person Assessed.	Amount of Rates.	Reason why not paid.
			£ s. d.	

Dated _____ 18 . _____ Collector.

Shown to me this _____ day of _____ 18 .

_____ { One of the Overseers of the Parish aforesaid.

And to me this _____ day of _____ 18 . _____ Auditor.

In any case in which the provisions of the Act 54 Geo. III., c. 170, s. 11, are applicable, if the collector should be provided with a list of persons legally excused by a written order of the Justices, and whose names have been duly struck out of the rate by such Justices, in conformity with that Statute, with the numbers placed in the rate books against their names, it will be sufficient as to the fourth column of this form, to insert therein the total amount excused from each rate; and it will not be necessary to insert the numbers or the names of the persons so excused in the second and third columns respectively.

FORM (No. 7).

_____ *Audit District.*

_____ UNION. _____ PARISH.

A Statement of the Auditor for the Half Year ended _____ 18 , in reference to the Books required to be kept by the Officers of the above-mentioned Parish as regards the_____ Rate.

_____ *Overseer.* _____ *Collector.*

The Overseer and the Collector above-named attended the Audit.*

OBSERVATIONS.

Rate Book.	
Rate Receipt and Payment Book.	
Rate Receipt Check Book.	
Collecting and Deposit Book.	
Monthly Statement.	
Unpaid Rates Statement.	

The Audit of the above Accounts was concluded the day of 18 .

_____ *Auditor.*

Date _____ 18 .

Against the name of any book contained in this statement which is not kept at all, or is imperfectly kept, the auditor is to write in the former case "not kept," and in the latter "imperfectly." In case of any book being imperfectly kept, the general nature of the imperfection is to be set forth *on the other side*, together with such observations as the auditor considers requisite. Where there is no defect, the auditor should state the fact. He is also to report whether any paid officer has in any respect disobeyed, neglected, or departed from any of the regulations of this Order applicable to his office.

* If this is not so, alter the Statement according to the fact.

Given, &c., this Twentieth day of March, 1879.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 21st March, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER (UNIONS). — FINANCIAL STATEMENT (STATUTORY).—"THE DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879."—(POOR LAW, PUBLIC HEALTH, AND EDUCATION).

(Dated 25th April, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in England and Wales (*a*);—

To the several District Auditors in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:—

"Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a Local "Authority are audited by a district auditor, the Local Authority "shall prepare and submit to the district auditor at every audit "(other than an extraordinary audit, held in pursuance of section "6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866), a financial statement "in duplicate in the prescribed form and containing the prescribed "particulars; one of such duplicates shall have the stamp charged "under this Act fixed thereon, and the auditor at the conclusion of "the audit shall cancel that stamp, and certify on each duplicate, "in the prescribed form, the amount in words at length of the

(*a*) A General Order similar in its terms to this Order, dated 26th April, 1879, was issued to the Guardians of the Poor of the several separate Parishes in England and Wales, see *post* p. 799; and another to the Board of Management of the Metropolitan Asylum District, dated 8th August, 1879.

With regard to this Order and for the scale of stamp duties prescribed by the District Auditors Act, 1879, see the Circular letter of the Local Government Board, which accompanied this Order when issued, dated the 28th April, 1879, in the Appendix, *post*.

"expenditure so audited and allowed, and further, that the regula-
"tions with respect to such statement have been duly complied
"with, and that he has ascertained by the audit the correctness of
"the statement."

And whereas Guardians of the Poor are a Local Authority within the terms of the said section (*a*):

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby order with respect to each Union in England and Wales as follows:—

Art. 1.—The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the Guardians of the Poor as a Local Authority, in accordance with the provisions of the section above-recited, shall be in the Form A. in the Schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall contain the particulars therein set forth; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement:

And whereas it is expedient that certain information should from time to time be furnished to the Local Government Board with reference to loans obtained by Guardians of the Poor under the several statutes in that behalf:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us, hereby further order, with respect to each union in England and Wales, as follows:—

Art. 2.—The clerk to the Guardians shall prepare at the close of each year ending at Lady-Day a loan account, which shall be in the Form B. in the Schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall be submitted to the district auditor at the audit of the accounts for the half-year ending at that date.

Art. 3.—The district auditor shall transmit to the Local Government Board the said loan account, duly examined and signed by

(*a*) The expression "local authority" in the District Auditors Act of 1879, means "any person or body of persons who receive and expend any local rate, but does not include overseers of the poor," the costs to be borne by Guardians of the poor covers, therefore, the expense of auditing not only the union accounts but also the overseers' accounts. "Local Rate" means in the Act *inter alia*, the poor rate, and includes any sum which, though obtained in the first instance by a precept, certificate, or other instrument requiring payment from some authority, or officer, is or can be ultimately raised out of a rate as therein defined.

him, together with the stamped duplicate of the financial statement certified at the same audit as required by Article 1 of this Order (*a*).

Art. 4.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The expression "Guardians of the Poor" includes any governors, directors, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

Given &c., this Twenty-fifth day of April, 1879.

(*a*) With regard to the reports to be made by district auditors of irregularities in the books submitted to them, the Local Government Board, on the 12th September, 1882, addressed a circular to such auditors, stating that in dealing with the numerous reports which they receive from them of irregularities in the books of officers, arising from carelessness, inadvertence, or misapprehension of the regulations, the Board have frequently observed from the subsequent correspondence that the matter in question was explained at the time of the audit, and in many cases it would appear that the auditor gave such advice and directions as would, if acted upon, prevent a repetition of the error complained of. The Board, therefore, stated that it was in strict conformity with the general tenor of the Board's instructions that the auditors should in such manner direct the attention of the officers concerned to defects which they may have to report to the Board, in cases where no suspicion arises of fraud or malpractices, and should endeavour by their advice and directions to bring about a more efficient performance of the public. And that the Board believed that such action on the part of the auditor in many instances fully met the circumstances of the case. The Board also stated that with the view of avoiding needless correspondence, they would be glad if the auditors would in future state in their reports whenever a specific defect or irregularity has been so explained and so dealt with at the time of the audit as, in the opinion of the auditor, to render a direct communication from the Board to the officer unnecessary.

SCHEDULE.

FORM (A).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, (STATUTORY).

"The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6).

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, under the Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, for the half-year ended the day of 18 .

RECEIPTS.

	Amounts. £	s.	d.	Totals. £	s.	d.
POOR LAW:						
From Poor Rates (under Contribution Orders) -						
From Parliamentary Grant { Salaries of Officers -						
Registrars - -						
Lunatics - - -						
From all other sources - - - - - - -						
PUBLIC HEALTH:						
From Rates under Precepts for—						
General Expenses - - - - - -						
Special Expenses - - - - - -						
From Owners and Occupiers for Private Improvement Expenses - - - - - -						
From Water Rates and Rents - - - -						
From Parliamentary Grant { Salaries of Medical Officers of Health -						
Salaries of Inspectors of Nuisances - -						
From all other sources - - - - - -						
EDUCATION (*School Attendance*):						
From Rates for expenses of School Attendance Committee - - - - - - -						
From all other sources - - - - - - -						
Gross Receipts -						

Clerk to the Guardians,

day of 18 .

FORM (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

POOR LAW.	£	s.	d.
COMMON CHARGES:			
In-maintenance			
Out-relief (including Non-resident Relief and relief in School Fees for Pauper Children			
Paupers in Hospitals and Schools			
Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Criminal Lunatics (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Salaries or other remuneration of Officers (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Officers' Rations			
Superannuation Allowances			
Extra Medical Fees			
Emigration			
Vaccination			
Registration (less amount* borne by Parliamentary Grant)			
Legal Expenses			
Repayments of Workhouse Loans (with interest) chargeable on the Common Fund			
Other Common Charges, excluding amounts paid to other Local Authorities in pursuance of Precepts†			
SEPARATE CHARGES:			
School Fees for Non-pauper Children			
Repayments of Workhouse Loans, with interest, still chargeable on the several Parishes in the Union according to the averages			
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure			

* The Expenditure borne by the Parliamentary Grant is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Lunatics in Asylums, &c.			
Criminal Lunatics			
Salaries of Officers; viz:			
Medical Officers and Medicines			
Teachers			
Registration			

† The following amounts have been paid to other Local Authorities in pursuance of Precepts:

	£	s.	d.
County Rates			

FORM (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.—*continued.*

	Amounts. £	s.	d.	Totals. £	s.	d.
PUBLIC HEALTH.						
GENERAL EXPENSES:						
Salaries (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)						
Hospitals (not paid for out of Loan)						
Repayments of Loans, with Interest						
Other Expenses						
* Amount borne by Parliamentary Grant:	£	s.	d.			
Medical Officers of Health						
Inspectors of Nuisances						
SPECIAL EXPENSES:						
Sewerage (not paid for out of Loan)						
Water Supply (not paid for out of Loan)						
Lighting (not paid for out of Loan)						
Repayments of Loans, with Interest						
Other Expenses						
Amount of Public Health Expenditure						
EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE).						
Salaries						
Other Expenses (if any)						
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure brought forward						
Total Expenditure included in this Statement						

_____ *Clerk to the Guardians.*

_____ day of _____, 18 .

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above statement with the vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by audit the correctness of such statement, and that the amount expended by the Guardians during the half-year ending the day of , 18 , under the Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, as included in such statement and allowed by me at the audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of , 18 .

_____(Stamp) _____ *District Auditor.*

FORM (B.)

LOAN

Statement with reference to Loans obtained by the Guardians of the Acts. Year ended the Twenty-

POOR

Amount originally Advanced.	When Advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what Object.
£			

PUBLIC

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT OF

Amount Originally Advanced.	When Advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what Object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.
£						

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT

Name of Contributory Place.	Amount originally Advanced.	When Advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what Object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.
	£						

* If by a Company, insert the Name.

_____ *Clerk to the Guardians.*

Examined by me in connection with the Financial Statement (Statutory)

NOTE.—It is only required that money be entered in the Form above to the nearest £; whenever 10s., they are to be taken as equal to £1; if less than 10s. they are to be rejected. Thus,

ACCOUNT. FORM (B.)

*Poor of the*_____*Union, under the Poor Law and Public Health fifth day of March,* 18 .

LAW.

For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of Repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.	Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.
			Principal.	Interest.	
			£	£	£

HEALTH.

GENERAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

OF SPECIAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

day of___ 18 .

for the Half-year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , and found correct.

District Auditor.

_____day of_____18 .

the fractional parts, in abstracting from the Books, amount in their total to 10*s.*, or more than £175 10*s.* should be entered as £176, but £175 9*s.* 11*d.* as £175 only.

An Order similar to the foregoing, dated 11th July, 1879, was issued to the following School Districts :—

Brentwood School District.
Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
Kensington and Chelsea School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-East Shropshire School District.
South Metropolitan School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

And to the Canterbury Union on the 8th April, 1881.

GENERAL ORDER: SEPARATE PARISHES.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT (STATUTORY).—"THE DISTRICT AUDITORS' ACT, 1879."—(POOR LAW, PUBLIC HEALTH, & EDUCATION).

(Dated 26th April, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several SEPARATE PARISHES in England and Wales;—

To the District Auditors for the time being authorized to audit the Accounts of the said Separate Parishes respectively;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by section 3 of "The District Auditors Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:—

"Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a local "authority are audited by a district auditor, the local authority "shall prepare and submit to the district auditor at every "audit (other than an extraordinary audit held in pursuance "of section 6 of The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866), a "financial statement in duplicate, in the prescribed form, and "containing the prescribed particulars; one of such duplicates "shall have the stamp charged under this Act affixed thereon, "and the auditor, at the conclusion of the audit, shall cancel "that stamp, and certify on each duplicate, in the prescribed "form, the amount in words at length of the expenditure so "audited and allowed, and further, that the regulations with "respect to such statement have been duly complied with, "and that he has ascertained by the audit the correctness of "the statement."

And whereas Guardians of the Poor are a local authority within the terms of the said section (*a*):

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby order

(*a*) See the definition of local authority in the note to the preceding Order, p. 791.

with respect to each of the separate parishes in England and Wales, as follows :—

Art. 1.—The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the Guardians of the Poor as a local authority in accordance with the provisions of the section above-recited, shall be in the Form (A.) in the Schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall contain the particulars therein set forth : and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the form set forth at the foot of the said statement (*a*).

And whereas it is expedient that certain information should, from time to time, be furnished to the Local Government Board with reference to loans obtained by Guardians of the Poor under the several statutes in that behalf :

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us, hereby further order, with respect to each of the separate parishes in England and Wales, as follows :—

Art. 2.—The clerk to the Guardians shall prepare at the close of each year ending at Lady-Day, a Loan Account, which shall be in the Form (B.) in the Schedule to this Order, so far as the same is applicable to the circumstances of each case, and shall be submitted to the district auditor at the audit of the accounts for the half-year ending at that date.

Art. 3.—The district auditor shall transmit to the Local Government Board the said Loan Account, duly examined and signed by him, together with the stamped duplicate of the financial statement certified at the same audit as required by Art. 1 of this Order (*b*).

Art. 4.—In this Order,—

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

The expression "Guardians of the Poor" includes any governors, directors, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

Given, &c., this Twenty-sixth day of April, 1879.

(*a*) A scale of the stamp duties chargeable on local authorities whose accounts are subject to audit by a district auditor will be found in the circular addressed by the Local Government Board to district auditors, and dated 28th April, 1879 ; see Appendix, *post*. Generally with regard to this Order, see that circular.

(*b*) With regard to the reports to be made by district auditors to the Local Government Board, see the Board's circular of the 12th September, 1882, 12th Annual Report, p. 52.

SCHEDULE.
FORM (A.)

PARISH OF _____

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, (STATUTORY).
"The District Auditors Act, 1879" (42 VICT. c. 6).

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure by the Guardians of the Poor of the above-named Parish, under The Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, for the half-year ended the day of , 18 .

RECEIPTS.

	Amounts. £	s.	d.	Totals. £	s.	d.
POOR LAW:						
From Poor Rates (under Contribution Orders) -						
From Parliamentary Grant { Salaries of Officers -						
Registrars - -						
Lunatics - - -						
From all other sources - - - - - -						
PUBLIC HEALTH:						
From Rates under Precepts for—						
General Expenses - - - - - -						
Special Expenses - - - - - -						
From Owners and Occupiers for Private Improvement Expenses - - - - - -						
From Water Rates and Rents - - - - -						
From Parliamentary Grant { Salaries of Medical Officers of Health -						
Salaries of Inspectors of Nuisances - -						
From all other sources - - - - - -						
EDUCATION (*School Attendance*):						
From Rates for expenses of School Attendance Committee - - - - - - -						
From all other sources - - - - - -						
Gross Receipts -						

_____ Clerk. _____ day of _____ 18 .

FORM (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

POOR LAW.	£	s.	d.
In-maintenance			
Out-relief (including Non-resident Relief and relief in School Fees for Pauper Children)			
Paupers in Hospitals and Schools			
Lunatics in Asylums, Registered Hospitals, or Licensed Houses (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Criminal Lunatics (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Salaries or other remuneration of Officers (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)			
Officers' Rations			
Superannuation Allowances			
Extra Medical Fees			
Emigration			
Vaccination			
Registration (less amount* borne by Parliamentary Grant)			
Legal Expenses			
School Fees for Non-pauper Children			
Repayments of Workhouse Loans, with interest			
Other Charges, excluding amounts paid to other Local Authorities in pursuance of Precepts†			
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure			

* The expenditure borne by the Parliamentary Grant is as follows :

	£	s.	d.
Lunatics in asylums, &c.			
Criminal lunatics			
Salaries of officers, viz. :			
Medical officers and medicines			
Teachers			
Registration			
Total			

† The following amounts have been paid to other loca authorities in pursuance of precepts :

	£	s.	d.
County Rates			
Total			

FORM (A.)—Financial Statement (Statutory)—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.—*continued.*

	Amounts. £	s.	d.	Totals. £	s.	d.
PUBLIC HEALTH.						
GENERAL EXPENSES:						
Salaries (less amount* borne by the Parliamentary Grant)						
Hospitals (not paid for out of Loan)						
Repayments of Loans, with Interest						
Other Expenses						
* Amount borne by Parliamentary Grant: £ s. d.						
Medical Officers of Health						
Inspectors of Nuisances						
SPECIAL EXPENSES:						
Sewerage (not paid for out of Loan)						
Water Supply (not paid for out of Loan)						
Lighting (not paid for out of Loan)						
Repayments of Loans, with Interest						
Other Expenses						
Amount of Public Health Expenditure						
EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCE).						
Salaries						
Other Expenses (if any)						
Amount of Poor Law Expenditure brought forward						
Total Expenditure included in this Statement						

_____ *Clerk to the Guardians.*

_____ day of _____ 18 .

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with the vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the regulations with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of such Statement, and that the amount expended by the Guardians during the half-year ended the day of 18 , under the Poor Law, Public Health, and Education Acts, as included in such Statement and allowed by me at the Audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

As witness my hand this day of , 18 .

_____ (Stamp) _____ *District Auditor.*

FORM (B.) LOAN

PARISH OF _____

Statement with reference to Loans obtained by the Guardians of the Health Acts. Year ended the

POOR

Amount originally Advanced.	When Advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what Object.
£			

PUBLIC

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT OF

Amount Originally Advanced.	When Advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what Object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.
£						

LOANS CHARGEABLE IN RESPECT

Name of Contributory Place.	Amount originally Advanced.	When Advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what Object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.
	£						

* If by a Company, insert the Name.

_____ *Clerk to the Guardians.*

Examined by me in connection with the Financial Statement (Statutory)

Note.—It is only required that money be entered in the Form above to the amount in their total to 10*s.*, or more than 10*s.*, they are to be taken as be entered as £176, and £175 9*s.* 11*d.* as £175 only.

ACCOUNT. FORM (B.)

Poor of the above-named Parish, under the Poor Law and Public Twenty-fifth day of March, 18 .

LAW.

For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of Repayment, whether by Annuity or otherwise.	Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.
			Principal.	Interest.	
			£	£	£

HEALTH.

GENERAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

OF SPECIAL EXPENSES.			SINKING FUND.			
Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
Principal.	Interest.					
£	£	£	£		£	

_____ day of _____ 18 .

for the half-year ended the 25th day of March, 18 , and found correct.

_____ *District Auditor.*

_____ day of _____, 18 .

nearest £1; whenever the fractional parts, in abstracting from the Books, equal to £1; if less than 10*s*. they are to be rejected. Thus £175 10*s*. should

GENERAL ORDER (AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS: DISTRICT SCHOOLS).

(Dated 14th June, 1879).

To the Boards of Management

of the several SCHOOL DISTRICTS named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain Orders, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively to the Board of Management of each of the School Districts named in the Schedule to this Order, provision is made for the appointment by such Board of Management, from time to time, of persons to hold certain offices, and amongst them the following; namely,—

Superintendent,
Matron,
Schoolmaster,
Schoolmistress,
} of the School;

and the following regulations, or regulations to the like effect, are contained in or made applicable by the said Orders, with respect to the continuance in office of such officers:

"Every officer appointed by the managers shall continue to hold his office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners, or be proved in a manner satisfactory to the Commissioners to be insane."

"If any superintendent and matron be husband and wife, and one of them be dismissed by order of the Poor Law Board, or otherwise vacate his or her office, or die, the other, or survivor, shall, at the

expiration of the then current quarter, cease to hold his or her office of superintendent or matron, as the case may be."

And whereas it is expedient that the regulations above-recited should be altered as hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Art. 1.—Instead of the regulations above-recited, the following regulations numbered (1.) and (2.) respectively shall apply to the officers therein mentioned:

(1.) Every superintendent, matron, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress of a district school, appointed after the twenty-fourth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, shall continue to hold office until he or she die, or resign, or be dismissed by the Board of Management, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which that Board shall deem sufficient.

Provided that the Board of Management may, with the like consent, determine the appointment of any such officer at any time before, or at, the expiration of the first year of his or her service, by giving to the officer three months' previous notice in writing, signed by their clerk, of such their intention.

(2.) In every case where both the superintendent and matron are appointed after the twenty-fourth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and whether they be husband and wife or not, the termination of the office of either of them by death, resignation, insanity, or dismissal as aforesaid, shall render the office of the other vacant at the expiration of the then current quarter.

And whereas by the above-mentioned Orders, and by other Orders of the Poor Law Board and the Local Government Board, the duties of medical officers appointed by Boards of Management of District Schools are prescribed, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf:

Now, therefore, We hereby further order as follows :—

Art. 2.—Every medical officer appointed by a Board of Management of a District School after the twenty-fourth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, shall immediately upon the occurrence of any case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, give notice thereof to the Clerk of the Sanitary Authority of the Urban or Rural Sanitary District, as the case may be, within which the school building is situated, or to the Medical Officer of Health of such authority.

He shall also furnish from time to time to the Medical Officer of Health of such Sanitary Authority such information with respect to the cases of sickness and the deaths amongst the pauper patients under his care as the Local Government Board may direct, and whenever the Local Government Board shall make regulations for all or any of the purposes specified in Section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, he shall observe such regulations so far as the same relate to or concern his office.

SCHEDULE.

Brentwood School District.
Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-East Shropshire School District.
South Metropolitan School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

Given, &c., this Fourteenth day of June, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER.—AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS: SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

(Dated 21st June, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain Orders (*a*) addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board, respectively, to the Guardians of the Poor of each of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule to this Order, provision is made for the appointment by such Guardians, from time to time, of persons to hold certain offices, and amongst them the following; namely,—

Superintendent or Master,
Matron or Assistant-Matron (*b*)
Schoolmaster,
and
Schoolmistress
} of the Separate Workhouse School belonging to such Union or Parish;

and the following regulations, or regulations to the like effect, are contained in or made applicable by the said Orders, with respect to the continuance in office of such officers:

"Every officer appointed to or holding any office under this Order,

(*a*) As the Orders referred to are not "General" Orders, but apply only to the individual unions, they are not included in this work.

(*b*) By a subsequent Order, dated 12th September, 1879, such of the provisions of this Order as relate to an assistant-matron of a separate workhouse school shall not be applicable to any such assistant-matron appointed by the Guardians of any of the unions or the separate parishes mentioned in the Schedule after the 29th September, 1879.

other than a medical officer, shall continue to hold the same until he die, or resign, or be removed by the Commissioners, or be proved to be insane to the satisfaction of the Commissioners."

"If any master or matron hereafter appointed be husband and wife, and one of them should be dismissed by Order of the Commissioners, or should otherwise vacate his or her office, or should die, the other or survivor shall, at the expiration of the then current quarter, cease to hold his or her office of master or matron, as the case may be."

And whereas it is expedient that the regulations above-recited should be altered as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—(*a*)

(*a*) With reference to the foregoing Order the Local Government Board say that—

"The first alteration relates to the tenure of office of superintendents or masters, matrons, schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses of separate workhouse schools *appointed after the 1st of August next.*

"Under the existing regulations, persons holding these appointments are entitled to continue in office until they die, resign, or are removed by the Local Government Board, or become insane, the power of the Guardians being limited to the suspension of any such officer from the discharge of his or her duties. By Article 1 (No. 1) of the present Order, the Guardians are enabled to dismiss any such officer, subject only to the consent of the Board.

"The Article further provides that in the case of any such officer the Guardians may, with the consent of the Board, determine the appointment at, or before, the expiration of the first year of service, by giving three months' notice in writing.

"The effect of these alterations will be to enable the Board, in cases where charges of misconduct are made against such officers, to accept without local inquiry the decision of the Guardians, and also to render the appointments of persons to the before mentioned offices subject to a period of probation.

"Article 1 (No. 2) of the Order contains a further provision, which experience has shown to be desirable, with respect to the offices of master or superintendent, and matron of the school. At present, a vacancy in one of those offices involves relinquishment of the other at the expiration of the then current quarter, in cases where the officers are man and wife. The regulation now introduced makes either office determinable in like manner upon the other becoming vacant, whether the master or superintendent and matron be husband and wife, or not. This new provision also applies only to appointments made after the 1st of August next.

"Article 2 of the Order, which also applies only to appointments made after the 1st of August next, imposes some additional duties on medical officers of separate workhouse schools. Every such medical officer will be under the obligation of giving notice to the clerk or to the medical officer of health of the Sanitary Authority within which the school building is situated, of the occurrence of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, and of furnishing to the medical officer of health, from time to time, information with respect to sickness and deaths amongst such patients. He is also required to observe any regulations made by the Local

Art. 1.—Instead of the regulations above-recited, the following regulations numbered (1.) and (2.) respectively shall apply to the officers therein mentioned:

(1.) Every superintendent or master, matron or assistant matron (*a*), schoolmaster, and schoolmistress of a separate workhouse school, appointed after the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, shall continue to hold office until he or she die, or resign, or be dismissed by the Guardians, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which that Board shall deem sufficient.

Provided that the Guardians may, with the like consent, determine the appointment of any such officer at any time before, or at, the expiration of the first year of his or her service, by giving to the officer three months' previous notice in writing, signed by their clerk of such their intention.

(2.) In every case where both the superintendent or master and the matron are appointed after the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and whether they be husband and wife or not, the termination of the office of either of them by death, resignation, insanity, or dismissal as aforesaid, shall render the office of the other vacant at the expiration of the then current quarter.

And whereas by the above-mentioned Orders, and by other Orders of the Poor Law Board and the Local Government Board, the duties of medical officers for separate workhouse schools are prescribed, and it is expedient to make further provision in that behalf:

Now, therefore, We hereby further Order as follows:—

Art. 2.—Every medical officer appointed by the Guardians after the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, for a separate workhouse school, shall immediately upon the occur-

Government Board for all or any of the purposes specified in Section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in relation to the prevention of the spread of dangerous infectious disease."—*Instr. Letter*, 24th June, 1879.

(*a*) See the General Order of 12th September, 1879, *post*, p. 818.

rence of any case of contagious, infectious, or epidemic disease of a dangerous character amongst the pauper patients under his care, give notice thereof to the clerk of the Sanitary Authority of the Urban or Rural Sanitary District, as the case may be, within which the school building is situated, or to the medical officer of health of such authority.

He shall also furnish from time to time to the medical officer of health of such Sanitary Authority such information with respect to the cases of sickness and the deaths amongst the pauper patients under his care as the Local Government Board may direct, and whenever the Local Government Board shall make regulations for all or any of the purposes specified in Section 134 of the Public Health Act, 1875, he shall observe such regulations as far as the same relate to or concern his office.

Art. 3.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, acting guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

SCHEDULE.

Unions.

Birkenhead.	Leeds.	Oxford.
Cardiff.	Merthyr Tydvil.	Strand.
Holborn.	Newport (Monmouth).	Westminster.

Separate Parishes.

Brighton.	Saint Marylebone.
Liverpool.	Saint Mary, Islington.
Manchester	Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Mile End Old Town.	Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. George-in-the-East.	St. Pancras.

Given, &c., this Twenty-first day of June, 1879.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 24th June, 1879.

Orders and Regulations for the Government of Workhouse Infirmaries have been issued as follows :—

City of London	7th December, 1874.
Croydon	18th July, 1885.
Fulham	31st January, 1884.
Greenwich	9th January, 1876.
Hackney	22nd December, 1874.
St. George-in-the-East	27th June, 1871. 2nd March, 1876.
St. George's	10th December, 1877.
St. Giles, Camberwell	29th August, 1873.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	24th June, 1872.* 2nd March, 1876.
St. Luke, Chelsea	23rd December, 1873.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	24th June, 1872.* 2nd March, 1876.
St. Mary, Islington	27th June, 1871. 2nd March, 1876.
St. Mary, Lambeth	25th August, 1873.
St. Olave's	31st August, 1875.
St. Saviour's	8th August, 1877. 31st August, 1877.
Wandsworth and Clapham	27th June, 1871. 25th May, 1872. 2nd March, 1876.
Whitechapel	23rd October, 1876. 19th December, 1876.
Woolwich	14th August, 1873.

School Districts.

Orders and Regulations for the Government of the Schools of the several Districts have been issued as follows :—

Banstead	School Regulations, including Accounts	14th July, 1880.
Brentwood	Proceedings of Managers and School Regulations	24th March, 1877.
Branch at Hanworth		17th January, 1883.
Central London	Proceedings of Managers	4th April, 1849.
	School Regulations	17th January, 1852.
	Amending ditto	4th May, 1875.
Farnham	Proceedings of Managers	25th October, 1849.
	School Regulations	17th January, 1852.

* A General Order for the Government of Infirmaries, distinct from the workhouses of the parishes of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, and St. Leonard, Shoreditch, was issued on 24th June, 1872.

Forest Gate . . .	Proceedings of Managers .	24th July, 1868.
	Ditto, Amending . .	5th August, 1870.
	School Regulations . .	22nd March, 1869.
Kensington & Chelsea .	Proceedings of Managers .	26th October, 1876.
	Ditto, Amending . .	29th December, 1876.
Lincolnshire & Nottinghamshire . . .	Proceedings of Managers .	19th March, 1868.
North Surrey . . .	Proceedings of Managers .	27th April, 1849.
	Ditto, Amending . .	24th March, 1852.
	School Regulations . .	22nd May, 1851.
	Ditto, Amending . .	4th May, 1875.
Reading & Wokingham .	Proceedings of Managers .	24th December, 1849.*
	School Regulations . .	10th February, 1852.
South-East Shropshire .	Proceedings of Managers .	6th August, 1849.
	School Regulations . .	16th August, 1851.
	Ditto, Amending . .	3rd November, 1852.
South Metropolitan .	Proceedings of Managers .	21st April, 1849.
	Ditto, Amending . .	2nd February, 1876.
	Ditto, ditto . .	4th May, 1875.
	School Regulations . .	18th July, 1854.
Walsall & West Bromwich	Proceedings of Managers .	12th February, 1869.
	School Regulations . .	1st July, 1861.
West London . .	Proceedings of Managers .	20th March, 1868.
	School Regulations . .	23rd April, 1862.

For the dates of the Accounts Orders issued to the School Districts, see *ante*, p. 462.

The foregoing separate School District Orders have been amended by the General Orders of 14th June, 1879, *ante*, p. 806, and the 11th November, 1879, *post*, p. 843.

PUBLICATION OF STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS (METROPOLIS).

(Dated 4th July, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in the Schedules A. and B. to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order dated the 27th day of June, 1870 (*a*), addressed (amongst others) to the Guardians of the several unions named in the Schedule A. to this Order, and by certain General Orders dated the 2nd day of January, 1871, and the 9th day of March, 1871, addressed (amongst others) to the Guardians of the Poor of the several Separate Parishes named in Schedule B. to this Order, the Poor Law Board made provision for the printing, circulating, and advertising by the Guardians of the Poor of such unions or parishes of the Statistical and Financial Statements therein mentioned, or any parts thereof, and in the case of the said unions provision was also made for the printing, circulating, and advertising of the Parochial List and Statement of Account therein referred to, or any parts thereof:

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made as hereinafter mentioned:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows with respect to the Guardians of the Poor of each of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedules A. and B. to this Order:

(*a*) See *ante*, p. 548.

Art. 1.—Where the Guardians deem it expedient that, in addition to the said Statistical and Financial Statements and the said Parochial List and Statement of Account, an additional account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Guardians, with such further information relating thereto as can be given within reasonable limits, shall be prepared, it shall be the duty of the clerk to prepare the same accordingly (*a*).

Art. 2.—The Guardians may, in substitution for the said Statistical and Financial Statements and the said Parochial List and Statement of Account, cause the said additional Account, when so prepared with such information as aforesaid, to be printed and circulated among the ratepayers of the union or separate parish, or to be advertised in some newspaper or newspapers circulating within the union or separate parish.

Art. 3.—The reasonable costs incurred under this Order by the Guardians of a union shall be charged to the common fund of the union.

SCHEDULE A.

Names of Unions.

City of London.	St. Olave's.
Fulham.	St. Saviour's.
Greenwich.	Stepney.
Hackney.	Strand.
Holborn,	Wandsworth and Clapham.
Lewisham.	Westminster.
Poplar.	Whitechapel.
St. George's.	Woolwich.

(*a*) The General Orders hitherto in force in the Metropolis allow of the printing and circulation of the Statistical and Financial Statements, and the Parochial List and Statement of Account. The Order now issued provides that the Guardians may, when they deem it expedient, in addition to the Statements and Lists referred to, cause an Account of their Receipts and Expenditure, together with such further information relating thereto as can be given within reasonable limits to be prepared, and that this additional Account may, in substitution for such Statements and Lists, be printed and circulated or advertised by the Guardians.—*Letter of Local Government Board*, 9th July, 1879.

SCHEDULE B.

Names of Separate Parishes.

Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and
St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Marylebone.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.

Given, &c., this Fourth day of July, 1879.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 8th July, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER.—AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS: SEPARATE WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

(Dated 12th September, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Order bearing date the 21st day of June, 1879 (*a*), addressed by the Local Government Board to the Guardians of the poor of each of the unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule to this Order, provision is made with reference to the terms of the appointment by such Guardians of persons to hold certain offices, and amongst them the office of assistant-matron of the Separate Workhouse School belonging to such union or parish:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Order should be amended, as hereinafter-mentioned:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Such of the provisions of the above-cited Order as related to an assistant-matron of a Separate Workhouse School shall not be applicable to any such assistant-matron appointed by the Guardians of any of the said unions or separate parishes after the twenty-ninth day of September, 1879.

(*a*) See *ante*, p. 809.

SCHEDULE.

Unions.

Birkenhead.	Leeds.	Oxford.
Cardiff.	Merthyr Tydvil.	Strand.
Holborn.	Newport (Monmouth.)	Westminster

Separate Parishes.

Brighton.	Saint Marylebone.
Liverpool.	Saint Mary, Islington.
Manchester.	Saint Mary, Lambeth.
Mile End Old Town.	Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Saint George-in-the-East.	Saint Pancras.

Given, &c., this Twelfth day of September, 1879.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette,* 16th September, 1879.

REGULATIONS FOR SEASIDE INFIRMARIES FOR SCROFULOUS CASES.

(Dated 17th September, 1879).

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE (*a*).

To John Weekly, the Proprietor of the Institution known as the METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, situate at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent;—

To the Boards of Guardians of the several Unions and Separate Parishes in the Metropolis, and of the several other Unions in the counties of Berks, Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in England, and they are thereby required, from time to time, as they shall see occasion, to make and issue all such rules, orders, and regulations for the management and government or any house or establishment wherein any poor person shall be lodged, boarded, or maintained, for hire or remuneration, under any contract or agreement entered into by the proprietor, manager,

(*a*) This Order is addressed to several Boards of Guardians, and is in its nature a General Order, and therefore included in this collection of General Orders.

or superintendent of such house or establishment, or on his behalf, with any Guardians, overseers, or other persons having the ordering or management of the poor in any union or parish, or for the education of any poor children therein, in like manner and to the same extent as the said Commissioners are by law empowered to do in the case of any workhouse belonging to any union or parish; and that all such rules, orders, and regulations shall have the like effect as other rules, orders, and regulations of the said Commissioners, and shall be obeyed accordingly, with the like penalties on any neglect or disobedience thereof, to be enforced upon summary conviction, as penalties under the Act of the fifth year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," may now be enforced:

And whereas it is by the said Act also enacted that the said Commissioners may, from time to time, issue any Order which they may deem necessary for regulating the mode in which any contract shall be entered into for the lodging, boarding, or maintenance of any poor person with the proprietor, manager, or superintendent of such house or establishment as aforesaid, or the terms of the duration of any such contract; and if, after the issuing of any such order, any contract or agreement be entered into with such proprietor, manager, or superintendent, or any person on his behalf, not in accordance with such Order, the same shall be voidable, and if the said Commissioners shall so direct, the same shall be void and of no effect:

And whereas there is an establishment known as the Metropolitan Infirmary for Children, situate at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, of which establishment John Weekly is the proprietor, and which is provided for the reception and treatment of pauper children afflicted with scrofulous, cutaneous, or other diseases, and requiring the benefits of residence at the seaside and sea-bathing:

And whereas the Local Government Board deem it expedient that rules, orders, and regulations should be made for the management and government of the said establishment:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance

of the powers given to Us in that behalf, hereby order and declare that from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and eighty, the following rules and regulations shall come into operation and be observed with respect to the said establishment :—

Contracts.

Art. 1.—All contracts or agreements to be entered into by the proprietor with the Guardians of any union or separate parish for the reception, treatment, and maintenance of children in the establishment, shall be according to the Form (No. 1.) in the Schedule to this Order, or in some form to the like effect.

Admission and Discharge.

Art. 2.—Every pauper child who shall be admitted into the said establishment, either upon his first or any subsequent admission, shall be admitted upon an order signed by the clerk to the Guardians of the union or parish from which he is sent according to the Form (No. 2) in the Schedule to this Order. But no such order shall be given unless a medical officer of such union or parish has previously examined such child, and signed the certificate at the foot of such Form.

Art 3.—No child shall be admitted from any union or parish unless a contract in the Form (No. 1) prescribed in the Schedule to this Order, or to the like effect, shall have been entered into between the proprietor and the Board of Guardians of such union or parish for the reception, treatment, and maintenance of children.

Art. 4.—The proprietor shall not admit into the establishment, or retain therein, a larger number of children than that from time to time fixed by the Local Government Board ; and in case such number shall at any time be exceeded, the fact of such excess shall forthwith be reported to the Local Government Board by the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 5.—When any child, in the opinion of the medical officer of the establishment, is sufficiently recovered to be sent back to the union or parish from which he was sent, such medical officer shall

make a written report of the case to the proprietor, who shall communicate with the Guardians of such union or parish, in order that such child may be sent back accordingly.

Classification.

Art. 6.—The children shall be classed, according to the nature of their diseases, or otherwise, as the proprietor, with the advice of the medical officer of the establishment, shall direct.

Discipline and Diet.

Art. 7.—The clothing to be worn by the children shall be made of such materials as shall be approved of by the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 8.—The children shall be dieted in accordance with the directions of the medical officer of the establishment.

Art. 9.—Each child shall have a bed to himself.

Art. 10.—The children shall, as far as practicable, be regularly instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the principles of the Christian religion, and such other instruction shall be imparted to them as may be calculated to produce in them habits of industry, and virtue, and to promote their future usefulness and welfare.

Art. 11.—The proprietor shall make such arrangements as, with the concurrence of the medical officer, he may deem expedient for allowing the children to quit the establishment for the purpose of sea-bathing, or any other purpose, under the care and guidance of some one of the officers or assistants of the establishment.

Art. 12.—Subject to the provisions of the law and the regulations herein-contained with respect to the religious visitation and instruction of children in the establishment, any person may visit any child in the establishment by permission of the proprietor, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the medical officer may prescribe.

Art. 13.—Any licensed Minister of the religious persuasion of any child in the establishment who may at any time in the day enter the establishment for the purpose of affording him religious assistance, or for the purpose of instructing him in the principles of his religion,

shall give such assistance or instruction so as not to interfere with the good order and discipline of the establishment; and such religious assistance or instruction shall be strictly confined to children who are of the religious persuasion of such Minister, and whom such Minister shall have been lawfully authorized to visit and instruct.

Art. 14.—No work, except the necessary household work and cooking, shall be performed on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or any day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving.

Art. 15.—Prayers shall be read before breakfast and after supper every day, and Divine Service shall be performed every Sunday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day in the appointed place in the establishment, unless the proprietor, with the consent of the Local Government Board, shall otherwise direct.

Art. 16.—It shall also be incumbent upon the proprietor to discharge the following duties:—

No. 1. To cause the children, upon admission, to be cleansed and properly clothed.

No. 2. To send for the medical officer in case any child is taken suddenly ill, and to take care that all sick children are duly attended by the medical officer, and are provided with such medicines and attendance, diet, and other necessaries, as the medical officer may direct, and in the case of dangerous sickness to send for the minister of the religious persuasion of the child, and to give notice to any relative or friend of the sick child whom he may know to be resident within a reasonable distance.

No. 3. To take care that no child when suffering from severe illness, or at the approach of death, shall be left unattended either during the day or the night.

No. 4. To give immediate information of the death of any child in the establishment to the medical officer, if not present at the death, and to the nearest relations of the deceased who may be known to him, and who may reside within a reasonable distance, and to the Guardians of the union or parish from which the child shall have been admitted.

No. 5. When requisite, to cause the death of every child dying

in the establishment to be duly notified to the proper registrar of births and deaths within five days after the day of such death.

Art. 16.—No. 6. Once at least in every year, and as often as may be necessary for cleanliness, to cause all the rooms and offices belonging to the establishment to be lime-washed, and at all times to take care that all the rooms and offices, and the furniture and utensils, are kept clean and in good order.

No. 7. To cause the establishment, and all its furniture and appurtenances, to be kept in good and substantial repair; and from time to time to remedy without delay any such defect in the repair of the establishment, its drainage, warmth, or ventilation, or in the furniture or fixtures thereof, as may, in the opinion of the medical officer, tend to injure the health of the inmates.

No. 8. To provide a book, to be termed the visitors' book, in which inspectors of the Local Government Board and other persons who may from time to time officially visit the establishment may make such observations as they may think fit respecting the dietary, accommodation, and treatment of the inmates of the establishment; also to provide the necessary books and forms for the use of the medical officer and for other reports.

Art. 17.—The proprietor shall punctually enter up, and accurately keep, the following books, according to the forms and directions in the Schedule to this Order.

No. 1. *The Admission and Discharge Book,* in the Form (No. 4). In this book shall be kept an account of every child admitted into, and of every child dying in, or discharged from, the establishment, and such account shall be balanced weekly.

No. 2. The proprietor shall at the close of each half-year prepare a statement from the *Admission and Discharge Book* of the establishment, showing the number of children of all classes actually in the establishment in the course of the previous half-year, and the other particulars according to the Form (No. 9) in the Schedule to this Order. This statement shall within four

weeks after the close of the half-year be transmitted to the Local Government Board.

No. 3. *A Register of the Religious Creed* of the children in the Form (No. 5) in the Schedule to this Order.

Officers.

Art. 18.—The proprietor shall forthwith, and from time to time hereafter as vacancies occur, appoint a medical officer for the establishment, at such salary or remuneration as the Local Government Board shall approve, and so many fit persons to hold such of the undermentioned offices as the Local Government Board may deem to be requisite; namely,—

Matron or Superintendent Nurse,
Schoolmaster,
Schoolmistress,

with such assistants as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the duties of the said offices.

Art. 19.—All appointments to the offices of medical officer, matron or superintendent nurse, schoolmaster, and schoolmistress, shall be reported to the Local Government Board as soon as they are made.

Art. 20.—No person shall hold the office of medical officer under this Order unless he be duly registered under "The Medical Act of 1858," or other authority of law in that behalf, and be qualified by law to practise both medicine and surgery in England and Wales, such qualification being established by the production of a diploma, certificate of a degree, licence or other instrument granted or issued by competent legal authority in Great Britain or Ireland, testifying to the medical or surgical, or medical and surgical qualification or qualifications of the candidate for such office.

Duties of the Medical Officer.

Art. 21.—The following shall be the duties of the medical officer:—

No. 1. To attend at the establishment daily, and also when sent for by the proprietor.

No. 2. To attend duly and punctually upon the children in the

establishment according to the necessities of their cases, and give the requisite directions as to their treatment, nursing, diet, and clothing, and the ventilation and condition of the rooms in which they are placed, and in accordance with such agreement as he may make with the proprietor, to supply the requisite medicines, exclusive of cod liver oil, to the children.

Art. 21.—No. 3. To examine the state of each child on his admission into the establishment, and make a record of the same in the *Case Book*, and to give the requisite directions to the proprietor.

No. 4. To give directions from time to time as to the diet, classification, and treatment of the children, and to make any suggestions to the proprietor which he may deem requisite with reference to the health of the children in general.

Provided that if the medical officer be of opinion that any child is not fit to be retained in the establishment, he shall make a written report of the case to the proprietor.

No. 5. To make the written reports to the proprietor required by Art. 5 of this Order.

No. 6. To keep a *Case Book*, according to the Form (No. 7) in the Schedule to this Order, and to insert therein the particulars required by such Form with respect to every child in the establishment, employing therein, so far as is practicable, the terms used or recommended in the regulations and statistical nosology issued by the Registrar-General.

No. 7. To prescribe the dietary for the children in so many different scales as he shall deem expedient; and to enter the same at the commencement of *The Admission and Discharge Book*, according to the Form (No. 3) in the Schedule to this Order, or some Form to the like effect.

No. 8. To keep a book, to be termed *The Medical Officer's Report Book*, in the Form (No. 8) in the Schedule to this Order, in which he shall enter in writing, duly and punctually and under the correct dates, such reports as he may think it necessary from time to time to make to the proprietor as to defects in the diet, drainage, ventilation, warmth, and other arrangements of

the establishment; as to any excess in the number of any class of inmates which he may deem to be detrimental to health; as to every defect which he may observe in the arrangements of the rooms, and in the performance of their duties by the nurses; and, further, a report of any other matter which, in the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall consider to require the attention of the proprietor; and also such recommendations relating to any of the matters aforesaid as he may think it right to submit to the proprietor or to the Local Government Board.

Art. 21.—No. 9. To allow any visitor appointed by the Local Government Board, access to the *Case Book*, and the *Medical Officer's Report Book*, at all times that he may require to see it, and to produce it also to the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, whenever duly required to do so.

No. 10. To report specially to the Local Government Board on or about the first day of January and the first day of July in every year upon the several matters set forth in the Statement contained in Form (No. 6) in the Schedule to this Order.

No. 11. To enter on a card in respect of each patient upon whom he shall be in attendance, the diet, extras, and medical treatment ordered by him.

No. 12. To report in writing to the Local Government Board the case of every sudden and every accidental death which may occur in the establishment within twenty-four hours after he shall receive information of the same, and the cause of the death so far as he is able to explain it.

No. 13. To report to the Local Government Board, fortnightly, upon the establishment, in such form as they shall from time to time direct.

Duties of the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

Art. 22. The following shall be the duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress respectively:—

No. 1. To instruct the children in accordance with the directions in Art. 10.

No. 2. To accompany the children when they quit the school for

exercise or sea-bathing, according to such directions as the proprietor may give.

Art. 22.—No. 3. To inspect the children every morning to see that they are clean in their persons, and to report to the proprietor every instance of a child who on such inspection shall appear to be not clean in his person, or not clean and neat in his clothing.

No. 4. To keep the children punctual, orderly, and decorous in their conduct, by enforcing proper discipline among them; to assist the proprietor in maintaining due subordination, discipline, and propriety of behaviour at all times; and to report in writing to the proprietor every occurrence in their opinion unfavourable to the welfare of the children and the general efficiency and prosperity of the establishment.

Visitor.

Art. 23. If a visitor be at any time appointed by the Local Government Board under the authority of Section VII. of the above-recited Act, the proprietor shall allow him free access to every part of the establishment.

Interpretation of Terms.

Art. 24. In this Order—

All words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

Whenever in this Order any Article is referred to by its number, the Article of this Order bearing that number shall be taken to be signified thereby.

SCHEDULE.

FORM No. 1.

CONTRACT.

Articles of Agreement made the day of 18 , between John Weekly, the proprietor of the Metropolitan Infirmary, situate at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, of the one part, and the Guardians of the poor of the , in the county of of the other part.

WHEREAS the said John Weekly, hereinafter termed the proprietor, has opened an establishment at Dane Hill, Margate, in the county of Kent, for the reception, maintenance, and treatment of poor children suffering from scrofula, cutaneous, and other diseases, and requiring the benefits of residence at the seaside and sea-bathing.

And whereas the Guardians of the poor of the said hereinafter termed the Guardians, have applied to the said proprietor to receive into and maintain and instruct, and also to provide with medical attendance and medicines whilst so maintained, in the said establishment, a certain number of poor children under the age of sixteen (*a*) years chargeable to the said .

Now, therefore, the proprietor, with the consent of the Local Government Board, testified by their official seal being hereunto affixed, does hereby (in consideration of the payments hereinafter mentioned to be made) contract and covenant with the Guardians that he, the proprietor, will receive into the said establishment, and maintain, instruct, and provide with medical attendance and medicines whilst in such establishment, a certain number not exceeding poor children under the age of sixteen (*a*) years chargeable to the said , being orphans or deserted by their parents, or whose parents or surviving parent shall consent to their being received in such establishment, and that such children while in the said establishment shall be maintained, instructed, and provided with medical attendance and medicines, in the same manner in all respects as required by the regulations of the Local Government Board, at the following rate of charge, namely, the sum of per week, and after the same rate for any less time than a week for each child, each week to commence on the day of admission into the said establishment.

Provided that the limit herein-before prescribed, for the number of children to be admitted in the said establishment may be increased or diminished by the parties hereto with the consent of the Local Government Board previously obtained.

And the Guardians do hereby covenant with the said proprietor to pay to him, his executors or administrators, within one calendar month after Lady-Day, Midsummer-Day, Michaelmas-Day, and Christmas-Day respectively, during the subsistence of this contract, and within one month after its termination, the said sum of per week, and after the same rate for less time than a week, for each of the children so received into the said establishment, so long as such child shall remain an inmate thereof.

(*a*) Or between the ages of and sixteen years.

And it is hereby mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto, that no child from the said shall be admitted into the said establishment without a certificate from a medical officer of the said .

Also, that no child who is imbecile shall be admitted into the said establishment.

Also, that the Guardians will not remove any child from the said establishment without a request in writing addressed to the proprietor, and signed by their clerk, and forwarded two weeks before the day when the removal is to take place.

Also, that if the Guardians should appoint a committee from their own body, not exceeding three Guardians with their clerk or other officer, to visit the children in the said establishment, such committee shall be admitted into the said establishment at all reasonable times to visit therein the children belonging to the said .

And lastly, it is hereby covenanted and agreed, that if either of the said parties hereto shall be desirous of putting an end to this contract, the party so desirous shall give three calendar months' notice thereof in writing to the other of them.

In witness whereof the said John Weekly hath hereunto set his hand and seal, and the said Guardians their Common Seal, the day and year first above-written.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named John Weekly in the presence of } (L.S.)

(Guardians' Seal.) The Common Seal of the above-named union was hereto affixed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians, held on the day of the date hereof, by Chairman of the Board at the said meeting, in the presence of

(Seal of the Local Government Board.)

Clerk to the Guaraians of the

FORM No. 2.

_____ Union [Parish].

No.____ Dated this ____ day of _____ 18 .

To the Proprietor of the Metropolitan Infirmary for Children at Margate. Admit the Child named and described below.

(Signed) _____

Clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Description.	Religious Creed		Name and Address of the Nearest Relation.
				Of the Father.	Of the Mother.	

* Insert "Orphan," "Deserted," or "Parent(s) in Workhouse," as the case may be; and where illegitimate, state so.

I hereby certify that I have this day examined the above-named Child, and find such Child to be suffering from or affected with .

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18 .

(Signed) _____

Medical Officer of the above named Union [Parish].

FORM No. 3.

Table of Diets.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

Articles.	Full Diet.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
Breakfast ... (*articles*) ...	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)
Dinner ... ... (*articles*) ...	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)
Tea *or* Supper ... (*articles*) ...	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)

Extras as ordered by the Medical Officer.

QUANTITIES per diem allowed to each Child according to the above Table.

Articles.	Full Diet.	Ordinary Diet.	Low Diet.
	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)	(*quantities*)

_____ *Medical Officer.*

_____ day of _____ 18

FORM No. 4.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY

The Admission and

ADMISSION.												
Number.	Year and Day of the Month.	Day of the week.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Description.	Religious Creed.	Name and Address of Nearest Relation.	From whence admitted.	Date of the Order of admission.	Observations on Condition at the time of admission, and any other general Remarks.	

FORM No. 5.

Register of Religious Creed.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

Name.		Date of Admission.	Number on Admission.	From what Union or Parish admitted.	Religious Creed.	Discharged or Dead.
Christian Name.	Surname.					

FORM No. 4.

FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

Discharge Book.

DISCHARGE OR DEATH.						
Year and Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Number on Admission.	Name.	How Discharged; and if by Order, by whose Order.	In case of Death state the cause.	Observations on general health, character, and behaviour.

FORM No. 6.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

Half-yearly Statement of the Medical Officer.

TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

STATEMENT of the MEDICAL OFFICER for the above-named establishment, for the half-year ended on the day of 18 , in answer to the following inquiries in reference to the said establishment.

1. Is there sufficient ventilation and warmth?
2. Has the accommodation during the preceding six months for the several classes of children been sufficient?
3. Are the arrangements for cooking and distribution of food satisfactory? And has the food been of good quality?
4. Is the nursing satisfactorily performed?
5. Is there a sufficient supply of towels, vessels, bedding, clothing, and other conveniences for the use of the children?
6. Are the medical appliances sufficient and in good order?
7. Are the lavatories and baths sufficient and in good order?
   And to what extent has sea-bathing formed a part of the treatment?
8. Are the supply and distribution of hot and cold water sufficiently provided for?

9. State the number discharged during the half-year :—
   (*a*) Cured . . . .
   (*b*) Improved . . . .
   (*c*) Unchanged . . .
10. State the names of the children who have died during the half-year, with the cause of death in each case.
11. State the present number of the children in the establishment, and the number who have remained in it for more than one year.

Signed _____ Medical Officer.

This _____ day of _____ 18 .

FORM No. 7.

Case Book.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

_____ Medical Officer.

Name of Pauper _____ Age _____

Chargeable to _____

Date of admission _____ Date of discharge or death _____

Disease and state of child on admission _____

Date.*	Diet.	Extras.	History of the Case and Treatment.

* The date to be inserted whenever the diet is changed, or whenever any Extra is ordered or discontinued.

N.B.—This book should be in a portable form.

FORM No. 8.

Medical Officer's Report Book.

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

_____ Medical Officer.

_____ day, the _____ day of _____ 18 .

FORM No. 9.

Statement of the Numbers of the Children in the Establishment during the Half-year ended _____

METROPOLITAN INFIRMARY FOR CHILDREN, MARGATE.

UNION AND PARISH.	No. of Children in the Establishment at the Commencement of the half-year.	No. admitted during the half-year.	No. discharged during the half-year.	No. of Deaths during the half-year.	No. of Children in the Establishment at the end of the half-year.

Dated this ____ day of _____ 18 . _____ Proprietor.

Given, &c., the Seventeenth day of September, 1879.

A similar Order to the foregoing was issued on the 11th December, 1879, to "Mr. Perry's Establishment, Margate," and was published in the *London Gazette* on 16th December, 1879. Another similar Order was issued on 29th December, 1880, to "Dowland's Seaside Infirmary for Children, Rottingdean."

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876: INQUIRY OFFICERS: MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—GENERAL ORDER.

(Dated 7th October, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1877, in force in the unions named in the Schedule to this Order, the Local Government Board prescribed regulations with respect to the appointment by the Guardians of the poor of each of such unions, of a person or persons, or one or more of their officers, as inquiry officer or officers, to discharge the duties therein prescribed with reference to applications by parents, not being paupers, for payment of school fees:

And whereas Art. 3 of the said General Order of the 22nd day of March, 1877, contains the following provision with regard to the remuneration of the said inquiry officers, and the periods at which such remuneration shall be paid:—

"The Guardians shall pay the inquiry officer or officers so appointed such remuneration, by annual salary or otherwise, as may be approved by the Local Government Board, and such remuneration shall be paid quarterly at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days in the year, namely, Lady-Day, Midsummer-Day, Michaelmas-Day, and Christmas-Day, and if it be by annual salary it shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time

accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of 'The Apportionment Act, 1870.'"

And whereas it is expedient to alter the aforesaid provision for the payment of the salaries of the said officers at quarterly periods:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby alter Art. 3 of the said General Order dated the 22nd day of March, 1877, so far as it provides for the payment of the salaries of the said inquiry officers quarterly. And we hereby Order, from and after the 7th day of October, 1879, as follows:—

Art. 1.—The Guardians of the said several unions may, if they think fit, pay to the inquiry officers appointed by them, or to any of such officers, the amount which shall become due in respect of each monthly service at the end of such month, instead of at the quarterly periods aforesaid.

Art. 2.—Every such officer who may be paid monthly under the authority of this Order, shall nevertheless make out his account quarterly, according to the above-mentioned days, and submit the same to the Guardians on those days, before the last portion of the salary in respect of the quarter is paid to him by them.

Art. 3.—In this Order,—

The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

The term "union" means any unions or incorporation of parishes under any General or Local Act, and any single parish having Guardians as above-defined, under any General or Local Act.

SCHEDULE.

Unions and Incorporations.

(The Schedule contains the names of the existing unions and the existing parishes under separate Boards of Guardians).

Given, &c., this Seventh day of October, 1879.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 7th October, 1879.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876: OFFICERS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES: MONTHLY PAYMENTS.—GENERAL ORDER.

(Dated 7th October, 1879).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several Unions in which School Attendance Committees may be appointed by Guardians under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876;—

To all School Attendance Committees so appointed;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Art. 4 of a General Order, bearing date the 14th day of April, 1877 (*a*), and addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the several unions in which School Attendance Committees may be appointed by Guardians under the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and to all School Attendance Committees so appointed, the Local Government Board ordered as follows:—

"Where the School Attendance Committee, with the consent of the Guardians, direct an officer or officers of the Guardians to act in the execution of the said Act, or of any byelaws in force within the jurisdiction of the committee, or, with the like consent, appoint an officer or officers for that purpose, such officers shall be termed 'School Attendance Officers,' and such direction or appointment shall be reported to the Local Government Board for their approval within fourteen days afterwards."

And whereas Arts. 9 and 10 of the said General Order contain

(*a*) See *ante*, p. 717.

the following provisions with regard to the remuneration of the said officers, and the periods at which such remuneration shall be paid :—

"Art. 9.—The clerk and other officers of the School Attendance Committee shall receive such salary or remuneration as the committee assign to them and the Guardians and the Local Government Board approve.

"Provided that the committee, with the approval of the Guardians and of the Local Government Board, may pay to any such officer a reasonable compensation by way of gratuity on account of extraordinary circumstances, or other unforeseen circumstances.

"Art. 10.—If the remuneration be by annual salary, it shall be paid quarterly at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days in the year, namely, Midsummer-Day, Michaelmas-Day, Christmas-Day, and Lady-Day, and shall be considered as accruing from day to day, and be apportionable in respect of time accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of 'The Apportionment Act, 1870.'"

And whereas it is expedient to alter the provision contained in the said Art. No. 10, for the payment of the salaries of the said officers at quarterly periods :

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby alter Art. 10 of the said General Order, so far as it provides for the payment of the salaries of the said officers quarterly. And we hereby order, from and after the 7th day of October, 1879, as follows :—

Art. 1.—The Attendance Committee may, if they think fit, pay to their officers, or any of them, the amount which shall become due in respect of each monthly service at the end of such month, instead of at the quarterly periods aforesaid.

Art. 2.—Every such officer who may be paid monthly under the authority of this Order, shall nevertheless make out his account quarterly, according to the above-mentioned days, and submit the same to the Guardians on those days, before the last portion of the salary in respect of the quarter is paid to him by them.

Art. 3.—In this Order—

The term "Guardians" includes any body of persons performing

the functions of Guardians within the meaning of the Acts relating to the relief of the poor.

The term "union" means any union or incorporation of parishes under any General or Local Act, and any single parish having Guardians as above-defined, under any General or Local Act.

Given, &c., this Seventh day of October, 1879.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 7th October, 1879.

GENERAL ORDER: AMENDMENT OF REGULATIONS: DISTRICT SCHOOLS (DUTIES OF OFFICERS).

(Dated 11th November, 1879).

To the Boards of Management

of the several SCHOOL DISTRICTS named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by certain Orders, addressed by the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board respectively, to the Board of Management of each of the School Districts named in the Schedule to this Order, regulations are prescribed with reference to the duties of officers appointed by such Board of Management:

And whereas it is expedient that further provision should be made as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows with respect to each of the School Districts named in the Schedule to this Order:—

Art. 1.—In every case not otherwise provided for by the Orders in force in the School District, every officer appointed by the Board of Management shall perform his duties in person, and shall not intrust the same to a deputy, except with the special permission of the Local Government Board on the application of the Board of Management.

Art. 2.—Every medical officer shall be bound to visit and attend

personally, as far as may be practicable, the children intrusted to his care, and shall be responsible for the attendance on them.

Art. 3.—Every medical officer shall, as soon as may be after the issuing of this Order, or after his appointment, name to the Board of Management some legally qualified medical practitioner to whom application for medicines or attendance may be made in the case of his absence from home, or other hindrance to his personal attendance, and who will supply the same at the cost of such medical officer; and the name and residence of every medical practitioner so named shall be forwarded to the superintendent of the School by the Board of Management.

SCHEDULE.

Central London School District.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney School District.
Forest Gate School District.
North Surrey School District.
Reading and Wokingham School District.
South-East Shropshire School District.
South Metropolitan School District.
Walsall and West Bromwich School District.
West London School District.

Given, &c., this Eleventh day of November, 1879.

METROPOLITAN SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS (30 VICT. C. 6):—

Metropolitan Asylum Board	Declaration . . .	15th May, 1867.
	Rules and Regulations .	18th June, 1867.
	Amending ditto . .	17th July, 1867.
	Ditto ditto . .	22nd March, 1870
	Ditto ditto . .	6th August, 1870.
	Ditto ditto . .	17th June, 1871.
	Ditto ditto . .	26th August, 1871
	Ditto ditto . .	6th March, 1872.
	Ditto ditto . .	7th March, 1872.
	Ditto ditto .	11th May, 1874.
	Ditto ditto . .	14th January, 1878.

Metropolitan Asylum Board .	Accounts . .	28th November, 1870.
	Amending ditto . .	6th March, 1872.
	Ditto ditto . .	8th August, 1874,
	Ditto ditto . .	24th May, 1877.
	Ditto ditto . .	3rd April, 1884.
	Ditto ditto . .	26th July, 1884.
	Ditto ditto . .	20th November, 1884.
Leavesden and Caterham Asylums for Insane . .	Amended Consolidated Regulations . .	10th February, 1875.
	Amending Regulations .	22nd June, 1875.
	Ditto ditto . .	22nd December, 1876.
Homerton and Stockwell Asylums for Fever and Small Pox . . .	Amended Consolidated Regulations . .	10th February, 1875.
	Amending ditto . .	22nd June, 1875.
	Ditto ditto . .	6th April, 1876.
	Ditto ditto . .	22nd December, 1876.
Training Ship, H.M.S. Exmouth	Regulations and Accounts	24th August, 1876.
	Amending Regulations .	1st February, 1877.
	Ditto ditto . .	14th January, 1878.
	Ditto ditto . .	

SICK ASYLUM DISTRICTS :—

Central London . . .	Declaration . . .	2nd May, 1868.
	Rules and Regulations .	10th June, 1868.
	Amending Order . .	7th March, 1872.
	Accounts . . .	4th November, 1870.
Poplar and Stepney . .	Declaration . . .	23rd April, 1868.
	Rules and Regulations .	16th May, 1868.
	Amending Order . .	7th March, 1872.
	Accounts . . .	4th March, 1870.
	Ditto	7th March, 1871.

The Apprenticeship General Order of 29th January, 1845, remains in force in the following places :—

Birmingham.	Forehoe.	Oxford.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Plymouth.
Chichester.	Mutford and Lothingland.	Southampton.
East and West Flegg.	Oswestry.	Stoke Damerel.

A similar General Order, dated 31st December, 1844, is also in force in Liverpool. The Order of 29th January, 1845, will be found in the Sixth Edition of this Work, p. 418.

GENERAL ORDER. — PAUPERS' CONVEYANCE EXPENSES.

(Dated 26th February, 1880).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in England and Wales ;—(*a*)

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several PARISHES in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 1 of "The Paupers' Conveyance (Expenses) Act, 1870," it is enacted as follows :—

"The Poor Law Board may by Order define and direct in what "cases (other than those expressly provided for by law) and "under what regulations the Guardians of any union or parish "may pay the reasonable expenses incurred by them in conveying any person chargeable to such union or parish from one "place to another in England, and may charge such expenses "upon the common fund of the union or other like fund "under their control."

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows :—

Art. 1.—Subject to the regulations hereinafter contained, the Guardians of the Poor of any unions or parish may, in the case of

(*a*) This Order has been applied to the Canterbury Union, by an Order dated 8th April, 1881.

any person actually chargeable to such union or parish, pay the reasonable expenses of the conveyance of such person from the union or parish to any institution specified in this Article, for the purpose of visiting the husband, wife, child, or other relative of such person, who may have been sent by lawful authority to such institution, and may also pay the reasonable expenses of the return of such person to the union or parish; namely,—

(1.) Any workhouse, or separate workhouse infirmary, or separate workhouse school, belonging to or occupied by the Guardians of the union or parish, whether situated within or beyond the boundaries of the union or parish.

(2.) Any workhouse, or separate workhouse infirmary, or separate workhouse school, belonging to or occupied by the Guardians of any other union or parish, with whom an agreement shall have been entered into under the following enactments, or any of them, viz., Section 14 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1849; Section 6 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1851; Section 16 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866; Section 50 of The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867; Section 17 of the Metropolitan Poor Amendment Act, 1869; and Section 22 of The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876.

(3.) Any district school belonging to a school district formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, and the Acts amending the same, and within which the union or parish is comprised.

(4.) Any district school belonging to a school district formed as aforesaid, but within which the union or parish is not comprised, and with the managers of which district school an agreement shall have been entered into under Section 51 of The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, or Section 16 of The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1866.

(5.) Any school certified under the provisions of Section 2 of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 43, intituled "An Act to provide for the Education and Maintenance of Pauper Children in certain Schools and Institutions;" and any school for the reception

of poor deaf and dumb or blind children, not so certified, but coming within the provisions of Section 42 of The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868.

(6.) Any asylum provided under the authority of The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, or of any Act amending the same.

(7.) Any asylum established for the reception and relief of idiots maintained at the charge of the county rate or by public subscription, within the meaning of Section 13 of The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868.

(8.) Any hospital or institution established for blind or deaf and dumb persons, within the provisions of Section 21 of The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867.

(9.) Any house or establishment, not being a workhouse, with respect to which the Local Government Board shall have issued rules, orders, and regulations under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act 12 Vict. c. 13, intituled "An Act to provide a more effectual regulation and control over the maintenance of poor persons in houses not being the workhouses of any union or parish."

Art. 2.—The expenses of conveyance as aforesaid shall not be payable unless permission for the visit is given by the Guardians of the union or parish to which the person seeking such permission is chargeable as aforesaid, nor unless such permission is duly recorded in the minutes of the Guardians.

Provided that in order to meet any cases of urgency which may occur between the meetings of the Guardians, the Guardians may, if they think fit, authorize the master of the workhouse, as regards in-door paupers, and the relieving officer as regards out-door paupers, to pay in such cases the reasonable expenses of conveyance as aforesaid, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Guardians; and the master of the workhouse or the relieving officer shall report each case so dealt with by him to the Guardians at their next meeting, and a record of such report shall be entered in the minutes of the Guardians (*a*).

(*a*) The Local Government Board point out with reference to the proviso to Article 2 of this Order, that it is desirable that very explicit instructions should be given by the Guardians to masters of workhouses and relieving officers as to the

Art. 3.—The visits to any such person as aforesaid in either of the institutions described in the several paragraphs of Article 1 of this Order, and numbered (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and (9) respectively, shall at all times be subject to such regulations as may be made in that behalf by the Guardians, Board of Management, or other authority having the control of such institutions respectively.

Art. 4.—The amount allowed for the expenses of conveyance shall be paid by the Guardians out of the common fund of the union or out of the poor rates of the parish, as the case may be.

Art. 5.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The word "parish" means any parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

Given, &c., this Twenty-sixth day of February, 1880.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 27th February, 1880.

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exceptional circumstances which would justify those officers in acting under the Order.—*Official Letter*, 28th February, 1880. The Board, however, do not indicate what is the nature of the "very explicit instructions" or the "exceptional circumstances" to which they refer.

CHURCH RATE ACCOUNTS.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—"THE DISTRICT AUDITORS' ACT, 1879."

(Dated 27th February, 1880).

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes named in the Second Schedule to this Order;—

To the several District Auditors in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 3 of "The Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, 1868," it is enacted as follows:

"In any parish where a sum of money is at the time of the "passing of this Act due on the security of church rates, or "of rates in the nature of church rates, to be made or levied "in such parish under the provisions of any Act of Parlia- "ment, or where any money in the name of church rate is "ordered to be raised under any such provisions, such rates "may still be made and levied, and the payment thereof "enforced by process of law, pursuant to such provisions, "for the purpose of paying off the money so due, or paying "the money so ordered to be raised and the costs incidental "thereto, but not otherwise, until the same shall have been "liquidated: provided, that the accounts of the Church- "wardens of such parish in reference to the receipt and "expenditure of the moneys levied under such Acts, shall be "audited annually by the auditor of the Poor Law Union "within whose district such parish shall be situate, unless "another mode of audit is provided by Act of Parliament."

And whereas by Section 3 of the "District Auditors' Act, 1879," it is enacted as follows:

"Where the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of a Local "authority are audited by a district auditor, the local authority "shall prepare and submit to the district auditor at every audit "(other than an extraordinary audit, held in pursuance of "Section Six of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868), a "financial statement in duplicate in the prescribed Form and "containing the prescribed particulars; one of such duplicates "shall have the stamp charged under this Act, affixed thereon, "and the auditor at the conclusion of the audit, shall cancel "that stamp, and certify on each duplicate, in the prescribed "Form, the amount in words at length of the expenditure so "audited and allowed, and further, that the regulations with "respect to such statement have been duly complied with, and "that he has ascertained by the audit the correctness of the "statement."

And whereas the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor for the purposes of the first above-recited Act are Local Authorities within the terms of the last above-recited Act:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, hereby order and prescribe as follows:—

The financial statement to be prepared and submitted to the district auditor in duplicate by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor as a Local Authority, in accordance with the provisions of the section last above-recited, shall be in the Form (A.) in the First Schedule to this Order, and shall contain the particulars therein specified or referred to; and the certificate of the district auditor to be appended to each such duplicate shall be in the Form set forth at the foot of the said statement.

The terms "church rate" and "parish" in this Order have the same meaning as in The Compulsory Church Rate Abolition Act, 1868, and the term "churchwardens" includes chapelwardens.

Given &c., this Twenty-seventh day of February, 1880.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—Form (A).

The Parish of

FINANCIAL

"The District Auditors'

Church Rates, under 31 & 32 Vict. c. 109, s. 3: Statement of
of the Poor of the Parish of _____ for the Year

Receipts other than from Loans.*	£	s.	d.
Amounts received from Church Rates, or Rates in the nature of Church Rates.			
Amounts received from all other sources, specifying them :—			
Gross Receipts ... £			

* The particulars of the Loan Account are

I hereby certify that I have compared the entries in the above Statement with respect to such Statement have been duly complied with.

I hereby further certify that I have ascertained by Audit the correctness of Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of , during the year ended me at the Audit, is [*here insert the amount in words at length*].

FIRST SCHEDULE.—Form (A).

STATEMENT.

Act, 1879" (42 Vict. c. 6).

Receipts and Expenditure by the Churchwardens and Overseers ended the_____day of_____18 .

Expenditure not paid for out of Loans.*

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Principal of Loan repaid			
Amount paid in respect of Interest			
Other Expenses, specifying them :			
Total Expenditure included in this Statement .. £			

to be supplied in the Form (B.) annexed.

_____ } *Churchwardens.* }
_____ } } _____ day of_____18 .
_____ } *Overseers.* }
_____ }

the Vouchers and other documents relating thereto, and that the Regulations with such statement, and that the amount expended by the Churchwardens and the day of , 18 , as included in such Statement and allowed by

As witness my hand this day of 18 .

_____ Stamp. _____ *District Auditor.*

FIRST SCHEDULE.—Form (B).

Parish of_____

LOAN

Statement with Reference to Loans obtained

Year ended the ____ ____ ____ __

Amount originally advanced.	When advanced.	Whether by Public Works Loan Commissioners, a Company,* or otherwise.	For what object.	For what Period.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of Repayment, whether by annuity or otherwise.
£						

* If by a Company, insert the name.

Examined by me in connection with the Financial Statement for the

Note.—It is only required that money be entered in the Form above to the in their total to 10*s.* or more than 10*s.*, they are to be taken as equal to £1; if £176; but £175 9*s.* 11*d.* as £175 only.

FIRST SCHEDULE.—Form (B).

ACCOUNT.

upon the Security of Church Rates.

day of _____ 18 .

Amounts paid this Year.		Amount of Principal still owing.	Sinking Fund.			
Principal.	Interest.		Amount annually set apart.	Rate of Interest on which Fund is based.	Total Sum in Fund.	Securities in which Fund is invested, and Rate of Interest payable on them.
£	£	£	£		£	

_____ } *Churchwardens.*
_____ }
_____ } *Overseers.*
_____ }

_____ day of _____ 18 .

year ended the _____ day of _____, 18 , and found correct.

_____ *District Auditor*

_____ day of _____ 18

nearest £. Whenever the fractional parts, in abstracting from the books, amount less than 10*s.* they are to be rejected. Thus: £175 10*s.* should be entered as

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Parish.	County.	Parish.	County.
Abbas Combe	Somerset.	Cheam	Surrey.
Acton	Middlesex.	Chesterton...	Oxford.
Albury	Hertford.	Chewton Mendip ...	Somerset.
Aldworth	Berks.	Chitterne All Saints...	Wilts.
Asheldam	Essex.	Chrishall	Essex.
Aunsby	Lincoln.	Churston Ferrers ...	Devon.
		Clanfield	Oxford.
Bampton	Oxford.	Clovelly	Devon.
Brewdrip	Somerset.	Clutton	Somerset.
Belleau with Aby ...	Lincoln.	Collingbourn Kingston	Wilts.
Bempton	York., E. R.	Combe St. Nicholas...	Somerset.
Bettiscombe	Dorset.	Compton Abbas ...	Dorset.
Bicester	Oxford.	Crickhowell	Brecknock.
Binstead	Southampton.	Croxton Kerial... ...	Leicester.
Bishop's Castle out Liberties	Salop.	Cuxton	Kent.
Black Bourton	Oxford.	Danbury	Essex.
Bletchley	Bucks.	Deddington	Oxford.
Blunham	Bedford.	Deerhurst	Gloucester.
Bole	Nottingham.	Denford	Northampton.
Bower Chalke	Wilts.	Denham	Buckingham.
Boxford	Suffolk.	Dinedor	Hereford.
Bradenham	Buckingham.	Dorrington	Lincoln.
Bradfield Combust ...	Suffolk.	Drayton Parslow ...	Buckingham.
Bradford	Devon.		
Bradley	Worcester.	East Barkwith	Lincoln.
Bradwell Juxta Mare...	Essex.	East Dean...	Sussex.
Brent Pelham	Hertford.	Eaton Bray	Bedford.
Brettenham...	Suffolk.	Edlesborough	Buckingham.
Bridenbury	Hereford.	Edwin Ralph	Hereford.
Brinklow	Warwick.	Egloshayle	Cornwall.
Brinsop	Hereford.	Eltham	Kent.
Britwell Salome	Oxford.	Ewyas Harold	Hereford.
Brize Norton	Oxford.		
Broadwood Kelly ...	Devon.	Faccombe	Southampton.
Bromham	Wilts.	Findon	Sussex.
Buckland	Berks.	Fleckney	Leicester.
Burgate	Suffolk.	Folkingham	Lincoln.
Burton Abbots	Oxford.	Forden	Montgomery.
Burton-upon-Stather ...	Lincoln.	Forncett St. Mary ...	Norfolk.
		Fornham All Saints...	Suffolk.
Caldecote	Leicester.	Forrabury	Cornwall.
Castle Caereinion ...	Montgomery.	Fovant	Wilts.
Caterham	Surrey.	Fremington	Devon.
Caythorpe	Lincoln.		
Charlynch	Somerset.	Godmersham	Kent.
Charterhouse Hinton...	Somerset.	Gosforth	Northumblnd.

Parish.	County.	Parish.	County.
Grays Thurrock	Essex.	Mappowder	Dorset.
Great Brickhill	Buckingham.	Marchwiel	Denbigh.
Great Clacton	Essex.	Martinhoe	Devon.
Great Easton	Leicester.	Martock	Somerset.
Great Ringstead	Norfolk.	Melford	Suffolk.
Great Withford	Wilts.	Mendham	Norfolk and Suffolk.
Gussage All Saints ...	Dorset.	Merriott	Somerset.
Hamsey	Sussex.	Milford	Southampton.
Hannington	Northampton.	Milton Clevedon ...	Somerset.
Harborough Magna ...	Warwick.	Milton Keynes	Buckingham.
Harmston	Lincoln.	Milverton	Warwick.
Haughley	Suffolk.	Minting	Lincoln.
Hayley-cum-Crawley ..	Oxford.	Minwere	Pembroke.
Headborne Worthy ...	Southampton.	Monkland	Hereford.
Helpston	Northampton.	Mordiford	Hereford.
Heytesbury	Wilts.	Moreton-upon-Lugg	Hereford.
Higham	Oxford.	Moulton	Lincoln.
Hoath	Kent.	Munslow	Salop.
Holy Trinity, Barnstaple	Devon.	Mursley	Buckingham.
Hope Bowdler	Salop.	Nempnett	Somerset.
Hopton-by-Lowestoft	Suffolk.	Newbottle	Northampton.
Horsham	Sussex.	Newton-le-Willows ...	York, N. R.
Horton	Gloucester.	Nonington	Kent.
Houghton Conquest ...	Bedford.	Northill	Bedford.
Houghton Regis	Bedford.	Northmundham ...	Sussex.
Hove	Sussex.	Norton	Radnor.
		Norton Canon	Hereford.
Itchingfield	Sussex.	Norton-sub-Hamden	Somerset.
Keymer	Sussex.	Oborne	Dorset.
Kilton	Somerset.	Ogbourne St. George	Wilts.
Kinnersley	Hereford.	Okeford Fitzpaine ...	Dorset.
Kirk Leavington ...	York, N. R.	Orleton	Hereford.
		Otterford	Somerset.
Leaden Roding	Essex.		
Leighton Buzzard ...	Bedford.	Pangbourne	Berks.
Leintwardine	Hereford.	Partney	Lincoln.
Lesnewth	Cornwall.	Pencombe	Herts.
Linwood	Lincoln.	Peterstow	Hereford.
Little Brickhill	Buckingham.	Petham	Kent.
Little Hempston ...	Devon.	Piddlehinton	Dorset.
Little Langford	Wilts.	Preston-next-Faversham	Kent.
Little Marcle	Hereford.	Preston St. Mary ...	Suffolk.
Llanfihangelfechan ...	Brecknock.	Pwllcrochan	Pembroke.
Llangathen	Carmarthen.		
Llangenny	Brecknock.		
Llyswen	Brecknock.	Quarrington	Lincoln.
Lower Heyford	Oxford.		
Luppit	Devon.	Radway	Warwick.
Lydeard St. Lawrence	Somerset.	Reepham	Lincoln.
		Rhos Crowther	Pembroke.
Manuden	Essex.	Riccall	York, E. R.

Parish.	County.	Parish.	County.
Roberrow	Sussex.	Syresham	Northampton.
Roborough	Devon.		
Romansleigh	Devon.	Tawstock	Devon.
Rumboldswhyke	Sussex.	Taynton	Gloucester.
Ruskington	Lincoln.	Teversham	Cambridge.
		Thornbury	Hereford.
Saint Alkmond, Shrewsbury	Salop.	Thornford	Dorset.
Saint Cosmus and Damain in the Blean ..	Kent.	Throwley	Kent.
Saint Issells	Pembroke.	Thurston	Suffolk.
Saint Leonard, Bridgnorth	Salop.	Tillingham	Essex.
Saint Leonard, Hythe	Kent.	Tintagel	Cornwall.
Saint Mary, Bredin ...	Kent.	Titley	Hereford.
Saint Marylebone ...	Middlesex.	Toft	Cambridge.
Saint Nicholas, Harwich	Essex.	Ullingswick	Hereford.
Saint Peter, Hereford	Hereford.	Uploman	Devon.
Saint Peter, Marlborough	Wilts.	Uppingham	Rutland.
Salford	Bedford.	Walgrave	Northampton.
Saxlingham	Norfolk.	Waltham	Kent.
Selsey	Sussex.	Walton	Cumberland.
Shenfield	Essex.	Walton Cardiff	Gloucester.
Shepton Beauchamp ..	Somerset.	Wapley	Gloucester.
Shifford	Essex.	Warkton	Northampton.
Shifford	Oxford.	Washington	Durham.
Shottesbrooke	Berks.	Weobly	Hereford.
Shute	Devon.	West Barkwith	Lincoln.
Silsoe	Bedford.	Westbourne	Sussex.
Skipton George	Dorset.	Westbury	Buckingham.
Slaugham	Sussex.	West Camel	Somerset.
Slebech	Pembroke.	West Coker	Somerset.
Slindon	Sussex.	West Harptree	Somerset.
Soulbury	Buckingham.	Wigmore	Hereford.
South Carlton	Lincoln.	Willesborough	Kent.
South Fleet	Kent.	Wilsford	Lincoln.
South Newton	Wilts.	Wingfield	Suffolk.
Stapleford	Wilts.	Winscombe	Somerset.
Stockbridge	Southampton.	Withersfield	Suffolk.
Stogursey	Somerset.	Wold Fewton	Lincoln.
Stoke Lacy	Hereford.	Wombourne	Stafford.
Stoke Lyne	Oxford.	Woodford	Northampton.
Stoke Prior	Hereford.	Wool	Dorset.
Stottesdon	Salop.	Woolstaston	Salop.
Stowe	Salop.	Woolstone	Berks.
Stratton Audley	Oxford,	Wootton	Northampton.
Stretton Grandison ...	Hereford.	Woughton - on - the - Green	Buckingham.
Sutton	Sussex.	Yarkhill	Hereford.
		Yarpole	Hereford.

A similar Order was issued to the following places :—

Caldecote	Cambridge.	Rowberrow	Somerset.
High-Ham	Somerset.	Stifford	Essex.
Pencombe	Hereford.		

METROPOLIS DISTRICT NON-RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICERS: TENURE OF OFFICE.

(Dated 14th July, 1880).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES named in the Schedule to this Order;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS certain General Orders of the Poor Law Board in force in the several unions and separate parishes named in the Schedule to this Order contain provisions to the effect that a district medical officer shall be entitled to hold office until he die, or resign, or be removed, or become insane or legally disqualified for the office, subject to the condition that he shall reside within the district for which he is appointed to act:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Orders should be altered as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows with respect to each of the unions and separate parishes named in the said Schedule:—

As regards any district medical officer now or hereafter appointed, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board previously obtained, but not otherwise, dispense with the condition above referred to with respect to residence within the district; and, in any case in which such condition has been so dispensed with, the medical officer shall be entitled to hold office

for the same term as he would be entitled to hold it under the regulations applicable to his appointment, if he had been resident within the district at the time of his appointment, and had so continued (*a*).

The SCHEDULE above referred to.

Names of Unions.

City of London.
Fulham.
Greenwich.
Hackney.
Holborn.
Lewisham.
Poplar.
St. George's.
St. Olave's.
St. Saviour's.
Stepney.
Strand.
Wandsworth and Clapham.
Westminster.
Whitechapel.
Woolwich.

Names of Separate Parishes.

Mile End Old Town.
Paddington.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury.
St. John, Hampstead.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Marylebone.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
St. Mary, Islington.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
St. Pancras.

Given, &c., the Fourteenth day of July, 1880.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 16th July, 1880.

(*a*) With reference to this Order, the Local Government Board say, that representations have frequently been made to them by Boards of Guardians in the metropolis as to the expediency of modifying the regulations contained in the Orders under which district medical officers, although duly qualified are not entitled to hold office permanently unless they reside within the districts for which they are respectively appointed. The Board deem it essential that, as a general rule, medical officers should reside within their districts, but at the same time they are aware that cases occasionally occur in the metropolis where a medical officer finds it impracticable to obtain a suitable residence within a given area, although he may be able to secure a dwelling sufficiently near to his district to cause no actual inconvenience in the discharge of the duties of his office. In this respect, as well as in some others, the circumstances of the metropolis are exceptional, and the Board have accordingly issued an Order (two copies of which are enclosed) enabling metropolitan Guardians, with the consent of the Board, to dispense with the condition, that to entitle a district medical officer to hold office permanently, he shall reside within the district for which he is appointed to act.—*Official Letter*, dated 17th July, 1880.

GENERAL ORDER—PRESCRIBING REGISTER OF SECURITIES UNDER 45 & 46 VICT., CAP. 58, SECT. 14.

(Dated 7th December, 1882).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in England and Wales;—

To the Boards of Management of the several District Schools formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, and the Acts amending the same;—

To the Boards of Management of the several Asylum Districts formed under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by Section 14 of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1882, hereinafter referred to as "the Act of 1882," it is enacted as follows:—

"The following enactments are hereby repealed, viz."—

* * * * * *

"So much of Section Six of the Union and Parish Property "Act, 1835, and of the Schedule to that Act, and so much of "Section Six of the Parish Property and Parish Debts Act, "1842, as relate to the transmission to the Poor Law Com- "missioners, and the approval, sealing, and registration by "such Commissioners of deeds or other instruments, except as "regards deeds or instruments executed prior to the date "of this Act; and nothing in the said Acts, or in the Poor "Law Amendment Act, 1834, or in the Union Loans Act, "1869, or the Acts amending or extending those Acts re- "spectively, shall be deemed to require the approval or regis- "tration by the Local Government Board of any such deed or "instrument as aforesaid, or of any lease or agreement for

"lease made or entered into under the authority of those Acts "or any of them."

"Provided that the Guardians or managers, as the case may be, "shall keep a register of the securities in respect of all sums "borrowed by them, in such form and subject to such regula- "tions as to inspection or otherwise as the Local Government "Board may from time to time prescribe."

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby order that until we otherwise direct, the following regulations shall be in force, namely:—

Art. 1.—The Register of Securities required by the above-cited enactment to be kept shall be in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Order.

Art. 2.—With respects to securities executed by the Guardians or managers after the passing of the Act of 1882, it shall be the duty of the clerk to make the entries required in columns 1 to 13, both inclusive, of the said register, and to authenticate such entries by placing his signature in column 14 of the said register. Such entries shall be made and authenticated as aforesaid in the case of every security so executed before the date of this Order as early as practicable: and in the case of every security so executed on or after the date of this Order, after the same has been executed and before it is delivered to the lender.

Art. 3.—With respect to every transfer of any security, which shall have been or shall be executed by the Guardians or managers, as the case may be, after the passing of the Act of 1882, it shall be the duty of the clerk, within seven days after the same shall be produced to him by or on behalf of the transferee, to make the entries required in columns 16, 17, and 18 of the said register, and to authenticate such entries by placing his signature in column 19 of the said register.

Art. 4.—At the meeting of the Guardians or managers, as the case may be, held next after any entries required to be made under Articles 2 and 3 of this Order have been duly made and authenticated as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk to submit the

said register to the Guardians or managers, and the chairman shall at such meeting place his signature, in the case of securities executed by the Guardians or managers, in column 15 of the said register, and in the case of transfers, in column 20 of the said register.

Art. 5.—When the final instalment due on any security included in the said register has been paid, it shall be the duty of the clerk to enter in column 21 of the said register the date of the payment of such final instalment, and to place his signature at the foot of such entry.

Art. 6.—No notice of any trust expressed, implied, or constructive, in relation to any security, shall be entered in the said register.

Art. 7.—The said register shall remain in the custody of the clerk, and shall be produced by him to the district auditor at every audit.

Art. 8.—The clerk shall allow the said register to be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of any Guardian or manager, as the case may be, and of any other person, and any such person may make copies of or extracts from the entries in the register in relation to any security or transfer included therein without fee or reward.

Art. 9.—In this Order—

The term "union" means a union of parishes under a General or Local Act, with a separate Board of Guardians, and includes a parish or place for which there is a separate Board of Guardians.

The term "Guardians" means Guardians appointed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Acts amending the same, and includes Guardians or any other body of persons performing under any Local Act the like functions as Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

The term "managers" means members of boards of management of district schools formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844, and amending Acts, or members of boards of management of asylum districts formed under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867.

The term "clerk" means the clerk to the Guardians or the clerk to the managers, as the case may be.

SCHEDULE.

REGISTER OF

(45 & 46 Vict.

_____ UNION, PARISH, SCHOOL DISTRICT, OR ASYLUM DISTRICT

No. of Security.	Date of Security.	Amount borrowed (*a*).	Date of Order of Local Government Board authorizing the Loan.	Purpose for which the Loan was obtained.	Period for which the Loan was authorized.	Rate of Interest.	Mode of repayment (*b*).	Amount of each equal annual or half-yearly Instalment of principal, or of principal and interest combined.	Date or dates in each Year when Instalment becomes payable.	Date when final Instalment becomes payable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		£						£ *s.* *d.*		

(*a*) If an Order of the Local Government Board authorize Loans for different purposes, the amount authorized for each purpose must be separately stated, although the repayment of the several sums may be secured in one and the same deed.

(*b*) If the Loan be repayable by equal instalments of Principal, with interest on the unpaid balance of principal, enter the words "Mode 1." If the Loan be repayable by equal instalments of principal and interest combined, enter the words "Mode 2."

SCHEDULE.

SECURITIES.

c. 58, s. 14).

Name of Lender.	Residence and description of Lender.	Signature of Clerk and date of Signature.	Signature of Chairman and date of Signature.	If Security transferred.					When Loan repaid, date of final payment.
				Date of Transfer.	Name of Transferee.	Residence and description of Transferee.	Signature of Clerk and date of Signature.	Signature of Chairman and date of Signature.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Given, &c., the 7th day of December, 1882.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 8th December, 1882.

GENERAL ORDER.—REGULATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CASUAL PAUPERS.

(Dated 18th December, 1882).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in ENGLAND and WALES for the time being;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order, dated the 22nd day of November, 1871," the Local Government Board, in pursuance of Section 6 of the "Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871," prescribed regulations with reference to casual paupers:

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the "Casual Poor Act, 1882," and it is expedient that the said Order should be rescinded to the extent hereinafter specified, and that other regulations should be substituted for those contained in that Order:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the several statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—(*a*)

(*a*) The Local Government Board issued, on the 18th December, 1882, the following circular explanatory of this Order:—

The Local Government Board advert to their circular letter of the 31st of August last, in which they brought under the attention of the Guardians the provisions of the Casual Poor Act, 1882, which comes into operation on the 1st January next.

By that Act the provision in the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871, as to "the discharge of and detention of casual paupers" is repealed, and with the view of checking the increase of vagrancy a clause is substituted extending the time for which a casual pauper may be detained.

The Act referred to, which is to be construed as one with the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871, has rendered it necessary for the Board to modify their General Order of the 22nd November, 1871, and the Board have accordingly rescinded that Order, and issued an Order adapted to the new

statutory provisions. They have also availed themselves of this opportunity of making certain amendments in the regulations with regard to casual paupers which appear to them to be desirable.

The Board enclose six copies of the Order for the use of the Guardians and the officers concerned. The Order will take effect at the same time as the new Act, viz., on the 1st January next.

As regards the detention of casual paupers, it will be observed that under section 4 of the Act a casual pauper will "not be entitled" to discharge himself from a casual ward until the time therein mentioned, and the Board by their Order have provided that a casual pauper "shall not be allowed" to discharge himself at an earlier period than that at which he is entitled to discharge himself under that section. Provisions similar to those in the previous Order have, however, been introduced so as to admit of the discharge of any class or classes of casual paupers before the expiration of the respective periods specified in the section, when the Guardians so direct. When also, in the opinion of the master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward, there are special circumstances that require that a casual pauper should be discharged before the expiration of the specified period, he may be discharged accordingly, the facts of the case being reported to the Guardians at their next meeting.

With respect to the new regulations it may be convenient to draw attention to some of the more important alterations which are made by the Order.

By Article 4 the time for admission to a casual ward is fixed at two hours earlier than was the case under the former Order, viz., four o'clock in the afternoon (instead of six) during the months between October and March, and six o'clock in the afternoon (instead of eight) during the months between April and September. The Board hope that this alteration in the hours of admission will tend to prevent the evils arising from the congregating at the door of the casual ward of a number of casual paupers waiting for admission.

Article 4 further provides that the order for admission to a casual ward shall be available only "on the day on which it was issued," but the Board think it right to observe that if an order is granted at so late an hour at night that the casual pauper is unable to present it at the casual ward until after midnight, this would not in itself be a sufficient ground for refusing admission. It would, under such circumstances, be the duty of the master of the workhouse, or, during his absence or inability to act, of the matron or the superintendent of the casual ward, to admit the pauper, if the case appears to be one of sudden or urgent necessity. *See* Article 3 (1).

Article 8, which prescribes the form of Admission and Discharge Book, contains an additional provision under which the Guardians will be enabled to require the master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward to enter in the book such particulars as the Guardians may deem expedient besides those indicated in the form. The form of book has also been altered to meet the cases of casual paupers who are detained for the full period authorized by the Act.

The regulations as to the tasks of work for male casual paupers have also been altered in several particulars. The maximum quantity of stone which the Guardians may require to be broken by a male casual pauper who remains for one night only, has been increased from three to four cwt., and the maximum quantity in the case of a male casual pauper detained for more than one night, for each day of detention has been increased from 10 to 13 cwt. This alteration has been made in consequence of the comparatively soft character of the stone which, in some localities, is used for the task of work. It is further provided that the stone shall be broken to such a size as the Guardians having regard to the nature of the stone may prescribe.

The following alternative tasks of work are also prescribed:—In the case of male casual paupers who remain for one night only, three hours' work in digging, or pumping, or cutting wood, or grinding corn; and in the case of casual paupers who are detained for more than one night, nine hours' work of the same character for each entire day of detention.

Art. 1.—The said Order dated the 22nd day of November, 1871, shall be rescinded on the 31st day of December, 1882, except so far as that Order rescinded other Orders.

Art. 2.—The following regulations shall take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1883, with regard to the several unions in England and Wales for the time being.

Admission.

Art. 3.—A casual pauper shall not be admitted into any casual ward except upon an order signed either—

By a relieving officer or an assistant relieving officer;

Or, in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, by an overseer:

Provided as follows:—

Art. 3.—1. The master of the workhouse (or during his absence or inability to act, the matron), or the superintendent of the casual ward shall admit any casual pauper without an order, where the case appears to be one of sudden or urgent necessity.

2. The master or matron of any workhouse or the superintendent of any casual ward in the Metropolis shall admit without an

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It will be observed from the third proviso to Article 11 that any task of work which at the date when the Order takes effect had been approved by the Board, in pursuance of the Order of the 22nd November, 1871, will remain in force until the Guardians pass a resolution revoking it.

It is, however, to be borne in mind, with reference to the several tasks of work, that by Article 11 it is provided that a person shall not be required to perform the whole or any part of such work, if it appears that the same is not suited to his age, strength, or capacity.

By section 7 of the Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act a pauper, whether an inmate of a casual ward or workhouse, who refuses or neglects to observe the regulations prescribed, is to be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the meaning of sect. 3 of Geo. IV. c. 83, and the Board have deemed it desirable in Article 12 to prescribe additional regulations as to the conduct of casual paupers.

Instances have occurred showing the necessity for ready means of communication being provided between the inmates of the casual ward and the person having charge of the ward, and an express requirement that such provision shall be made is introduced in Article 14.

If the Guardians have not already done so, it will be necessary for them to consider what arrangements can most conveniently be made for the accommodation by day of the casual paupers who are detained under the Act, and the Board state that, if the Guardians desire it, the inspector of the district will be willing to confer with them on the subject.

The Board feel assured that they may rely on the co-operation of the Guardians in giving effect to the powers conferred on them by the Act, and enforcing the regulations which the Board have issued.—12th Annual Report, p. 62.

order any person brought to the casual ward by a constable, in pursuance of Section 4 of the "Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865," if there be room for him in such ward.

3. Where a person is refused admission to a casual ward, a record of the name of the applicant and of the circumstances under which he was refused admission shall be entered by the master, matron, or superintendent in a book, and laid before the Guardians at their next meeting.

Art. 4.—The following regulations, subject, however, as regards the Metropolis, to the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of the "Metropolitan Houseless Poor Act, 1865," shall be observed with respect to orders of admission:—

1. The order shall, in addition to any other particulars which may be required, show the hour and place at which it was given:
2. The order shall be available only on the day on which it was issued:
3. The order shall not be available for admission earlier than four o'clock in the afternoon during the months between October and March, both inclusive, or earlier than six o'clock in the afternoon during the months between April and September, both inclusive, nor unless it is presented within a reasonable time after it has been obtained, except where at the time of the presentation of the order, the master or matron of the workhouse, or the superintendent of the casual ward may consider the case to be one of sudden or urgent necessity.

Art. 5.—Every casual pauper shall immediately upon admission be searched, in the case of a male, by or under the inspection of the master or other male officer, and in the case of a female, by or under the inspection of the matron or other female officer, and all articles which may be found upon the person of such pauper shall be taken away, and (except as regards any money which may be dealt with in the manner prescribed by Section 10 of the "Poor Law Amendment Act, 1848") shall be restored to him at the time of his discharge.

Art. 6.—Every casual pauper shall as soon as practicable after his

admission be cleansed in a bath with water of suitable temperature: provided that this regulation shall not be enforced if, on account of the state of health of the pauper or other circumstances, there is reason to believe that the use of the bath would be injurious.

Art. 7.—The clothing worn by a casual pauper shall, after his admission, be taken from him, and if requisite be dried or disinfected, and such garment or garments as the Guardians may deem necessary, shall be supplied to him for the night, his own clothes being returned to him in the morning.

Art. 8.—The master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward shall duly keep, or cause to be kept a book containing the particulars set forth in the Form in Schedule A. annexed hereto, and such other particulars as may be required by the Guardians; and such book shall be laid before the Guardians at such times as they may appoint, and shall be submitted to the district auditor at the usual audits, and at other audits when required by him.

Discharge.

Art. 9.—Whereas by Section 4 of the "Casual Poor Act, 1882," it is enacted that—

"A casual pauper shall not be entitled to discharge himself from "a casual ward before nine o'clock in the morning of the "second day following his admission, nor before he has per- "formed the work prescribed for him, as in the said Act [The "Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871] men- "tioned; and where a casual pauper has been admitted on "more than one occasion during one month into any casual "ward of the same union, he shall not be entitled to discharge "himself before nine o'clock in the morning of the fourth "day after his admission, and he may at any time during that "interval be removed by any officer of the Guardians, or by a "police constable, to the workhouse of the union, and be "required to remain in such workhouse for the remainder of "the period of his detention."

"Provided that in computing the number of days during which

"a casual pauper may be detained under this section, Sunday "shall not be included."

"Provided also, with respect to the metropolis, as follows:

"(1.) In determining the number of admissions of a casual "pauper, every casual ward in the metropolis shall be "deemed to be a casual ward of the same union:"

"(2.) The expression 'workhouse of the union' in this section "shall include any workhouse and any asylum provided "under the Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867, for the recep- "tion and setting to work of the casual poor, to which "the casual poor of the union can be sent:"

Now, therefore, the following regulations shall, on and after the First day of January, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, be observed with respect to the discharge of casual paupers; that is to say,—

A casual pauper shall not be allowed to discharge himself at an earlier period than that at which he is entitled to discharge himself under the section above cited.

Provided as follows:—

(1.) The Guardians may give any directions to the master of the workhouse, or to the superintendent of the casual ward, with respect to the discharge of any class or classes of casual paupers before the expiration of the respective periods specified in the section above cited, and such directions shall be followed by the master or superintendent.

(2.) If in the opinion of the master of the workhouse, or the superintendent of the casual ward, any special circumstances shall require that a casual pauper shall be discharged before the expiration of either of the periods mentioned in the section above cited, he may discharge such pauper accordingly, and shall report the facts of the case to the Guardians at their next meeting.

Dietary.

Art. 10.—The casual paupers received into the casual ward shall be dieted as prescribed in the Table in the Schedule B. hereto annexed.

Provided as follows:

1. The dietaries may be varied from time to time by a resolution of the Guardians, approved by the Local Government Board.
2. If the casual pauper be sick or infirm, the medical officer of the workhouse or casual ward shall prescribe the dietary for such pauper.

Task of Work.

Art. 11.—The master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward shall set every casual pauper not suffering under any temporary or permanent infirmity of body to perform one of the tasks of work prescribed in the Schedule C. hereto annexed, according to the class to which he may belong (*a*).

Provided as follows:

1. A person shall not be required to perform the whole or any part of such task of work if it shall appear that the same is not suited to his age, strength, or capacity.
2. The tasks of work may be varied from time to time by a resolution of the Guardians, approved by the Local Government Board.
3. Any task of work which, at the date when this Order takes effect, shall have been approved by the Local Government Board in pursuance of the Order hereby rescinded, shall remain in force until the Guardians pass a resolution revoking it, and the master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward shall until such resolution is passed set every casual pauper within the terms of this Article to perform the task of work so approved, or one of the tasks of work prescribed in Schedule C. hereto annexed according to the class to which he may belong.

(*a*) By a General Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 21st Dec., 1882, which was published in the *London Gazette* on the 22nd Dec., 1882, and recites that Orders had been issued to the several unions named in the first column of the Schedule to the Order bearing the dates placed opposite to the names of such unions respectively in column 2 of that Schedule; and that those Orders contain in the Articles thereof bearing the numbers set opposite to each Order in the third column of that Schedule, regulations with respect to casual paupers. Such regulations were rescinded, subject to the following proviso:—"Provided that any task of work which, before the 1st day of January, 1883, shall have been

General Regulations.

Art. 12.—The following regulations shall be observed by every casual pauper; viz.:—

1. He shall not use obscene or profane language, or act or write indecently or obscenely.
2. He shall not by word or deed insult or revile or threaten to strike or assault, the master or matron, the superintendent of the casual ward, or any other officer or assistant officer in the employ of the Guardians.
3. He shall not unlawfully strike or otherwise unlawfully assault any person.
4. He shall not smoke in the casual ward, or in any part of the premises connected therewith.

Art. 13.—In the event of any casual pauper being ill, the master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward shall, as soon as practicable, obtain the attendance of the medical officer, who shall give directions as to the treatment of such pauper, and if, in the opinion of the medical officer, the pauper cannot be properly treated in the casual ward, he shall be transferred to a sick ward of the workhouse, and be deemed to be an ordinary inmate thereof (*a*).

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approved by the Local Government Board in pursuance of the regulations contained in any Article hereby rescinded, shall remain in force until the Guardians pass a resolution revoking it; and the master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward shall, until such resolution is passed, set every casual pauper within the terms of Art. 11 of the General Order above cited (*i.e.* Art. 11, *supra*), to perform the task of work so approved, or one of the tasks of work prescribed in the Schedule C. annexed to such General Order (*i.e.* Sch. C. *post*, p. 878), according to the class to which he may belong."

The Schedule to the Order is as follows:—

Name of Union.	Date of Order.	Nos. of Articles.
Barrow-in-Furness . . .	15th April, 1876 . . .	128 to 140 (both inclusive).
Canterbury	8th ,, 1881 . . .	126 to 138 (both inclusive).
Coventry	13th ,, 1874 . . .	128 to 140 (both inclusive).
Exeter	30th May, 1878 . . .	129 to 141 (both inclusive).
Middlesborough . . .	16th July, 1875 . . .	128 to 140 (both inclusive).
Pontardawe	12th April, 1875 . . .	128 to 140 (both inclusive).

(*a*) The Board consider it highly important that all cases of illness should receive prompt medical attention, and they request that the Guardians will be good enough to give strict directions to the master of the workhouse or superintendent of the casual wards, as the case may be, that he should at once procure the attendance of the medical officer whenever any casual pauper appears to be ill, or there is any doubt upon the subject.—*Circular Letter*, 17th March, 1882, *see* 12th Annual Report, p. 8.

Art. 14.—Proper sleeping accommodation, consisting of separate cells, beds, or compartments, or other arrangements which have been approved by the Local Government Board, and suitable bed clothing, shall be provided in every casual ward; and, except in the case of a mother and her infant child or children, more than one casual pauper shall not be allowed to sleep in the same cell bed, or compartment. Suitable means of communication between the inmates of the casual ward and the person having charge of the ward shall be provided.

Art. 15.—The master of the workhouse or the superintendent of the casual ward shall cause to be hung up and kept suspended in some conspicuous place in the casual ward and in the yard or room where the casual paupers are set to work, a printed copy of Articles 5, 6, 7, 9, and 12, of this Order, as well as of the Dietary Table and the Tasks of Work in force for the time being, and of Section 7 of the "Pauper Inmates Discharge and Regulation Act, 1871" (omitting the provisoes to that Section), of Section 44 of the "Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," and of Section 5 of the "Casual Poor Act, 1882."

Explanation of Terms.

Art. 16.—In this Order—

The term "union" means a union of parishes under a general or local Act, with a separate Board of Guardians, and includes a parish or place for which there is a separate Board of Guardians.

The term "Guardians" means Guardians appointed under "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834," and the Acts amending the same, and includes Guardians or any other body of persons performing under any local Act the like functions as Guardians under "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834."

The term "Metropolis" means the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and includes any union which is wholly or for the greater part thereof comprised within the Metropolis as so defined.

The term "casual pauper" means any destitute wayfarer or wanderer applying for or receiving relief.

The term "casual ward" means any ward or wards, building, or premises set apart or provided for the reception and relief of destitute wayfarers and wanderers.

All words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

SCHEDULE A.—*Admission and Discharge*

_____ UNION.

ADMITTED.							
Year, Month, and Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Hour of Admission.	Names of Casual Pauper, Wife, and family.	Age.	Calling or Occupation.	Where he slept last night.	If any, what money found when searched on admission.*

* See the Provisions in the Statute 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 10 (*a*).

In Unions within the Metropolis columns must be added for *the nature and quantity of food given* and *the cost* (*a*).

SCHEDULE B.

Dietary Table.

CASUAL PAUPERS WHO REMAIN FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SUPPER ...	Males above 15 years of age ...	8 oz. of Bread ; *or* 6 oz. of Bread, and 1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.
	Females above 15 years of age ...	6 oz. of Bread, and 1 pint of Gruel or 1 pint of Broth.
	Children from 7 to 15 years of age	
	Children under 7 years of age ...	4 oz. of Bread, and half-a-pint of Gruel or half-a-pint of Broth.

BREAKFAST—Same as Supper.

(*a*) These *notes* are contained in the Order itself. The 11 & 12 Vict. c. 110, s. 10, provides for searching any poor person on admission to a workhouse, or on applying for relief, and for punishment of persons as idle and disorderly persons applying for relief having means of support under immediate control.

Book for Casual Paupers.

Master of the Workhouse at _____

or Superintendent of the Casual Ward at _____

DISCHARGED.

At what Hour discharged.					What work done.	If not set to work, why?	To what place going.	Remarks.
1st day after admission.	2nd day after admission.	3rd day after admission.	4th day after admission.	5th day after admission.**				

** This column is only intended for cases where the period of detention includes Sunday (*a*).

SCHEDULE B—*continued.*

Casual Paupers who are Detained for more than One Night.

Supper and Breakfast.	The same as above.	
Dinner for the first and each subsequent day after admission.	Males above 15 years of age ...	8 oz. of Bread and 1½ oz. of Cheese, *or* 6 oz. of Bread and 1 pint of Soup.
	Females above 15 years of age ...	6 oz. of Bread and 1½ oz. of Cheese, *or* 5 oz. of Bread and 1 pint of Soup.
	Children from 7 to 15 years of age	
	Children under 7 years of age ..	4 oz. of Bread and 1 oz. of Cheese, *or* 3 oz. of Bread and half-a-pint of Soup.

The Gruel, Broth, and Soup to be made of the same ingredients and in the same proportions as are used in the Workhouse for those articles of diet.

SCHEDULE C.

Tasks of Work.

CASUAL PAUPERS WHO REMAIN FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

As regards males—

The breaking of two cwt. of stones, or such other quantity not less than one and a-half cwt. nor more than four cwt. as the Guardians, having regard to the nature of the stone, may prescribe. The stone shall be broken to such a size as the Guardians, having regard to the nature thereof, may prescribe.

or

The picking of one pound of unbeaten or two pounds of beaten oakum;

or

Three hours' work in digging or pumping, or cutting wood, or grinding corn.

As regards females—

The picking of half-a-pound of unbeaten or one pound of beaten oakum;

or

Three hours' work in washing, or scrubbing and cleaning.

CASUAL PAUPERS WHO ARE DETAINED FOR MORE THAN ONE NIGHT.

As regards males, for each entire day of detention—

The breaking of seven cwt. of stones, or such other quantity not less than five cwt. nor more than thirteen cwt. as the Guardians, having regard to the nature of the stone, may prescribe. The stone shall be broken to such a size as the Guardians, having regard to the nature thereof, may prescribe.

or

The picking of four pounds of unbeaten or eight pounds of beaten oakum;

or

Nine hours' work in digging or pumping, or cutting wood, or grinding corn.

As regards females, for each entire day of detention—

The picking of two pounds of unbeaten or four pounds of beaten oakum;

or

Nine hours' work in washing, scrubbing and cleaning, or needlework.

Given, &c., the Eighteenth day of December, 1882.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 19th December, 1882.

GENERAL ORDER.—POOR LAW CONFERENCES.

(Dated 17th September, 1883).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in England and Wales for the time being ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS Section 2 of the Poor Law Conferences Act, 1883, contains the following enactment :—

"The Guardians of any union may, when empowered by and "subject to any regulations made by the Local Government "Board (which regulations the said Board is hereby authorized "from time to time to make, vary, or rescind), pay the reason- "able expenses of any Guardian or Guardians, or clerk to the "Guardians, incurred in attending any conference of Guardians "held for the purpose of discussing any matter which is con- "nected with the duties which devolve on them, and any "reasonable expenses incurred in purchasing reports of the "proceedings of any such conference, and may charge the "amount to their Common Fund, or, if they have no Common "Fund, to the fund under their control." (*a*)

(*a*) By Section 2 of the Public Health and Local Government Conferences Act, 1885 (48 Vict. c. 22), it is enacted that :—"Any local authority may, when empowered by and subject to any regulations made by the Local Government Board in that behalf (which regulations the said Board is hereby authorized from time to time to make, vary, or rescind), pay the reasonable expenses of any member or members or clerk to the local authority attending any conference or meeting of members of local authorities held for the purpose of discussing any matter which is connected with the duties which devolve on them, and any reasonable expenses incurred in purchasing reports of the proceedings of any such meeting or conference, and may charge the amount to any rates applicable to the general purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, within their district."

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, do, by this Our Order, empower the Guardians of the Poor of the several unions in England and Wales to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in attending any such conference as is mentioned in the above-recited section, and in purchasing reports of the proceedings of any such conference, subject to the following regulations :—

(1.) The expenses incurred in attending a conference shall only be paid in respect of attendance at the Central Conference held in London, or at a conference convened for a district including the union from which the persons attending as representatives are sent, and held at a place distant not more than one hundred miles from such union.

(2.) The attendance at any conference of a Guardian, or Guardians, or the clerk to the Guardians of any union, shall be expressly authorized by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Guardians of such union (*a*), a written or printed notice that the proposal is to be considered at that meeting having been sent, by post or otherwise, to each Guardian not less than four days prior to the date of the meeting ; and where the attendance of more than one Guardian is authorized, the number of Guardians authorized to attend shall be specified in the resolution.

(3.) The maximum number of Guardians authorized to attend any conference shall be three, and in the case of the Central

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By Section 3 the expression "local authority," has the same meaning as it has in the Public Health Act, 1875, except that the term does not mean or include the urban authority of any borough.

The Guardians of a union acting as the rural sanitary authority of their district are therefore a local authority under the Act.

(*a*) The Local Government Board in their circular, dated 19th September, 1883, which accompanied this Order, state that the expenses of deputations attending conferences under this Order will not be payable unless the attendance at the conference of a Guardian or Guardians or of the clerk has been expressly authorized in the manner prescribed by the Order. They further state that they had not deemed it practicable to specify the precise sum which should be allowed in respect of an attendance at a conference. The statute only admits of the expenses actually incurred being charged, and it requires that these should be reasonable. They must necessarily vary in different cases, but the Board think that in addition to the actual travelling expenses they should not exceed the following scale for each person, viz. :—*Seven shillings and sixpence* per day when not absent from home at night ; and *fifteen shillings* per day when absence from home at night is necessary.

Conference held in London only one Guardian shall be authorized to attend from any union which is at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place of meeting.

(4.) The number of copies which may be purchased by the Guardians of any union of the report of the Central Conference, or of any conference for a district including the union, shall be such as the Guardians of the union may, by resolution, determine (*a*).

In this Order—

The expression "union" means a union of parishes under a General or Local Act with a separate Board of Guardians, and includes a parish for which there is a separate Board of Guardians.

The expression "Guardians" means Guardians appointed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Acts amending the same, and includes Guardians or other body of persons performing under any Local Act the like functions as Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

Given, &c., this Seventeenth day of September, 1883.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 18th September, 1883.

(*a*) The Local Government Board in the circular referred to in the previous note say that :—"With regard to the reports of Poor Law Conferences it will be seen that the Board have left it to the Guardians to determine by resolution what number of copies they will purchase. The power of purchase extends to the reports, both of the Central Conference and of any Conference for a district including the union.

GENERAL ORDER.—NATIONAL DEBT (CONVERSION OF STOCK) ACT, 1884.

(Dated 5th September, 1884).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS in ENGLAND and WALES ;—

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several Parishes in England and Wales under separate Boards of Guardians ;—

To the Boards of Management of the several School and Asylum Districts in England and Wales ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by the National Debt (Conversion of Stock) Act, 1884 (*a*), it is enacted that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (hereinafter referred to as the Treasury), may, by warrant addressed to the Bank of England, direct—

(*a.*) That stock shall be created consisting of perpetual annuities yielding dividends at the rate of Two pounds fifteen shillings per cent. per annum, which stock may be called Two and three quarters per cent. stock ; and

(*b.*) That an additional amount of Two and a half per cent. stock shall be created ;

or shall give either of such directions :

And whereas the Treasury, under the powers conferred upon them by the said Act, by notice duly published in the *London Gazette* on Friday, August 8th, 1884, have notified that they have authorized the Bank of England to receive at any time from the 2nd September to the 17th October, 1884, applications from the holders of Consolidated

(*a*) *i.e.*, 47 & 48 Vict. c. 23.

Three per cent. annuities, Reduced Three per cent. annuities, and New Three per cent. annuities, to convert such Three per cent. annuities, or any part of them, either into Two pounds fifteen shillings per cent. annuities or Two pounds ten shillings per cent. annuities at the rates specified :

And whereas Boards of Guardians and managers of school and asylum districts have, in pursuance of Orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board, invested moneys in one or other of the above-named Three per cent. annuities, upon the trusts mentioned in such Orders, and it is expedient that the said Guardians and managers should be empowered to convert the Three per cent. annuities now held by them into Two and three quarters per cent. stock or Two and a half per cent. stock, as hereinafter mentioned :

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon Us by the Statutes in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Art. 1.—Any Board of Guardians and any such managers as aforesaid now standing possessed of any of the above-named Three per cent. annuities are hereby authorized to convert the same into Two and three quarters per cent. stock or Two and a half per cent. stock as they shall think fit, and in accordance with the aforesaid notice by the Treasury (*a*).

Art. 2.—The clerk immediately on the receipt of the certificate of conversion shall, where more than one parish was interested in the annuities converted as aforesaid, duly and accurately apportion the new stock amongst the several parishes entitled to shares therein.

Art. 3.—Within ten days after the receipt of the certificate of

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(*a*) The Local Government Board in their circular of the 6th September, 1884, which accompanied this Order state that—"It will be observed that every £100 of Three per cent. stock may be exchanged for £102 of Two and three quarters per cent. stock, or for £108 of Two and a half per cent. stock.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have, in the *London Gazette* of Friday, the 8th ultimo, published a notice to the effect that the Bank of England have been authorized to receive applications for the conversion of Three per cent stock into either of the stocks last above-named, from the 2nd instant to the 17th October next inclusive.

The Board understand that the Bank of England have sent a notice on the subject to all the holders of Three per cent. stock, informing them fully how to effect the conversion.

conversion the clerk shall transmit to the Local Government Board the said certificate, and shall in the case of a union at the same time forward to the said Board a statement showing the amounts of the new stock severally belonging to parishes in the union.

Art. 4.—All the provisions of the several Orders at present in force with respect to the transfer and disposal of Three per cent. annuities shall continue in force when the same are converted, and shall apply to the new stock into which the same may have been converted.

Art. 5.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The word "Guardians" means Guardians appointed under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and the Acts amending the same, and includes Guardians or other body of persons performing under any local Act the like functions as Guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.

The word "clerk" means the clerk to the Guardians or managers as the case may be.

The "Bank of England" means the governor and company of the Bank of England.

Given, &c., this Fifth day of September, 1884.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 5th September, 1884.

GENERAL ORDER.—COLLECTORS OF POOR RATES AND ASSISTANT OVERSEERS.

(Dated 17th June, 1886).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES in England and Wales;—

To the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes and places comprised in the said unions, and of the said several separate parishes;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the Poor Law Commissioners, the Poor Law Board, and the Local Government Board, respectively, have, by General and other Orders issued in that behalf (*a*), ordered and empowered the Guardians of the poor of certain of the unions and separate parishes in England and Wales to appoint collectors of poor rates, or assistant overseers, for all or some of the parishes comprised in such unions or for such separate parishes:

And whereas by the said Orders, or some of them, provision was made with regard to the mode of appointment, tenure of office, and remuneration of such collectors and assistant overseers, and the supply of vacancies:

And whereas it is expedient that certain further provisions should be made as hereinafter mentioned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

(*a*) A form of Order for the Appointment, &c., of a Collector of Poor Rates will be found in the Appendix, *post*: see also the Order of 15th November, 1867, *ante*, p. 517.

Art. 1.—The provisions of Articles 2, 3, and 4 of this Order shall respectively apply in every case where, under any Order or Orders above referred to, and still in force, the Guardians of any union or separate parish in England and Wales have appointed or may hereafter appoint a collector of poor rates or an assistant overseer, and all previous provisions at variance or inconsistent with the same are hereby rescinded.

Art. 2.—If any such collector of poor rates or assistant overseer now holding office, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall give notice of an intended resignation to take effect on a future day, or if the Guardians shall, in pursuance of any provision in force at the time, by notice determine the appointment of any such officer, they may appoint a successor to such officer at any time subsequent to such notice, without waiting for the vacancy in the office (*a*).

Art. 3.—On the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any such collector of poor rates or assistant overseer now holding office, or who may hereafter be appointed, the Guardians may, during the necessary interval before a new appointment can be made in conformity with the provisions in force at the time on the subject, employ some person to discharge the duties of the vacant office, and may pay to such person a reasonable compensation for his services, and such compensation shall be charged in the same manner as the remuneration of the officer in whose place or stead such person is employed was chargeable in pursuance of the provisions in force at the time on the subject; but no compensation shall be paid in any such case for a longer period than six weeks unless our consent be first obtained (*b*).

(*a*) The Local Government Board in their circular of the 19th June, 1886, which accompanied this Order, state that:—"It has sometimes happened that an officer thus appointed has given notice of an intended resignation of his office to take effect on a future day; but the Orders hitherto in force have not specifically empowered the Guardians to proceed to a new appointment in such a case, until the vacancy has actually arisen. The Board have, therefore, by Article 2 of the new Order, given the Guardians power, under circumstances of the kind above-mentioned, to appoint a successor to the officer at any time subsequent to the notice, without waiting for the actual vacancy in the office. It will, of course, be understood that the appointment, although it may be made, will not take effect until the occurrence of the vacancy."

(*b*) In the circular above referred to the Local Government Board say that:—"There have also been instances in which, when a vacancy has taken place in one of the offices in question, the Guardians have been unable immediately to proceed

Art. 4.—The Guardians may, with our approval, pay to any such collector of poor rates or assistant overseer now holding office, or who may hereafter be appointed, a reasonable compensation on account of extraordinary services or other unforeseen circumstances connected with the duties of his office, and such compensation shall be charged in the same manner as the remuneration of the officer may be chargeable in pursuance of the provisions in force at the time on the subject (*a*).

Art. 5.—The following provision shall take effect in respect of any collector or assistant overseer appointed after the thirtieth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, under any Order which has not contained a similar provision; and all previous provisions at variance or inconsistent with the same shall, except so far as relates to any collector or assistant overseer appointed on or before the said date, be rescinded (*b*), that is to say—

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to a new appointment, and some difficulty has consequently arisen as to the collection of the rates. Article 3 of the Order will empower the Guardians to employ a person to discharge the duties of the vacant office during the necessary interval before a new appointment can be made, and to pay to the person employed a reasonable compensation for his services. It is, however, extremely desirable that the permanent appointment should be made with the least possible delay, and it will be seen that the temporary officer cannot be paid for a longer period of service than six weeks unless the consent of the Board has been first obtained. Subject to this, no sanction on the part of the Board will be necessary to the temporary employment."

(*a*) With regard to this Article the Local Government Board in their circular say:—"The Board have from time to time received applications for their approval to the payment to collectors or assistant overseers appointed under Orders issued by them or their predecessors of compensation for special services not contemplated when the remuneration attached to the offices was fixed, but, in view of the terms of the Orders under which the officers were appointed, the Board have not been legally empowered to give the approval asked for. Article 4 has been framed to meet cases of this kind, and under it the Guardians may, with the approval of the Board, award gratuities to the officers referred to. It is not, however, intended that this provision should be generally resorted to for the purpose of supplementing the ordinary remuneration of the officer, but merely that it should be used where extraordinary services have been performed or unforeseen circumstances connected with the duties of the office have arisen."

(*b*) The Local Government Board in their circular say:—"By Article 5 the Board have extended to collectors of poor rates and assistant overseers appointed by Boards of Guardians the provisions as to tenure of office, which already apply to masters and matrons of workhouses, schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and relieving officers appointed since the 28th February, 1879. Hitherto, in most cases, the officer has been entitled to hold office until he should die or resign, or become insane, or be removed by the Board. In future he will hold office until the occurrence of one of these events, or until the Guardians remove him from office with the Board's consent. Moreover, at any time before or at the expiration of the first year of his service, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Board,

Every such officer shall continue to hold office until he shall die, or resign, or be dismissed by the Guardians, subject to the consent of the Local Government Board, or be removed by the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which that Board shall deem sufficient; and the said Guardians shall give notice to the Local Government Board of every such death or resignation, and state the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Provided that the Guardians may, with the like consent, determine the appointment of any such officer at any time before, or at the expiration of the first year of his service, by giving to the officer three months' previous notice in writing, signed by the clerk, of such their intention.

Art. 6.—In this Order—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament.

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians.

The word "parish" means any place for which a separate poor rate is or can be made, or for which a separate overseer is or can be appointed.

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

Given, &c., this Seventeenth day of June, 1886.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 18th June, 1886.

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determine the appointment by giving to the officer three months' previous notice in writing of their intention.

"It will be observed that whilst the provisions of Articles 2, 3, and 4 of the new Order will apply to all collectors and assistant overseers appointed by Boards of Guardians, irrespective of the date at which they may have been appointed, Article 5 will apply only to persons appointed after the 30th of June, 1886."

GENERAL ORDER. — VACCINATION: INSTRUCTIONS TO PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

(Dated 28th February, 1887).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES in England and Wales;—

And to all others whom it may concern (*a*).

WHEREAS, by an Order of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 29th day of July, 1871, it was provided that all vaccinations and inspections under contract should be performed in accordance with the "Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract" annexed to such Order:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows:—

Art. 1.—The said Order shall be rescinded from and after the fifteenth day of March, 1887, except so far as it rescinded certain provisions of an Order of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, dated the 1st day of December, 1859.

Art. 2.—All vaccinations and inspections under contract shall be performed in accordance with the "Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract" contained in the Schedule appended to this Order.

Art. 3.—This Order shall come into force and have effect on and after the fifteenth day of March, 1887.

(*a*) In their Circular of the 3rd March, 1887, which accompanied this Order, the Local Government Board request that the Guardians will cause a copy of the Order to be given to each Public Vaccinator under contract with the Guardians, and add that "It should be pointed out to the Public Vaccinator that the principal object of the fresh instructions is the avoidance of accidental septic infection of any vaccinated places."

Art. 4.—In this Order,—

The word "union" includes any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any Act of Parliament;—

The term "separate parish" means a parish or place which is under a separate Board of Guardians;—

The word "Guardians" includes any governors, directors, managers, acting Guardians, vestrymen, or other officers appointed or entitled to act in the distribution or ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any Act of Parliament.

Given, &c., this Twenty-eighth day of February, 1887.

Date of publication in the *London Gazette*, 1st March, 1887.

SCHEDULE.

Instructions for Vaccinators under Contract.

(1.) Except so far as any immediate danger of small-pox may require, vaccinate only subjects who are in good health. As regards infants, ascertain that that there is not any febrile state, nor any irritation of the bowels, nor any unhealthy state of skin; especially no chafing or eczema behind the ears, or in the groin, or elsewhere in folds of skin. Do not, except of necessity, vaccinate in cases where there has been recent exposure to the infection of measles or scarlatina, nor where erysipelas is prevailing in or about the place of residence.

(2.) In all ordinary cases of primary vaccination make such insertions of lymph as will produce at least four separate good-sized vesicles or groups of vesicles, not less than half an inch from one another. The total area of vesiculation on the same day in the week following the vaccination should be not less than half a square inch.

(3.) Direct that care be taken for keeping the vesicles uninjured during their progress, and for avoiding afterwards the premature removal of the crusts. Do not use any needless means of "protection" or of "dressing" to a vaccinated arm; but if in a particular case you find reason for means of "protection" or of "dressing," define the material and the manner of use of the appliance best adapted to the case, avoiding all such as cannot readily be destroyed and replaced whenever they become soiled.

(4.) Enter all cases in your register on the day when you vaccinate them, and with all particulars required in the register up to and including the column headed "Initials of Person performing the Operation." Enter the results on the day of inspection. Each of those entries must be attested by the initials of the person who inpects the case. In cases of primary vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which the normal vaccine vesicle has been produced; in cases of re-vaccination, register as "successful" only those cases in which either vesicles, normal or modified, or papules surrounded by areolæ, have resulted. When any operation (whether vaccination or re-vaccination) has to be repeated owing to want of success in the first instance, it should be entered as a fresh case in the register.

(5.) Endeavour to maintain in your district such a succession of cases as will enable you to vaccinate with liquid lymph directly from arm to arm at each of your contract attendances; and do not, under ordinary circumstances, adopt any other method of vaccinating. To provide against emergencies, always have in reserve some stored lymph; either *dry* on ivory points, thickly charged and constantly well protected from damp; or *liquid*, in fine, short, uniformly capillary (not bulbed) tubes, hermetically sealed at both extremities. Lymph, successfully preserved by either of these methods, may be used without definite restrictions as to time. With all stored lymph caution is necessary, lest in time it have become inert, or otherwise unfit for use.

(6.) Consider yourself strictly responsible for the quality of whatever lymph you use or furnish for vaccination. Never either use or furnish lymph which has in it any, even the slightest, admixture of

blood. In storing lymph, be careful to keep separate the charges obtained from different subjects, and to affix to each set of charges the name, or the number in your register, of the subject from whom the lymph was derived. Keep such note of all supplies of lymph which you use or furnish as will always enable you to identify the origin of the lymph. Do not employ lymph supplied by any person who does not keep exact record of its source.

(7.) Never take lymph from cases of re-vaccination. Take lymph only from subjects who are in good health, and, as far as you can ascertain, of healthy parentage; preferring children whose families are known to you, and who have elder brothers or sisters of undoubted healthiness. Always carefully examine the subject as to any existing skin disease, and especially as to any signs of hereditary syphilis. Do not take lymph from children who have any sort of sore at or about the anus. Take lymph only from well characterised, uninjured vesicles. Take it at the stage when the vesicles are fully formed and plump. Do not take it from a vesicle around which there is any conspicuous commencement of areola. Open the vesicles with scrupulous care to avoid drawing blood. Take no lymph which, as it issues from the vesicle, is not perfectly clear and transparent, or which is thin and watery. From a well-formed vesicle of ordinary size, do not, except under circumstances of necessity, take more lymph than will suffice for the immediate vaccination of five subjects, or for the charging of seven ivory points, or for the filling of three capillary tubes; and from larger or smaller vesicles, take only in like proportion to their size. Never squeeze or scrape or drain any vesicle, and do not use lymph that has run down the skin. Be careful never to transfer blood from the subject you vaccinate to the subject from whom you take lymph.

(8.) Scrupulously observe in your inspections every sign which tests the efficiency and purity of your lymph. Note any case wherein the vaccine vesicle is unduly hastened or otherwise irregular in its development, or wherein any undue local irritation arises; and if similar results ensue in other cases vaccinated with the same lymph, desist at once from employing it. Consider that your lymph ought to be changed, if your cases, at the usual time of inspection on the

day week after vaccination, show any conspicuous areolæ round their vesicles.

(9.) Keep in good condition the lancets or other instruments which you use for vaccinating, and do not use them for any other purpose whatever. When you vaccinate, have water and a napkin at your side, with which invariably to cleanse your instrument after one operation before proceeding to another. Never use an ivory point or capillary tube a second time either for the conveyance or for the storage of lymph, but when points or tubes have once been charged with lymph and put to their proper use, do not fail to break or otherwise destroy them.

GENERAL ORDER.—ELECTION OF GUARDIANS: ALTERING ORDERS AS TO DATES FOR CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS.

(Dated 2nd March, 1887).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and SEPARATE PARISHES hereinafter referred to;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

[As the above Order relates solely to contested elections of Guardians in the current year, it is considered sufficient to set out the effect of the Order merely, which is that at such elections:—

The voting papers shall be delivered to the voters on the 6th April.

They shall be collected on the 7th April.

They may be applied for, if there should be a default of delivery, on the 7th April, or before noon on the 9th April.

They may be delivered to the returning officer, if there should be a default in the collection, before noon on the 9th April.

The casting of the votes shall commence on the 9th April,

And the returning officer shall make his certificate with respect to the election on the 12th April, or as soon after such date as practicable.

The unions and parishes to which the Order applies are those of the unions and parishes named in the Schedules of the General Order of the 29th October, 1881, *ante*, p. 47, in which an annual or triennial election of Guardians will take place in the current year.]

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

INSANE PERSONS AND STRAYED CHILDREN ORDER.

(Dated 3rd December, 1841).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS and PARISHES under a Board of Guardians named in the Schedule hereunto annexed ;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions, and of the several other Parishes named in the said Schedule ;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions and the other Parishes named in the said Schedule are situate ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

IN pursuance of the authorities vested in Us by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fifth year of the reign of King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," We, the Poor Law Commissioners, do hereby order and direct, as follows :—

Art. 1.—Whenever any child supposed to have strayed, or any insane person wandering abroad whose friends or relations are un-

known, shall have been received into any workhouse belonging to any of the unions or parishes mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed, the master or other person having charge of such workhouse shall properly fill up four notices in the Forms marked A. or B. respectively, hereto annexed, and shall forthwith cause one of such notices to be affixed on the outer gate of the said workhouse, and shall forward one other of the same so filled up to each of the three police stations, whether of the Metropolitan or City Police, nearest to the place where such child or insane person shall be understood to have been found.

Art. 2.—If at the expiration of twenty-four hours from the reception of such child or insane person into such workhouse, no claim or inquiry respecting the same shall have been made at the workhouse in which such child or insane person shall have been received, the master or other person having charge of such workhouse shall send a copy of the notice already filled up as hereinbefore directed, to the clerk to the Guardians of the parish or union to which such workhouse may belong, and such clerk shall immediately cause to be prepared forty-eight copies of the notice so filled up and forwarded to him, and shall forthwith transmit thirty-six copies of such notice to the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, at their chief office, and twelve copies of such notice to the Commissioner of Police for the City of London, at his office.

Art. 3.—In the construction of this present Order—

1.—The word "*Child*" shall be taken to signify every person being or appearing to be under twelve years of age.

2.—The words "*Insane person*" shall be taken to signify any idiot or other person of unsound mind.

FORM A.

CHILD FOUND.

Where _____

When _____

Sex _____

Name (if known) _____

Apparent Age _____

Complexion _____

Hair (Colour of) _____

Particular marks on the person _____

Dress and Marks thereon _____

Any Statement made by the child as to its abode _____

_____

_____

Now in _____ Workhouse.

_____ Day of _____ 18 .

FORM B.

INSANE PERSON FOUND.

Where _____

When _____

Sex _____

Name (if known) _____

Apparent Age _____

Complexion _____

Hair (Colour of) _____

Particular marks on the person _____

Dress and marks thereon _____

Any Statement made by the Insane Person as to his or her abode _____

_____

_____

Now in _____ Workhouse _____

_____ Day of _____ 18 .

SCHEDULE.

Containing the Names of the Unions and Parishes to which the present Order belongs.

LIST OF UNIONS AND PARISHES.		
Unions.	Parishes.	
Hackney.	George, St., in the East.	in the County of Middlesex.
Holborn.	Matthew, St. Bethnal Green.	
Kensington.		
London, City of.		
Olave's, St.		
Poplar.		
Saviour's, St.	Giles, St., Camberwell.	In the County of Surrey.
Stepney.	Mary, St., Lambeth	
Strand.		
Wandsworth and Clapham.		
Whitechapel.		

Given, &c., this Third day of December, 1841.

DUTIES OF OVERSEERS ORDER.

(Dated 22nd April, 1842).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the Schedules hereunto annexed;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the Parishes and Places comprised within the said Unions are situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WE, the Poor Law Commissioners, in pursuance of the authorities vested in us by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales," do hereby order, direct, and declare, with respect to each and every of the unions named in the Schedule hereunto annexed, as follows:—

DUTIES OF THE OVERSEERS.

Art. 1.—If any overseer of the poor of any parish shall, in any case of sudden and ugent necessity (*a*), have given temporary relief to any poor person in articles of necessity, or, in any case of sudden and dangerous illness, shall have given an order for medical relief, the said overseer shall forthwith report such case in writing to the relieving

(*a*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 54.

officer of the district or to the Board of Guardians of the union, and the amount of such relief, or the fact of having made such Order (*a*).

Art. 2.—If any overseer of the poor of the parish, receive an Order under the hands and seal of two Justices, according to the provisions of the said Act (*b*), directing relief to given to any aged or infirm person, without such person being required to reside in any workhouse, he shall forthwith transmit the same to the relieving officer of the district to be laid before the Guardians at their next meeting, that they may be enabled without delay to give to the relieving officer the necessary directions as to the nature and amount of relief to be given.

Art. 3.—If any overseer receive an order for medical relief from any Justice in case of sudden and dangerous illness (*c*), he shall, as soon as may be after complying with such order, report the fact of his having received the same, and the manner in which he has complied with it, in writing to the relieving officer of the district, or to the Board of Guardians of the union.

Art. 4.—To perform such duties in connection with the election of Guardians for the union as may be imposed upon the overseers by any regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners in force at the time (*d*).

Art. 5.—And we do further order and direct the overseers of the poor of every parish in the union—

Firstly.—From time to time to provide *Rate Books* according to the Form (A.) hereunto annexed; and daily and punctually to make the entries therein of the several matters mentioned in the headings of the several columns of the said Form; and to cause every rate for the relief of the poor in the parish, and

(*a*) In cases coming within the sec. 54 of 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, relief granted by overseers should be charged in their own accounts, and the auditor will then have to decide upon its legality with reference to the circumstances under which it was given. The overseers will have to satisfy him in each case not only that it was urgent, but that it was also sudden, for an overseer is only justified in granting medical or other relief in cases which are both sudden *and* urgent.

(*b*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 27; *Reg.* v. *Totnes*, 14 L. J. M. C. 148; 7 Q. B. 690; 2 New Sess. Cas. 82, and *Reg.* v. *Durham*, 4 N. S. C. 437, and "Glen's Poor Law Statutes," Vol. 1, p. 546.

(*c*) See 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 54, and Art. 215, No. 7 p. 228, *ante*.

(*d*) See Arts. 2, 3, and 28 of the Election of Guardians Order, 1877, *ante*, pp. 3, 8, and 23.

the allowance of such rate by the Justices, to be recorded in the said Rate Book (*a*).

Secondly.—To pay over from time to time, out of the poor rates collected, all such sums as by any Order by the Guardians expressed to them in writing, according to the Form set forth in the Order of the Poor Law Commissioners, bearing date the twentieth day of April instant, shall be directed to be provided from the poor rates of the parish; and to pay over such sums to such person or persons, at such times and places as by the same Order shall be directed, and to take the receipt of such person or persons: and to produce such order and such receipt as their vouchers for such payments before the auditor of the said union in passing the quarterly accounts (*b*).

Thirdly.—(*This had reference to the accounts of the Overseers, and it it is not now in force*).

Fourthly.—To enter into some book, to be from time to time provided for that purpose, the names and addresses of the owners and proxies who shall send statements of their claims to vote, and the assessment of the poor rate on the property in respect whereof they respectively claim to vote, which book may be kept in the Form marked (B.) hereto annexed (*c*).

(*a*) The Form of Rate Book prescribed by this Order was altered by the Poor Law Accounts Order of the 17th March, 1847; and again by an Order of the 18th November, 1850, to meet the requirements of the Small Tenements Rating Act. The Order of Accounts of 14th January, 1867, *ante*, pp. 355 and 404, prescribes the form of Rate Book now to be used; as to which, however, see the Circular Letter of the Poor Law Board, dated 23rd November, 1869, with reference to the Assessed Rates and Collection Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 41), in the 22nd Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, p. 30.

(*b*) The Order here referred to was rescinded by the Consolidated General Order of the 24th July, 1847, Arts. 81, 82, and 83 of which, *ante*, pp. 97 and 98, contain provisions regarding making of Contribution Orders on the overseers. The form in which the Contribution Order is required to be made is now prescribed by the Order of the Poor Law Board, dated 26th February, 1866, *ante*, pp. 340 and 347. The overseers should be careful to pay money to the treasurer of the union, in obedience to an Order of the Guardians of the union, only upon the receipt of the treasurer himself; as otherwise, if the money be misapplied before it comes into the hands of the treasurer, the overseers may be held personally responsible for the amount; besides which, any other receipt but that of the treasurer himself will not suffice at the audit.

(*c*) With respect to the duties of the overseers in relation to the annual elections of Guardians, see Arts. 3, 4, and 28 of the General Order of the 14th February, 1877, *ante*, pp. 3, 8, and 23. The overseers may object to the names of

Explanation of Terms.

Art. 6.—Whenever the word "union" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only any union of parishes formed under the provisions of the hereinbefore-recited Act, but also any union of parishes incorporated or united for the relief or maintenance of the poor under any local Act of Parliament.

Art. 7.—Whenever the word "Guardian" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include not only Guardians appointed or entitled to act under the provisions of the said hereinbefore-recited Act, but also any governors, directors, managers, or acting Guardians entitled to act in the ordering of relief to the poor from the poor rates under any local Act of Parliament (*a*).

Art. 8.—Whenever the word "parish" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include any place maintaining its own poor, whether parochial or extra-parochial (*b*).

Art. 9.—Whenever the word "overseer" is used in this Order, it shall be taken to include any person acting or legally bound to act in the discharge of any of the duties usually performed by overseers of the poor, so far as such duties are referred to in this Order.

FORM A.

[This Form is now superseded, see the General Order for Accounts, *ante*, pp. 355 and 404].

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any persons entered on the Register of Owners whom they shall believe to be dead, or to be disqualified from voting as such owners, and shall give public notice (on or near the doors of all churches or chapels within the parish, and at all the usual places of affixing notices of parochial business, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 15) of the names to which they have made objections on some day between the 5th and 15th days of February, and shall send a copy of such notice to the clerk of the Guardians, who shall hear and decide such objections at the time of his revision of the registry, in like manner as in the case of other objections (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106, s. 7).

The overseers may from time to time make a fresh register of owners who have claimed to vote for Guardians and of proxies as they shall find necessary, causing the names to be copied from the former register, and the two to be carefully collated and verified (*ibid.* s. 8).

(*a*) This latter definition of the word Guardian has reference to the Incorporations mentioned in the Schedule.

(*b*) See 20 Vict. c. 19, as to places which were formerly extra-parochial, but which are now parishes for the purposes mentioned in that Act; also 29 & 30 Vict. c. 113, s. 18.

FORM B. (See Art. 5, Fourthly).

Book for Registry of Owners of Property and Proxies.

_____ *Union* *Parish of* _ ___ _

No.	Name of Owner.	Address.	Property in respect whereof right to vote is claimed.	No. of reference to Rate Book.	Aggregate Amount of Assessment.	Name of Proxy.	Address of Proxy.	No.	Date on which Claim received.

We do certify that the above is a full and correct register and entry of the claims to vote of owners of property and proxies in the said parish.

(Signed)

_____
_____ } Overseers.

SCHEDULE.

Containing the names of the unions to which the present Order applies.

(The unions in this Schedule are those specified in the Schedule to the General Consolidated Order of 24th July, 1847, *ante*, p. 258 [excepting the Ashbourne, Ashton-under-Lyne, Farnham, Fulham, and Rochdale Unions], and also Bury St. Edmunds, East and West Flegg, Forehoe, and Mutford and Lothingland Incorporations).

Given &c., this Twenty-second day of April, 1842.

A General Order similar to the foregoing was issued on the 11th May, 1842, to the following single parishes :—

Alston-with-Garrigill.
East Stonehouse.
Liverpool.
St. George-in-the-East.
St. Giles, Camberwell.
St. Luke, Chelsea.
St. Mary, Lambeth.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.
Stoke-upon-Trent.
Whittlesea, St. Mary and St. Andrew.
Yarmouth, Great.

On the 22nd February, 1858, a General Order, nearly similar to the foregoing, was issued by the Poor Law Board to the following parishes, townships, and hamlet :—

Parish of Paddington.
Parish of St. John, Hampstead.
Parish of St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington.
Township of Leeds.
Township of Manchester.
Township of Saddleworth.
Township of Toxteth Park.
Hamlet of Mile End Old Town.

And on the 28th April, 1858, a General Order similar to that of the 22nd February, 1858, was issued to the following unions which were declared subsequently to the issue of the General Order of the 22nd April, 1842 ; namely,—

Ashbourne.
Barnsley.
Barton-upon-Irwell.
Bedwellty.
Farnham.
Fulham.
Gower.
Great Ouseburn.
Hawarden.
Hemsworth.
Holyhead.
Kirby Moorside.
Knaresborough.
North Bierley.
Oldham.
Penistone.
Prestwich.
Ripon.
Rochdale.
Samford.
Whitchurch (Salop).

On the 9th April, 1875, a further similar General Order was issued to the following unions, viz. :—

Aysgarth.
Chester.
East Preston.
Forden.
Holbeck.
Hunslet.
Isle of Wight.
Leeds.
Lunesdale.
Norwich.
St. George's.
Smallburgh.
Westminster.
Woolwich.

Also separate Orders to the Middlesborough Union, dated 16th July, 1875, the Pontardawe Union, dated 12th April, 1875, and to the parish of Barrow-in-Furness, dated 15th April, 1876.

COLLECTOR OF POOR RATES ORDER.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the————Union, in the County of————;—
To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the parish of————in the said union;—
And to all others whom it may concern.

We, the Local Government Board, acting under the authority of the several statutes in that behalf made and provided, having received an application from the Guardians of the poor of the————Union, in the county of————, to direct the appointment of a paid collector of the poor rates in the parish of————within the said union, hereby order and direct the said Guardians, *within one calendar month from the date hereof*, to appoint a fit and proper person to collect the rates assessed for the relief of the poor in the said parish, to be termed Collector of the Poor Rates.

And we further order with respect to such appointment, as follows; that is to say (*a*),—

Mode of Appointment.

Art. 1.—Every officer to be appointed under this Order shall be appointed by a majority of the Guardians present at a meeting of the Board, and voting on the question of such appointment.

Every such appointment shall, as soon as the same has been made, be reported to the Local Government Board by the clerk.

(*a*) In many instances the Order for the appointment of a collector of poor rates, and prescribing his duties, &c., varies from the present form of Order. In each case it is therefore necessary that the Order actually issued should be consulted. The above Form is inserted only to show the nature of the Order.

Art. 2.—Previous to an appointment to the aforesaid office being made under this Order, a notice that the question of making such appointment will be brought before the Board of Guardians, shall be given and entered on their minutes, at one of the two ordinary meetings of the said Board next preceding the meeting at which the appointment is made, or an advertisement giving notice of the consideration of such appointment, shall be inserted in some public newspaper, by the direction of the Guardians, at least seven days before the day on which such appointment is made. Provided that no such notice or advertisement shall be necessary for the appointment of a temporary substitute.

Qualification.

Art. 3.—Every person who shall be appointed to the office of collector under this Order shall agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted, as liquidated damages, from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation.

Duties of the Officer.

Art. 4.—The duties of the collector shall be—

No. 1. To assist the churchwardens and overseers in making, assessing, and levying the poor rates of the said parish.

No. 2. To collect the poor rates from the parties assessed thereto in the said parish (*a*).

No. 3. To assist the said churchwardens and overseers in filling up receipts, keeping all books, and making all returns which relate to any matter concerning the poor rates of the said parish.

(*a*) It is the duty of a collector on his appointment to collect all arrears of poor rates then remaining to be collected, and to make all the requisite entries in his account book and in the poor rate books, so far as the information he possesses or can obtain will enable him to do so.

The collector is not bound to take the rate book with him when he collects the rate; but any ratepayer can obtain an inspection of the books in the manner provided for by 17 Geo. II. c. 3, s. 2; 17 Geo. II. c. 38, s. 1; 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 96, s. 5; and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18, s. 16. The duties of the collector under this Order are confined to the collection of the poor rate; and therefore it forms no part of his duty to make and collect a gas rate under 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 90. As regards the collection of the county rate in a parish situate partly within and partly without a borough, see the provision in 15 & 16 Vict. c. 81, s. 32.

No. 4. At all times, when required by such churchwardens and overseers to produce to them respectively the rate books and other account books in his custody relating to the said parish, and to balance the said rates, and to furnish the said churchwardens and overseers of the poor and the Board of Guardians with a true list of all defaulters in the payment of poor rates due to such parish, and under their direction to institute and attend to proceedings against such defaulters (*a*).

No. 5. To attend the meetings of the Guardians of the said union, when required by them, and to obey all lawful orders and directions of such Guardians and of the majority of the said churchwardens and overseers of the poor (*b*).

No. 6. To perform all the duties prescribed by the Poor Law Board in their General Order, dated the fourteenth day of January, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (*c*), so far as the same relates to the office of collector of poor rates, and all rules, Orders, and regulations to be hereafter issued by the Local Government Board applicable to his office (*d*).

(*a*) The collector, it will be perceived, is to institute and attend to proceedings against defaulters under the direction of the churchwardens and overseers. He should therefore do so under the direction of the majority of the overseers (see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 61). According to the Form in 12 Vict. c. 14, the summons should, however, be in the names of the overseers.

Warrants of distress for the recovery of poor rates are not directed to the collector, and he is therefore not obliged to execute them nor to see to their execution. The overseers are to see that this is done, but as they are not the proper persons to seize and sell the goods, it is competent for them to employ a proper broker to make the levy. If he recovers the rate, it will be his duty to pay the amount over to the churchwardens and overseers. The collector, however, as he will not have collected the amount, will not be entitled to claim poundage on the amount that the broker recovers.

By statute 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 38, in all cases where a warrant of distress is issued for the recovery of a poor rate, the person against whom the same is issued shall be liable to pay the cost of such warrant and of the broker or other officer for his attendance to make the levy, although such person may tender the amount of the rate before any levy is made.

(*b*) With reference to this regulation, the Poor Law Board say that a direction of the Guardians to the collectors to produce their rate and other books when they attend before the Guardians, appears to be a "lawful Order" within the meaning of the regulation (56 O. C. N.S. 67).

(*c*) See the General Order for Accounts, *ante*, p. 361.

(*d*) With regard to other duties of a collector of poor rates, the following provision in the Watching and Lighting Act may be quoted:—"Where any persons other than the overseers of the poor shall by virtue of any office or appointment be authorized and required to make and collect or cause to be collected the rate for the relief of the poor in any parish to which all or any of the provisions of this

Remuneration of the Officer.

Art. 5.—The Board of Guardians shall pay to the officer appointed to the office of collector under this Order a salary of————pounds per annum, and charge the same to the said parish (*a*).

Art. 6.—The salary of such officer shall be payable from the day on which he commences the performance of his duties up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office, and no longer, and shall be paid by quarterly payments at the several quarters ending at the usual feast days in the year, namely, Christmas Day, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, and Michaelmas Day, with a proportionate sum to be paid to his executors or administrators in case he shall die while holding such office; but it shall be competent for the Guardians to defer, in whole or in part, the payment of the salary of such collector until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall forthwith be paid (*b*).

Art. 7.—No collector who may be suspended, and who shall, upon such suspension, resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, shall be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension; and no such officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office, by reason of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending such temporary suspension.

Security.

Art. 8.—The person appointed to such office shall give a bond in such penal sum as the said Guardians shall think fit, in the names of himself and two sufficient sureties, not being officers of the aforesaid

Act shall be extended such persons, by whatever title they may be called, shall be deemed to be overseers of the poor within the meaning of this Act and to be included under and denoted by the words "Overseers of the Poor" for all the purposes of this Act as fully as if they were commonly called or known by the title of overseers of the poor (3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 90, s. 37).

(*a*) Sometimes the Order provides that the collector shall be paid by a poundage on the poor rates collected. It may be stated here that the salary or other remuneration of the collector appointed under this Order must be paid by the Guardians, and charged by them to the particular parish, and not by the overseers of the parish.

(*b*) This must now be read with reference to the Accounts Order of 14th January, 1867, *ante*, p. 389.

union, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office; and every such collector shall give immediate notice to the said Guardians of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of such sureties, and shall, when required by the said Guardians, produce a certificate, signed by two householders, that his sureties are alive and believed by them to be solvent, and shall supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent. Provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, take the security of any society or company expressly authorized by statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of any Poor Law officer (*c*).

CONTINUANCE IN OFFICE AND SUSPENSION OF OFFICER—SUPPLY OF VACANCY.

Art. 9.—Every Collector shall hold the said office until he shall die or resign or be removed by the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which such Board shall deem sufficient: and upon such death, resignation, removal, or insanity of any such officer, the said Guardians shall give notice thereof to the Local Government Board, and proceed to appoint some person in his place, according to the provisions of this Order; and in every case of a resignation, the said Guardians shall transmit to the Local Government Board a statement of the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Art. 10.—The said Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his duties any such collector, and shall in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof to the Local Government Board, for their decision thereon; and if the Local Government Board remove the suspension of such collector by the Guardians, he shall forthwith resume the performance of his duties.

Art. 11.—If the said Guardians, having regard to the state of any

(*c*) See the General Order, dated 21st January, 1871, *ante*, p. 567; also the General Order of 2nd February, 1872, *ante*, p. 595, as to the Guarantee Societies being accepted as security for Poor Law officers. As to the liability of sureties of a collector of poor rates for loss occasioned by his neglect of duty, see *Mansfield Union* v. *Wright*, L. R. 9 Q. B. D. 683; 47 L. T. N.S. 602; 47 J. P. 228.

parish or parishes in the union shall at any time deem it necessary to make any change in the appointment of any collector under this Order, or if there shall be any alteration in the general law or rating which may render a change in the appointment or remuneration of the collector expedient, but the collector shall refuse to acquiesce therein, the Guardians may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, but not otherwise, and after six months' notice in writing, signed by their clerk, given to such collector, determine his office.

Art. 12.—If any such collector be at any time prevented, by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay such person a reasonable compensation for his services ; and every such appointment, with a statement of the circumstances which have led to it shall be reported to the Local Government Board, as soon as the same shall have been made, by the clerk to the Guardians.

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, &c.

*** *The unions and parishes to which Orders for the appointment of collectors of poor rates have been issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, Poor Law Board, and Local Government Board are very numerous, and would occupy too much space to state them in detail. Local information would supply the necessary particulars as to any such Orders ; but see the Order of the* 15*th November*, 1867, *ante, p.* 517.

As regards the appointment of assistant overseers under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, sec. 7, the Poor Law Board, in a circular, dated 17th March, 1871, addressed to the overseers of the poor, stated that their attention had been directed to the fact that in some parishes the assistant overseer appointed under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 7, in pursuance of an arrangement with the vestry, devotes a part of his salary in payment of remuneration or compensation to the elected Guardian of the parish for his attendance at the Board of Guardians. The Board directed inquiries to be held by a Poor Law inspector into the practice as alleged to prevail in the Holyhead and Conway Unions. The result had been to establish that it did prevail very extensively in those unions ; and the Board had reason to believe that it also existed elsewhere. The Board considered it right to express their strong condemnation of the practice in question, and to warn any assistant overseer who might make himself a party to such proceedings, that they would deem him guilty of a breach of duty if he should thenceforth pay over any part of his salary to any Guardian and would further deem him to be unfit for his office, and deal with him accordingly under the powers which had been conferred upon them in that behalf.—First Report of the Local Government Board, page 4.

PAY-CLERK OF THE POOR ORDER (*a*).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the Parish of————, in the County of————;—

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the said Parish;—

To the Clerk or Clerks to the Justices of the Petty Sessions held for the Division or Divisions in which the said Parish is situate;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

We, the Local Government Board, acting under the authority of the several statutes in this behalf made and provided, do hereby order and direct the Guardians of the poor of the————in the county of————, *within one Calendar month from the date hereof*, to appoint a fit and proper person for the distribution of relief to the poor of the said————, to be termed the Pay-clerk of the poor of the said————.

And we do further Order, with respect to such appointment as follows; that is to say,—

Qualification.

Art. 1.—Every person who shall be appointed to the office of Pay-clerk under this Order shall agree to give one month's notice previous to resigning the office, or to forfeit one month's amount of salary, to be deducted, as liquidated damages, from the amount of salary due at the time of such resignation.

(*a*) This form of Order is in accordance with the Order issued to a particular parish under a Board of Guardians; but the Order differs in some of the unions, and should be referred to in practice.

Mode of Appointment.

Art. 2.—Every person who shall be appointed to the office of Pay-clerk under this Order, shall be appointed in like manner, and subject to the same rules and regulations as are required for the appointment of officers under an Order of the Poor Law Board, bearing date the ———day of———, One thousand eight hundred and———, and addressed to the Guardians of the poor of the said———(*b*).

Duties of the Officer (*c*).

Art. 3.—The duties of the Pay-clerk shall be as follows, namely :—

No. 1. To attend at the office provided by the said Guardians for the distribution of relief to paupers, at such times as the said Guardians shall require, and to distribute from the funds and stores under his care the relief ordered by them to be given to the paupers of the said———, on receiving from the several relieving officers of the said————tickets according to the Form (A.) hereunto annexed, in which the relief ordered by the said Guardians to be given to the poor persons presenting the same at such office shall have been properly entered.

No. 2. To keep punctually and accurately a book, to be called "the Pay book," in the Form (B.) hereunto annexed, and enter therein the sums of money given in relief, and the value of relief in kind given by him to every person presenting a ticket for relief as aforesaid, such entry to be made after, and not before, the relief shall have been actually given; and to keep a separate account in such book of relief paid to the non-settled poor.

No. 3. To keep punctually and accurately a book, to be called "The Pay-clerk's Receipt and Expenditure Book," in the Form (C.)

(*b*) See Art. 155, &c., of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 155.

(*c*) The duties of the pay-clerk must be strictly confined to those prescribed by the Order; and he must not be employed in any of the duties which appertain to the other officers. He is not empowered to give orders for relief, and must therefore abstain from doing so; and the books which he is to keep do not supersede in any way the books to be kept by any other officer.

hereunto annexed, and to enter therein all moneys received and disbursed by him, and all tickets for relief discharged by him ; and to balance such account weekly.

No. 4. To present his accounts weekly to the clerk to the Guardians of the said———for his inspection and authentication, before every ordinary meeting of the Guardians, and to the Guardians, at such meeting, for their approval.

No. 5. To submit to the auditor all his books, accounts, and vouchers, at the time and place of audit.

No. 6. To attend the meetings of the Guardians of the said———, when required by them.

No. 7. To observe and execute all lawful orders and directions of the Guardians applicable to his office.

No. 8.—To perform all the duties prescribed by any rules, orders, and regulations which may be issued by the Poor Law Board applicable to his office.

Remuneration of the Officer.

Art. 4.—The Board of Guardians shall pay to the officer appointed under this order to the office of Pay-clerk, an annual salary of——— pounds, and charge the same to the said———.

Art. 5.—The salary of such an officer shall be payable up to the day on which he ceases to hold such office, and no longer, and shall be paid by quarterly payments at the several quarters ending at the usual Feast Days in the year, namely, Christmas Day, Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day, with a proportionate sum to be paid to his executors or administrators in case he shall die while holding such office ; but it shall be competent for the Guardians to defer in whole or in part the payment of the salary of such Pay-clerk until his accounts shall have been audited and allowed by the auditor, after which audit and allowance the sum due up to the date of his accounts so audited shall forthwith be paid.

No Pay-clerk who may be suspended, and who shall, upon such suspension, resign or be removed by the Poor Law Board, shall be entitled to any salary from the date of such suspension ; and no such officer who shall be temporarily suspended from his office by reason

of his services not being required, shall be entitled to any salary pending any such temporary suspension.

Art. 6.—The said officer shall not, directly or indirectly, receive or bargain to receive any gratuity, percentage, or allowance of any kind with reference to any contract with the Guardians, or in respect of any payment made or to be made for goods supplied or work executed according to the order of such Guardians, or on their behalf.

Security.

Art. 7.—The person appointed to such office shall give a bond in such penal sum as the said Guardians shall think fit, in the names of himself and two sufficient sureties, not being officers of the aforesaid———, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of the duties of the office; and he shall give immediate notice to the said Guardians of the death, insolvency, or bankruptcy of either of such sureties, and shall, when required by the said Guardians produce a certificate, signed by two householders, that his sureties are alive, and believed by them to be solvent, and shall supply a fresh surety in the place of any such surety who may die, or become bankrupt or insolvent: Provided that the Guardians may, if they think fit, take the security of any society or company expressly authorized by statute to guarantee or secure the faithful discharge of the duties of any Poor Law officer (*a*).

Continuance in Office and Suspension of Officer.—Supply of Vacancy.

Art. 8.—Every officer appointed under this Order shall hold the said office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Poor Law Board, or be proved to be insane, by evidence which such Board shall deem sufficient; and upon such death, resignation, removal, or insanity of any such officer, the said Guardians shall give notice thereof to the Poor Law Board, and proceed to appoint some person in his place, according to the provisions of this Order,

(*a*) See Art. 185 of the General Consolidated Order, *ante*, p. 175.

and in every case of resignation, the said Guardians shall transmit to the Poor Law Board a statement of the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Art. 9.—The said Guardians may, at their discretion, suspend from the discharge of his duties any such pay clerk, and shall, in case of every such suspension, forthwith report the same, together with the cause thereof, to the Poor Law Board for their decision thereon; and if the Poor Law Board remove the suspension of such Pay-clerk by the Guardians, he shall forthwith resume the performance of his duties.

Art 10.—If any officer appointed under this Order be at any time prevented by sickness or accident, or other sufficient reason, from the performance of his duties, the Guardians may appoint a fit person to act as his temporary substitute, and may pay such person a reasonable compensation for his services; and every such appointment, with a statement of the circumstances which have led to it, shall be reported to the Poor Law Board, as soon as the same shall have been made, by the clerk to the Guardians.

Art. 11 (*a*).—The auditor of the district comprising the said ———shall, in the statement required by the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 14th day of January, 1867, to be transmitted to the Poor Law Board of the securities of the officers of the said———, include the name of the Pay-clerk for the time being appointed under the authority hereof, together with the particulars in the said General Order required, and shall report thereon to the Board of Guardians of the said———in like manner as therein set forth with reference to the securities of other officers.

Art. 12.—Provided, that if at any time hereafter the Guardians should deem it advisable to discontinue the employment of a Pay-clerk for the parish, and shall give three months' notice of such their intention to the person for the time being holding such office, and the Poor Law Board shall consent to rescind this Order, the office shall terminate at the expiration of such notice.

(*a*) This Article, however, is not in all the Orders issued authorizing the appointment of a Pay-clerk.

FORM A.

Out-Relief Ticket.

Parish of ————.

Mr. ———— pay to ————

the following Relief, viz.

18 .

Week.	Money.	Loaves.	Week.	Money.	Loaves.	Week.	Money.	Loaves.
1 (Date.)			1 (Date.)			1 (Date.)		
2 (Date.)			2 (Date.)			2 (Date.)		
3 (Date.)			3 (Date.)			3 (Date.)		

———— Signature of Relieving Officer.

FORM B.

Pay Book.

——— of ———.

Half-year ending ———

———, Pay-clerk.

Name of the Pauper.	Where resident.	1st Week, ending		2nd week, etc. to 13th Week.	Totals for the First Quarter.		1st Week, ending		2nd Week, etc. to 13 Week.	Totals for the Second Quarter.		Totals for the Half-year.	
		In Money.	In Kind.		In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.		In Money.	In Kind.	In Money.	In Kind.
Weekly Totals ..					£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
							Initials of Clerk.			Correct.		Correct.	

Instructions as to filling up this Form.

1. The same person is on no account to be entered twice in the half-year.
2. In the Column headed "Name of the Pauper," the name of the head of the family alone is to be inserted.
3. For relief in kind enter its equivalent value in money.

FORM C.

The Pay-clerk's Receipt and Expenditure Book.

——— of ———.

——— Week of the Quarter ending ——— 18 .

Pay-clerk in account with the Board of Guardians of the ——— of ———.

Dr.				*Cr.*		
Date.	Money received, and Tickets discharged.			Charge to the ———.		

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, &c.

Orders authorizing the appointment of Pay-clerks have been issued to the following places, on the dates undermentioned :—

Birmingham	10th January, 1850.
Bradford (Yorkshire)	23rd June, 1853.
Bedwellty	9th April, 1878.
Chorlton	18th July, 1862.
Church Stretton	27th November, 1866.
Cirencester	18th July, 1862.
Hackney	12th November, 1868.
Halifax	14th January, 1875.
Holborn	19th March, 1870.
Leeds (*a*)	11th October, 1869.
Manchester (*b*)	31st May, 1850.

(*a*) Altering Form of Accounts by Order dated 30th March, 1870.

(*b*) The Order here referred to is the Consolidated Order issued to Manchester (*ante*, p. 260), which contains the Articles and Forms relating to the Pay-clerk.

Merthyr Tydvil	5th September, 1873.
Pontardawe	12th May, 1875.
Portsea Island	10th October, 1876.
Preston (for the Township of Preston only)	9th March, 1860.
Saint Giles-in-the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury	17th August, 1868.
Saint George-in-the-East	20th September, 1869.
Saint Leonard, Shoreditch	14th August, 1860.
Saint Marylebone	12th March, 1869.
Saint Mary, Islington	22nd January, 1869.
Saint Matthew, Bethnal Green	12th December, 1867.
Toxteth Park	19th November, 1866.
West Derby (two Townships) and the municipal part of the Township of West Derby	26th June, 1861.

*** In acting upon these Orders, the originals, in the possession of the respective Boards of Guardians, should be consulted.

APPOINTMENT OF STOCKTAKER ORDER.

(Dated 26th September, 1876).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the CARDIFF UNION, in the Counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth (*a*);—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by General Orders of the Poor Law Board, dated respectively the 14th day of January, 1867, and the 16th day of February, 1869, addressed (among others) to the Guardians of the poor of the Cardiff Union, it is required that certain accounts relating to the provisions, clothing, and other stores in the workhouse, when made up and balanced, shall be submitted to the visiting committee, or to some member thereof, who shall enter a memorandum at the foot of such accounts, certifying to the same having been submitted, and to the correctness or otherwise of such accounts as regards the stock remaining in store:

And whereas it is expedient to empower the said Guardians to appoint a competent person or persons to examine the stores at the workhouse and school belonging to the said union, and to perform the other duties hereinafter set forth:

Now, therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given by the statutes in that behalf hereby Order as follows:—

Art. 1.—The Guardians of the poor of the Cardiff Union may, as and when they shall think fit to do so, appoint a competent person or persons to perform the duties of a Stocktaker, as hereinafter set forth.

(*a*) This Order is, it will be seen, issued to a single union. It is given as an example of such an Order having been issued.

Art. 2.—Every such appointment shall be made in the manner prescribed by the regulations as to the appointment of officers in force in the said union for the time being.

Art. 3.—The Guardians shall pay to the person or persons appointed under this Order such salary or remuneration as the Local Government Board shall from time to time direct or approve.

Art. 4.—Every person appointed under this Order shall hold office until he shall die, or resign, or be removed by the Local Government Board, or by the Guardians with the assent of the Local Government Board, or be proved to be insane by evidence which the Local Government Board shall deem sufficient; and upon such death, resignation, removal, or insanity of any such officer, the Guardians shall give notice thereof to the Local Government Board, and in every case of a resignation state the cause of such resignation, so far as it may be known to them.

Art. 5.—The Stocktaker shall, on the day next after the termination of each quarter, and at any other time when required by the Guardians to do so, examine the stores at the workhouse and at the school, and compare the same with the quantities of stock remaining in store as shown by the entries in the proper columns in the accounts termed respectively the "Quarterly Balance of the Provisions Account" and the "Quarterly Balance of the Necessaries and Miscellaneous Account."

He shall also, on the day next after the termination of each half-year, and at any other time when required by the Guardians to do so, examine the stock of clothing at the workhouse and at the school, and compare the same with the balance appearing in the accounts termed respectively the "Clothing Materials Receipt and Conversion Account" and the "Clothing Receipt and Expenditure Account."

Art. 6.—After making the examination and comparison referred to in Article 5, the Stocktaker, if he find the stock to be correct, shall sign a certificate at the foot of each of the aforesaid accounts in the following form:—

"Submitted to me this day of 18 , and found
"to be correct as regards the quantities of stock remaining in store.

"Signed _____

"Stocktaker."

If he find the stock to be in any respect incorrect, he shall make such addition to the said certificate as he may deem necessary, specifying the particulars in which he finds the quantities of stock to be incorrectly stated.

Art. 7.—The master of the workhouse and the master of the school shall, when required by the Stocktaker to do so, on the days and at the times referred to in Article 5, submit to him the stores and accounts therein mentioned, and render to him such assistance as may be necessary for the purpose of such examination and comparison as aforesaid.

Art. 8.—The master of the workhouse and the master of the school shall lay each of the said books of account before the Guardians, at their next meeting after the date of the entry therein of any such certificate as aforesaid.

Art. 9.—Where a Stocktaker is appointed it shall not be necessary for the visiting Committee to examine the stores or to enter in any account the memorandum required by the first-recited Order.

Given, &c., the Twenty-sixth day of September, 1876.

This Order was published in the *London Gazette* of Friday, the Twenty-ninth day of September, 1876, on which day the same came into operation.

RELIEF COMMITTEES ORDER.

(FORM OF ORDER).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the————UNION, in the County of————;

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the several Parishes, Townships, and Places comprised in the said Union;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS by a General Order, addressed (amongst others) to the Guardians of the poor of the————union, in the county of————, bearing date the 24th day of July, in the year 1847, the Poor Law Commissioners made certain provisions to regulate the meetings of the Guardians of the poor of the said union, and the proceedings of the Board of such Guardians, by reason whereof the relief to all the paupers belonging to the said union is exclusively controlled and managed by the whole of the said Guardians sitting as one Board:

And whereas in the said union the number of paupers requiring relief is at this time very large, and it is expedient that other provisions should be made in such behalf:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers given in and by an Act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," We, the Poor Law Board, do hereby Order and direct as follows:—(*a*)

(*a*) The Order contemplates that the determination of the Relief Committee in the cases adjudicated upon shall be reported to the Board of Guardians at the earliest convenient period. When a committee is sitting at the same time as the General Board, the report should be made then and there. On receiving the

First.—That the Guardians of the poor of the said union may, at any ordinary meeting, form committees of themselves, and may from time to time assign to any one of such committees the whole or part of the district of any of the relieving officers of the said union in order that such committee may hear and determine all applications for relief on account of poor persons residing or being in the district which may have been so assigned to such committee, and may give all directions respecting the continuance of relief to poor persons belonging to such district, in such manner as the Guardians acting as a Board may now, or shall hereafter, be authorized to do.

Secondly.—That all the proceedings of such committee shall be entered into the Application and Report Book of the relieving officer of the district, and into some other book to be kept for this purpose, by the presiding chairman thereof, and such book shall be laid before the Board of Guardians at the same or at their next ordinary meeting, after each sitting of the said committee as may be the more convenient; and thereupon the clerk to the said Guardians shall enter on the minutes of the said Board of Guardians the fact of the same having been so laid before them (*b*).

Provided that nothing in this Order contained shall at any time prevent the Guardians acting as a Board from rescinding or altering any Order of such committee in regard to relief not previously administered, or from considering and deciding on any application from any poor person, or determining on the continuance or cessation of any weekly or other allowance which shall not have been actually given.

Given under our Hand and Seal of Office, this————day of ————, in the year 18 .

————, *President.*

————, *Secretary.*

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report, it would be competent to the Guardians to reverse or modify the decision of the committee in any case in which the relief ordered had not already been given; but the revision of the decisions of the committee should not take place until the committee have gone through and reported upon the whole of the cases.

(*b*) This Article, in so far as it affects unions and parishes in the Metropolis, is rescinded by the General Order of 29th July, 1874, *ante*, p. 641.

Relief Committee Orders have been issued to the following Unions and Parishes :—

Altringham	30th November, 1849.
Ashton-under-Lyne	24th November, 1847.
Aston	19th June, 1878.
Axbridge	24th June, 1880.
Barnsley	23rd October, 1850.
Barnstaple	6th April, 1880.
Barrow-on-Soar	21st August, 1877.
Barton Regis	7th May, 1870.
Barton-upon-Irwell	10th January, 1880.
Basford	12th November, 1852.
Beaminster	11th March, 1880.
Bedminster	19th March, 1873.
Belper	26th October, 1863.
Biggleswade	28th January, 1870.
Birkenhead	15th July, 1881.
Birmingham	10th December, 1861.
Blackburn	30th January, 1862. 18th February, 1862.
Blything	24th October, 1856.
Bodmin	15th August, 1857.
Bolton	6th January, 1848.
Boston	27th August, 1885.
Bradford (York)	27th November, 1847.
Bramley	19th May, 1870.
Brampton	28th August, 1884.
Bridgend and Cowbridge	21st April, 1884.
Burnley	7th April, 1870.
Burton-upon-Trent	26th August, 1874.
Bury	17th November, 1859. 16th June, 1862.
Caistor	20th July, 1882.
Cambridge	7th March, 1856.
Cardiff	7th May, 1859.
Carlisle	19th March, 1853.
Chelmsford	22nd February, 1858.
Chester	15th May, 1876.
Chesterfield	13th December, 1878.
Chesterton	22nd March, 1856.
Chippenham	26th March, 1873.
Chorley	22nd June, 1872.
Chorlton	29th December, 1858.
Clitheroe	3rd October, 1857.
Cockermouth	18th August, 1855.
Cosford	11th March, 1856.
Croydon	3rd July, 1885.
Cuckfield	30th April, 1884.

Depwade	17th June, 1856.
Dudley	4th June, 1883.
Durham	
Edmonton	30th November, 1869.
Ely	23rd July, 1856.
Epsom	6th June, 1883.
Fulham	7th February, 1855.
Fylde	25th August, 1859.
Gainsborough	3rd July, 1883.
Glanford Brigg	31st October, 1860.
Glossop	7th October, 1862.
Great Yarmouth	17th January, 1877.
Greenwich	22nd October, 1856.
Hackney	17th December, 1866.
Halifax	2nd March, 1847.
Haslingden	19th March, 1862.
Hexham	8th November, 1862.
Hitchin	13th November, 1856.
Holborn	8th August, 1873.
Holyhead	17th July, 1886
Horsham	3rd January, 1884.
Huddersfield	10th May, 1853.
Huntingdon	17th July, 1877.
Keighley	2nd December, 1857.
Kingston	11th August, 1870.
Lancaster	9th January, 1847.
Leicester	1st December, 1883.
Leigh	26th January, 1848.
Lexden and Winstree	18th March, 1866.
Lincoln	7th January, 1882.
Linton	6th September, 1856.
Loughborough	2nd September, 1874.
Luton	27th December, 1875.
Maidstone	11th July, 1861.
Malling	10th December, 1875.
Manchester	19th June, 1850.
Mansfield	21st May, 1862.
Monmouth	21st June, 1867.
Morpeth	9th June, 1869.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	3rd May, 1869.
Newmarket	19th April, 1856.
Newport (Monmouth)	18th March, 1869.
Newtown and Llanidloes	20th August, 1874.
Northwich	14th June, 1882.
Nottingham	29th November, 1856.
Oldham	22nd November, 1847.
Paddington	25th June, 1869.
Peterborough	9th March, 1871.
Plymouth	23rd December, 1867.

Plympton St. Mary	17th May, 1884.
Pontefract	12th May, 1870.
Poplar	29th October, 1866. 7th November, 1868.
Prescot	14th July, 1886.
Preston	6th May, 1848.
Prestwich	27th June, 1862.
Pwllheli	1st August, 1848.
Restbridge	13th August, 1877.
Rochdale	29th January, 1859.
Runcorn	14th June, 1876.
Saffron Walden	18th February, 1856.
St. Asaph	14th June, 1856.
St. George's	30th April, 1870.
St. George's, Bloomsbury St. Giles-in-the-Fields	20th April, 1868.
St. Leonard, Shoreditch	15th January, 1868.
St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington	3rd January, 1871. 13th January, 1871. 3rd May, 1871. 13th May, 1871.
St. Mary, Islington	4th July, 1867.
St. Mary, Lambeth	2nd March, 1855.
St. Marylebone	31st July, 1867.
St. Matthew, Bethnal Green	29th February, 1868.
St. Olave's	20th June, 1872.
St. Pancras	8th June, 1867.
St. Saviour's	8th April, 1873.
Salford	8th May, 1883.
Sheffield	23rd February, 1854.
South Shields	22nd January, 1857.
Steyning	30th March, 1882.
Stockton	4th June, 1883.
Stourbridge	16th June, 1869.
Strand	15th May, 1868.
Stratford-upon-Avon	27th July, 1883.
Sudbury	22nd March, 1856.
Sunderland	13th February, 1868.
Taunton	11th May, 1876.
Tendring	26th August, 1870.
Thingoe	14th July, 1856.
Thrapstone	30th April, 1870.
Tiverton	18th March, 1875.
Todmorden	10th July, 1848.
Tonbridge	26th November, 1870.
Toxteth Park	20th August, 1857.
Tynemouth	11th March, 1857.
Wandsworth and Clapham	16th March, 1855.
Wangford	16th April, 1856.

Warrington	4th May, 1861.
Warwick	30th August, 1858.
Watford	15th March, 1883.
Wells	9th June, 1882.
West Derby	13th November, 1856.
West Ham	14th April, 1859.
Westminster	15th May, 1868.
Wetherby	8th January, 1886.
Weymouth	16th March, 1882.
Wharfedale	24th August, 1872.
Whitehaven	21st January, 1884.
Wigan	15th May, 1848.
Wigton	16th January, 1856.
Wisbeach	4th November, 1852.
Wolverhampton	5th September, 1884.
Wycombe	28th May, 1866.

Further, with regard to duties of relief committees, see the General Order of 5th September, 1877, regarding school fees, *ante*, p. 729. See also the form of Order with regard to Relief Committees and School Fees, *post*.

RELIEF COMMITTEES: SCHOOL FEES.

(Form of Order).

To the Guardians of the Poor of the HOLYHEAD UNION in the County of Anglesey;—

To the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the several parishes comprised in the said union;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Guardians of the poor of the said Holyhead Union should be empowered to appoint a committee or committees for the purpose of hearing and determining applications for relief by paupers belonging to that union, and that the committee or committees so appointed should be authorized to deal with the applications made by parents, not being paupers, for payment of school fees, whether such last-mentioned applications are made directly to the Guardians of the poor of that union or through an inquiry officer:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to us by the statutes in that behalf, hereby Order as follows, that is to say:—

Art. 1.—The Guardians of the poor of the said union may at any ordinary meeting form one or more committee or committees, hereinafter termed the relief committee or relief committees, each consisting of not less than three Guardians, and may from time to time assign to any such relief committee the whole or part of the district of any of the relieving officers of the said union.

Art. 2.—Every relief committee shall meet at the same place as is

appointed for the meetings of the Guardians, or at such other place as the Guardians may appoint, with our approval, and at such times as the Guardians shall appoint.

Art. 3.—Every relief committee shall at every meeting appoint one of themselves to preside as chairman at that meeting, and shall cause minutes of their proceedings to be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose by the Board of Guardians. The minute book shall be laid before the said Board of Guardians at each of their ordinary meetings.

Art. 4.—Any relief committee so appointed may hear and determine all applications for relief on account of poor persons residing or being in the district or part of the district which may have been so assigned to them, and may give all directions respecting the continuance of relief to poor persons belonging to such district or part of the district, in such manner as the Guardians of the union, acting as a Board, are now or may hereafter be authorized to do.

Art. 5.—The Guardians of the union may, if they think fit to do so, authorize any relief committee appointed as aforesaid, to deal with all applications for payment of school fees on account of parents, not being paupers, resident or being in the district or part of the district which may have been so assigned to such committee; and such committee shall thereupon hear and determine all such applications and give all directions respecting the continuance of the payment of the fees in such manner as the Guardians, acting as a Board, are now or may hereafter be authorized to do.

Art. 6.—Nothing in this Order contained shall at any time prevent the Guardians, acting as a Board, from rescinding or altering any order of a relief committee in regard to relief not previously administered or to school fees not previously paid, or from considering and deciding on any application for relief from any poor person or any application for payment of school fees on account of any parent as aforesaid, or determining on the continuance or cessation of any weekly or other allowance of relief which shall not have been actually given or any weekly or other fee which shall not have been actually paid.

Art. 7.—Every relieving officer or inquiry officer, as the case may be, whose district, or any part thereof is assigned to a relief committee, shall submit to the committee at every meeting:—

In the case of an application for relief, the Application and Report Book, which he is required to keep by the General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 14th day of January, 1867: and

In the case of an application for the payment of school fees as aforesaid, the School Fees Application and Report Book, which he is required to keep by the General Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 22nd day of March, 1877.

And with respect to every such application either for relief or for payment of school fees, a note of the decision or direction of the committee thereon, whether the application be made directly to the committee or through a relieving officer or inquiry officer, shall be inserted at the meeting of the committee in the proper columns of the Application and Report Book or the School Fees Application and Report Book, as the case may be, and authenticated in the proper column by the initials of one of the members of the committee or of the clerk or the assistant clerk to the Board of Guardians.

Art. 8.—A Relief Order Book according to the Form prescribed by the said General Order of the Poor Law Board, dated the 14th day of January, 1867, and a School Fees Order Book according to the Form prescribed by the said General Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 22nd day of March, 1877, shall be kept for the use of each relief committee, and the first four columns in each of such books shall, as far as practicable, be entered up by the clerk or the assistant clerk before each meeting of the committee, and the remaining columns in each book, containing the particulars of the decisions or directions of the committee, shall be filled up at the meeting by one of the members of the committee or by the clerk or the assistant clerk, and be signed by the presiding chairman of the committee.

Art. 9.—The Relief Order Book and the School Fees Order Book, filled up as above required, and signed by the clerk or the assistant clerk, shall be laid before the Board of Guardians at each

of their ordinary meetings, and thereupon the clerk shall enter on the minutes of the Board of Guardians the fact of such books having been so laid before them.

Given, &c., this Seventeenth day of July, 1886.

Orders in the form of the foregoing Order have been issued to the Wetherby Union, dated the 8th January, 1886, the Prescot Union, dated the 14th July, 1886, and the Holyhead Union, dated the 17th July, 1886. The Order issued to the Prescot Union rescinded a previous Order issued to that union on the 28th May, 1877.

DISTRICT RELIEF COMMITTEES ORDER (*a*).

(Form of Order).

To the Guardians of the Poor

of the————UNION, in the County of————;

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parishes of————, in the said Union;

And to all others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS the parishes of————are comprised in the———— union, in the county of————, and are situated at a greater distance than four miles from the place of meeting of the Board of Guardians of the said union;

Now, we, the Poor Law Board, by virtue of the powers given in and by the statutes in that behalf made and provided, and on the application of the said Board of Guardians, do hereby form the said parishes into a district for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, with reference to relief to the poor persons therein requiring the same.

And we do hereby direct the said Guardians, from time to time, to appoint a committee of their members for such district, to receive applications of poor persons therein requiring relief, and to examine

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(*a*) With respect to this Order, see 5 and 6 Vict. c. 57, s. 7, which enacts that whenever the whole of any parish or parishes is situated at a greater distance than four miles from the place of meeting of the Board of Guardians of the union of which such parish or parishes may form part, it shall be lawful for the commissioners, on the application of the Board of Guardians, to form such parish or parishes into a district, and to direct the said Guardians from time to time to appoint a committee of their members to receive applications of poor persons requiring relief in such districts, to examine into the cases of such poor persons, and to report to the said Guardians thereon.

into the cases of such poor persons, and to report to the said Guardians thereon.

And we do hereby further order and direct that the said committee shall, when formed, appoint some convenient time and place within the said district, whereat all applications to such district committee shall be made and heard, and shall communicate the same to the clerk of the Guardians of the said union, who shall cause notice thereof to be published in the said parishes.

And we do further direct that the said committee shall, at every meeting, appoint some one of themselves to preside thereat, as chairman, during that meeting, and shall take means to have minutes of their proceedings kept, so that the same may be duly reported to the Board of Guardians of the said union.

And we do hereby further order and direct:

First.—That the relieving officers of the said union within whose district the said parishes or either of them shall be situated, shall attend upon the said committee, as and when the said committee shall hold their meetings, and shall examine into the cases for relief which shall be brought before the said committee, and shall report thereon to such committee in like manner, as prescribed by the Poor Law Commissioners, in their General Order (*b*), dated the seventeenth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and in their General Order, dated the twenty-fourth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, in regard to all applications for relief made to the Board of Guardians.

Secondly.—That each relieving officer shall enter into his Application and Report Book the recommendations of the said District Committee and report the same, with the cases, to the next meeting of the Board of Guardians.

Provided, nevertheless, that the examination or recommendation of any case by the said committee, shall not exonerate or discharge any such relieving officer from the duty imposed upon him, to relieve, or otherwise deal with every case occurring within his district, requiring relief, according to the manner prescribed by the said last-mentioned General Order.

And we hereby further order and direct, that the clerk to the said

Guardians shall enter upon the minutes of the Board the reports of the said committee, and shall also enter the recommendations of such committee, contained in the Application and Report Book of the said relieving officer, in the Relief Order Book.

Given under our hand and seal of office, &c.

Orders similar to the foregoing have been issued to the following unions :—

Altrincham	30th November, 1849.
Ashton-under-Lyne.	13th February, 1862.
Bootle	8th July, 1882.
Cardiff	12th April, 1862.
Cockermouth...	18th August, 1855.
Colchester	15th January, 1870.
Congleton	1st August, 1846.
Holywell	14th February, 1856.
Ormskirk	27th June, 1869.
Runcorn	14th July, 1860.
Stockton	30th June, 1849.
Teesdale	12th July, 1848.
Ulverstone	20th August, 1874.
Williton	13th January, 1843.

MEMORANDUM.

LOANS.—GUARDIANS OF UNIONS AND PARISHES NOT IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Dated 1st February, 1878).

Loans for Workhouse purposes can now be obtained by Guardians of Unions and Parishes not in the Metropolis, under the following statutes :—

I.—The Poor Law Acts.
II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875.
III.—The Local Loans Act, 1875.

An explanation is given below as to the general effect of these statutes, and the course of proceeding to be adopted in each case.

I.—The Poor Law Acts.

The general powers of borrowing which were originally conferred upon Guardians by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834" (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, ss. 23 & 24), have been modified or extended by many subsequent Poor Law statutes, the principal points in which alterations have been made being the following :—

(*a.*) The incidence of charge ;

(*b.*) The limitation of the amount of the loan ;

(*c.*) The period over which the repayment is extended, and the mode of repayment.

(*a.*) In the case of a union, all loans now obtained are, by the operation of section 4 of "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45), chargeable upon the common fund of the union instead of upon the poor rates of the several parishes therein.

(*b.*) By section 14 of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867" (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106), the limit of the borrowing powers has been increased to a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the aggregate amount of poor rates raised during the three years ending at the Easter next preceding the raising of the money ; and where the site of the work-

house is within any municipal borough, or within five miles from the outward boundary thereof, the cost of the site may be added. .

(*c.*) "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45, s. 5), taken in connection with "The Poor Law Loans Act, 1872" (35 & 36 Vict. c. 2, s. 3), gives the Guardians the option, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to adopt one of the two following modes of repayment, viz. :—

1. By equal annual payments, not exceeding thirty, of the principal sum borrowed, with the interest on the balance remaining unpaid each year ;
2. By such equal annual payments as, reckoning principal and interest together, will repay the sum borrowed within any period not exceeding thirty years.

"The Poor Law Loans Act, 1871" (34 & 35 Vict. c. 11, s. 3) provides for the repayment of loans by half-yearly instalments.

It appears to be advisable that a notice should be sent to all the Guardians of the union, appointing a day for deciding as to the period over which the repayment is to extend, and the mode of repayment to be adopted. A copy of the notice, and of the resolution of the Guardians on the subject, should be forwarded to the Local Government Board.

The draft security, when settled on behalf of the parties concerned, should be transmitted to the Local Government Board for approval before the advance is made. The form of security prescribed by section 6 of "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45), should be adopted in each case, so far as the circumstances will permit ; and when the security has been executed, it should be forwarded to the Board for sealing and registration, accompanied by the draft.

II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875.
(38 & 39 Vict. c. 89).

This Act applies to loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners. So far as the Guardians are concerned, the observations under the head of Poor Law Acts apply, subject to the following modifications :—

(1.) The Commissioners cannot now make advances for Poor Law purposes for a longer period than twenty years, unless the Treasury,

upon a recommendation of the Commissioners, stating special circumstances, extend the term for repayment (see section 11 of the Act) (*a*).

(2.) [*This paragraph related to the annual statements of probable applications for loans which section* 13 *of the Act formerly required to be submitted to the Loan Commissioners. Section* 13 *has, however, been repealed by section* 9 *of the Public Works Loans Act*, 1882 (45 & 46 *Vict. c.* 62), *and it is no longer necessary that such statements should be submitted.*]

The Commissioners are precluded by the Act (section 10) from advancing money for Poor Law purposes at a lower rate of interest than £5 per cent. per annum (*b*).

The application for the loan should be made to the Commissioners through the Local Government Board, and the Board will supply the Guardians with a proper form for that purpose.

It will not be necessary to forward the draft security to the Board (*c*).

(*a*) The advances which the Public Works Loan Commissioners are authorized to make under any one Act, in any one financial year, to one borrower, are limited in amount to £100,000 by section 3 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 77).

Under section 9 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 38), the unapplied balance of any loan advanced by the Commissioners on the security of a rate, may, with the consent of the Commissioners, and of the central authority or department, if any, with whose sanction or consent such loan was authorized to be raised, be applied to any purpose to which moneys borrowed on the security of such rate are properly applicable.

(*b*) It is now provided by section 10 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 45), that where a loan is granted by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the purpose of any workhouse or poor house, or any work for which Guardians of the poor are authorized to borrow under the general Acts relating to the relief of the poor, and the loan is required to be repaid within a period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of the advance thereof, such loan shall bear interest at a rate not less than three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, or such other rate as may be necessary in the judgment of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in order to enable the loan to be made without loss to the exchequer.

(*c*) Under section 8 of the Public Works Loans Act, 1882, where money is advanced by the Public Works Loan Commissioners on the security of a rate, as defined by the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, the borrowers are required to cause their treasurer to keep a separate account under the title of Public Works Loan Commissioners Loan Account, or such other title as may be approved by the Local Government Board, and shall cause all the said advances to be carried to the credit of that account; and all orders and other documents directing payments out of such account shall show on the face of them that the payment is to be made out of that account, and an order or other document for a payment out of the said account shall not be made or given, except the payment is for a purpose for which the said advances were made.

III.—The Local Loans Act, 1875.
(38 & 39 Vict. c. 83).

Under section 31 of this Act, taken in connection with sections 4 and 5, any loan which the Guardians (who are a "Local Authority" within the terms of section 34) are authorized to borrow, may be raised by them by the issue of debentures, or annuity certificates, or partly in one way and partly in the other. Section 4 also mentions debenture stock; but as the Guardians have no power under any other Act to issue debenture stock, the money could not be borrowed by them in this manner, regard being had to the terms of the first paragraph of section 6.

The 13th section specifies four ways in one or more of which loans obtained under the Act must be discharged; the fourth being by means of a sinking fund, where such a fund is prescribed. As, however, a sinking fund is not prescribed with respect to loans for Poor Law purposes, that method of repayment would not apply in the present case. The third mode, viz., the annual appropriation, in the manner mentioned in section 14 of the Act, of a fixed sum to the discharge of a certain portion of the loan, is one which could not be conveniently adopted by the Guardians, so that the only available modes are the first and second—the issue of annuity certificates or debentures.

No sanction, on the part of the Local Government Board, beyond the Order authorizing the Guardians to borrow, will be necessary to enable the loan to be obtained under the Local Loans Act, unless it is wished to make general rules under section 30 of the Act, or to borrow under official sanction under section 26. This sanction (which is required to be authenticated by an official stamp on the securities, or otherwise, as the Local Government Board may direct) is made by the Act conclusive evidence that the authority issuing the securities had power to issue them, that they have been duly issued, and are, as to form and otherwise, in conformity with the Act.

John Lambert,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
1st February, 1878.

MEMORANDUM.

LOANS — GUARDIANS OF METROPOLITAN UNIONS AND PARISHES.

(Dated 31st December, 1878).

Loans for workhouse purposes can now be obtained by Guardians of Metropolitan Unions and Parishes under the following statutes :—

I.—The Poor Law Acts.
II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875.
III.—The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Acts, 1875 to 1878 (*a*).
IV.—The Local Loans Act, 1875.

An explanation is given below as to the general effect of these statutes, and the course of proceeding to be adopted in each case.

I.—The Poor Law Acts.

The general powers of borrowing which were originally conferred upon Guardians by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834" (4 & 5 Will. IV. c 76, ss. 23 & 24) have been modified or extended by many subsequent Poor Law statutes, the principal points in which alterations have been made being the following :—

(*a.*) The incidence of charge ;

(*b.*) The limitation of the amount of the loan ;

(*c.*) The period over which the repayment is extended, and the mode of repayment.

(*a.*) In the case of a union all loans now obtained are, by the operation of section 4 of "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45), chargeable upon the common fund of the union, instead of upon the poor rates of the several parishes therein.

(*b.*) By section 30 of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844"

(*a*) During the present year, 1887, this should read "The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Acts, 1875 to 1886." See note (*a*), *post*, p. 944.

(7 & 8 Vict. c. 101); section 81 of "The Metropolitan Poor Act, 1867" (30 Vict. c. 6), and section 14 of "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867" (30 & 31 Vict. c. 106), the limit of the borrowing powers has been increased to a sum not exceeding two-thirds of the aggregate amount of poor rates raised during the three years ending at the Easter next preceding the raising of the money; and where any part of the union or parish is situated within the Metropolitan Police District, or the city of London, the cost of land required as the site of the workhouse, or of any additions to the workhouse, may be added.

(*c.*) "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45, s. 5), taken in connection with "The Poor Law Loans Act, 1872" (35 & 36 Vict. c. 2, s. 3), gives the Guardians the option, with the consent of the Local Government Board, to adopt one of the two following modes of repayment, viz.:—

1. By equal annual payments, not exceeding thirty, of the principal sum borrowed, with the interest on the balance remaining unpaid each year;—
2. By such equal annual payments as, reckoning principal and interest together, will repay the sum borrowed within any period not exceeding thirty years.

"The Poor Law Loans Act, 1871" (34 & 35 Vict. c. 11, s. 3), provides for the repayment of loans by half-yearly instalments.

It is desirable that a notice should be sent to all the Guardians of the union or parish, appointing a day for deciding as to the period over which the repayment is to extend, and the mode of repayment to be adopted. A copy of the notice, and of the resolution of the Guardians on the subject, should be forwarded to the Local Government Board.

The draft security, when settled on behalf of the parties concerned, should be transmitted to the Local Government Board for approval before the advance is made. The form of security prescribed by section 6 of "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45), should be adopted in each case, so far as the circumstances will permit; and when the security has been executed, it should be forwarded to the Board for sealing and registration, accompanied by the draft.

II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875.
(38 & 39 Vict. c. 89).

[*The explanation under this head is the same as that given under the corresponding head to Guardians of Non-Metropolitan Unions and Parishes, ante, p.* 939.]

III.—The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1878.
(41 & 42 Vict. c. 37).

Under section 11 of this Act, with which is incorporated "The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1875," the Metropolitan Board of Works are empowered from time to time, up to the 31st of December, 1879, to lend sums of money, not exceeding in the aggregate £200,000, to the Guardians of unions or parishes wholly or for the greater part in the metropolis, as defined in the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855" (*a*).

The section provides that money lent under it shall, notwithstanding anything in any other Act, be repaid with interest within such time after the borrowing as the Metropolitan Board of Works and the borrowers, with the approval of the Treasury, agree, not exceeding thirty years.

So far as the Guardians are concerned the observations under the head of Poor Law Acts apply, with the exception that the consent of the Local Government Board to the *period* of repayment does not appear to be required.

The rate of interest is at present £3 15*s.* per cent. per annum.

IV.—The Local Loans Act, 1875.
(38 & 39 Vict. c. 83).

[*The explanation under this head is the same as that given under the corresponding head to Guardians of Non-Metropolitan Unions and Parishes, ante, p.* 940.]

Local Government Board,
31*st December*, 1878.

John Lambert,
Secretary.

(*a*) Similar provisions are contained in each of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Acts, passed annually since the Act of 1878, enabling the Board of Works to lend during each of such years to Guardians of unions or parishes, wholly or for the greater part in the Metropolis, sums not exceeding £200,000, under similar conditions to the one mentioned. For the powers of the Board of Works to lend money during the present year, see the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 44, s. 14).

MEMORANDUM.

LOANS—MANAGERS OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

(Dated 31st December, 1878).

Loans can now be obtained by Managers of Metropolitan District Schools under the following statutes :—

I.—The Poor Law Acts.
II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875.
III.—The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Acts, 1875 to 1878 (*a*).
IV.—The Local Loans Act, 1875.

An explanation is given below as to the general effect of these statutes and the course of proceeding to be adopted in each case.

I.—The Poor Law Acts.

The general powers of borrowing which were originally conferred upon managers by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844" (7 & 8 Will. IV. c. 101, s. 44), have been modified or extended by many subsequent Poor Law Statutes, the principal points in which alterations have been made being the following :—

(*a.*) The limitation of the amount of the loan ;
(*b.*) The period over which the repayment is extended ;
(*c.*) The mode of repayment.

(*a.*) The limitation of the amount of the loan has, by section 1 of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 82, been altogether removed, as respects those cases in which the combination of the unions and parishes into the school district was made, with the consent in writing of a majority of the Guardians of such unions and parishes respectively.

(*a*) During the present year, 1887, this should read "The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Acts, 1875 to 1886." See note (*a*), *post*, p. 948.

In other cases, the loan is limited by the charge to be made in respect of it upon the individual unions and parishes in the district. The 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 44, provided that the principal sum or sums to be charged on any union, or parish not included in a union, should in no case exceed one-fifth of the average annual amount of the aggregate expenditure relating to the relief of the poor within any such union, or of the like expenditure within any such parish, for three years ending the twenty-fifth day of March next preceding the raising of such money. By the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 101, s. 3, the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 105, s. 16, and the 35 Vict. c. 2, s. 1, the limit has been extended to two-thirds of the average annual expenditure above referred to, and where any part of the school district is situated within the metropolitan police district, the cost of land required for the site of the school, or for the training of the children, or for the site of any addition to the school may be added.

(*b.*) By section 35 of the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122 ("The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868"), the period of repayment has been extended to thirty years.

(*c.*) Instead of the managers being limited as formerly, to repayment by annual instalments of principal, with the interest due on the balance each year, they are now by "The Poor Law Loans Act, 1871" (34 & 35 Vict. c. 11, s. 3), enabled to make the repayment by half-yearly instalments.

The draft security, when settled on behalf of the parties concerned, should be transmitted to the Local Government Board for approval before the advance is made. The form of security prescribed by section 6 of "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45), should be adopted in each case, so far as the circumstances will permit; and when the security has been executed, it should be forwarded to the Board for sealing and registration, accompanied by the draft.

II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875.
(38 & 39 Vict. c. 89).

This Act applies to loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners. The Commissioners, however, consider that they are precluded by the

terms of the statutes from advancing money for the purpose merely of making alterations and additions to school buildings.

So far as the managers are concerned, the observations under the head of Poor Law Acts apply, subject to the following modifications :—

(1.) The Commissioners cannot now make advances for Poor Law purposes for a longer period than twenty years, unless the Treasury, upon a recommendation of the Commissioners, stating special circumstances, extend the term for repayment (see section 11 of the Act) (*a*).

(2.) [*See the note as to a similar paragraph in the Memorandum of 1st February, ante, p.* 940.]

The Commissioners are precluded by the Act (section 10) from advancing money for Poor Law purposes at a lower rate of interest than £5 per cent. per annum (*b*).

The application for the loan should be made by the Commissioners through the Local Government Board, and the Board will supply the Guardians with a proper form for that purpose.

It will not be necessary to forward the draft security to the Board (*c*).

Letters to the Public Works Loan Commissioners should be addressed to

The Secretary,
Public Works Loan Board,
3, Bank Buildings,
London, E.C.

III.—The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1878. (41 & 42 Vict. c. 37).

Under section 12 of this Act, with which is incorporated "The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1875," the Metropolitan Board of Works are empowered from time to time, up to the 31st day of December, 1879, to lend sums of money, not exceeding in the aggregate £100,000, to managers of Metropolitan District Schools (*d*).

(*a*) See *ante*, p. 940, note (*a*).
(*b*) See *ante*, p. 940, note (*b*).
(*c*) See *ante*, p. 940, note (*c*).
(*d*) Similar provisions are contained in each of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Acts passed annually since the Act of 1878, enabling the Board of Works to lend during each of such years to managers of Metropolitan District Schools sums not exceeding £100,000, under similar conditions to those mentioned. For the powers of the Board of Works to lend money during the present year, 1887, see the Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 44, s. 13).

The section provides that money so lent under it shall, notwithstanding anything in any other Act, be repaid with interest within such time after the borrowing as the Metropolitan Board of Works and the borrowers, with the approval of the Treasury, agree, not exceeding thirty years.

So far as the managers are concerned, the observations under the head of Poor Law Acts apply.

The rate of interest is at present £3 15*s.* per cent. per annum.

IV.—The Local Loans Act, 1875.
(38 & 39 Vict. c. 83).

[*The explanation under this head is the same as that given under the corresponding head to Guardians of Non-Metropolitan Unions and Parishes, ante, p.* 940.]

John Lambert,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
31*st December*, 1878.

MEMORANDUM.

LOANS.—MANAGERS OF NON-METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

(Dated 31st December, 1878).

Loans can now be obtained by Managers of Non-Metropolitan District Schools under the following statutes :—

I.—The Poor Law Acts.
II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875.
III.—The Local Loans Act, 1875.

An explanation is given below as to the general effect of these statutes, and the course of proceeding to be adopted in each case.

I.—The Poor Law Acts.

The general powers of borrowing which were originally conferred upon managers by "The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1844" (7 & 8 Will. IV. c. 101, s. 44), have been modified or extended by subsequent Poor Law statutes, the principal points in which alterations have been made being the following :—

(*a.*) The limitation of the amount of the loan ;
(*b.*) The period over which the repayment is extended ;
(*c.*) The mode of repayment.

(*a.*) The limitation of the amount of the loan has, by section 1 of the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 82, been altogether removed, as respects those cases in which the combination of the unions and parishes into the school district was made with the consent in writing of a majority of the Guardians of such unions and parishes respectively.

In other cases, the loan is still limited by the charge to be made in respect of it upon the individual unions or parishes in the district, The provision in the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 101, s. 44, is as follows : "The "principal sum or sums to be * * * charged on any union, or on

" any parish not included in a union, shall in no case exceed one-fifth " of the average annual amount of the aggregate expenditure relating " to the relief of the poor within any such union, or of the like ex- " penditure within any such parish, for three years ending the twenty- " fifth day of March next preceding the raising of such money."

(*b.*) By section 35 of the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 122 ("The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1868"), the period of repayment has been extended to thirty years.

(*c.*) Instead of the managers being limited as formerly, to repayment by annual instalments of principal, with the interest due on the balance each year, they are now by "The Poor Law Loans Act, 1871" (34 & 35 Vict. c. 11, s. 3), enabled to make the repayment by half-yearly instalments.

The draft security, when settled on behalf of the parties concerned, should be transmitted to the Local Government Board for approval before the advance is made. The form of security prescribed by section 6 of "The Union Loans Act, 1869" (32 & 33 Vict. c. 45), should be adopted in each case, so far as the circumstances will permit; and when the security has been executed, it should be forwarded to the Board for sealing and registration, accompanied by the draft.

II.—The Public Works Loans Act, 1875. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 89).

[*The explanation given under this head is the same as that given under the corresponding head to the Managers of Metropolitan District Schools, ante, p.* 946.]

III.—The Local Loans Act, 1875. (38 & 39 Vict. c. 83).

[*The explanation given under this head is the same as that given under the corresponding head to Guardians of Non-Metropolitan Unions and Parishes, ante, p.* 940.]

John Lambert,
Secretary.

Local Government Board,
31*st December*, 1878.

CIRCULAR—DISTRICT AUDITORS ACT, 1879.
(42 VICT. C. 6).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
28th *April*, 1879.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith two copies of an Order (*a*) issued by them under Section 3 of the District Auditors Act, 1879, prescribing the form of the financial statement required to be submitted to the District auditor at the conclusion of each half-yearly audit held after the 25th of March last.

The Order also prescribes the form for a return of the loans obtained by the Guardians, which is to be produced to the district auditors at the Lady Day audit only in each year.

I am at the same time to point out that Section 2 of the Act provides that after the 25th day of March last all payments to district auditors out of any local rate shall cease, and the whole of their salaries and expenses shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, and that for the purpose of contributing towards the payment of such salary and expenses, there shall be charged on every local authority whose accounts are subject to audit by a district auditor a stamp duty according to a scale based upon the amount of the expenditure included in the financial statement.

It should be observed that, prior to the passing of the Act, the Guardians were legally liable under the Poor Law Acts to defray the cost of the audit of the Poor Law accounts; but for several years past an annual sum has been voted by Parliament for the purpose of defraying these expenses.

(*a*) See *ante*, pp. 790 & 799.

The Legislature, however, has thought fit to provide that in future any grant in respect of the salaries and expenses of district auditors shall not be restricted to the Guardians, but be shared by the several other local authorities who have hitherto borne the entire cost of the audit themselves, or who, as in the case of highway authorities, would have been required to bear such cost if the District Auditors Act had not passed; and that the Guardians shall, like all other authorities whose accounts are subject to audit by the district auditor, contribute, according to the scale fixed by the statute, towards the expenses of the audit.

It will be seen that the financial statement, as prescribed by the Board, is not to include any sum paid to another local authority in pursuance of a precept, or any expenditure met by means of a loan, or borne by the Government and defrayed by Parliamentary grant.

As the Guardians are, in law, one authority only for all purposes, the whole of their expenditure, whether under the Public Health Act, the Education Acts, or the Poor Law Acts, will be included in one financial statement; but the Board consider that the amount of the stamp should be apportioned as nearly as may be between the several accounts relating to the expenditure of the Guardians in each separate capacity, according to the total amount expended in each case.

The Act exempts the accounts of the overseers from its provisions, so that the cost borne by the Guardians will cover the expense of auditing not only the union accounts but the overseers' accounts also.

The following is the scale of stamp duties prescribed by the Act:—

Where the Total of the Expenditure comprised in the Financial Statement is	The Sum shall be
Under £20	5*s.*
£20 and under £50	10*s.*
£50 and under £100	£1.
£100 and under £500	£2.
£500 and under £1,000	£3.
£1,000 and under £2,500	£4.
£2,500 and under £5,000	£5.
£5,000 and under £10,000	£10.
£10,000 and under £20,000	£15.
£20,000 and under £50,000	£20.
£50,000 and under £100,000	£30.
£100,000 and upwards	£50.

It has been arranged by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that there shall be appropriated adhesive stamps, bearing the words "district audit," representing the value of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, £1, £2, and £5; and such stamps have accordingly been provided, and will be supplied on application to any distributor or sub-distributor of stamps.

The Commissioners require that where the duty exceeds £5, it should be denoted by an impressed stamp, and any financial statement liable to duty above this amount will, on being presented to any distributor or sub-distributor, be forwarded by him free of expense to the Inland Revenue Department, in order that it may be impressed with the required stamp.

Where any doubt is felt as to the amount of expenditure upon which the stamp is to be assessed, the affixing of the stamp may be postponed until the question has been submitted to the district auditor and determined by him.

It must be specially borne in mind that Section 7 provides that if a local authority fail to comply with the provisions of the Act with respect to a financial statement, such local authority, or if a clerk to the local authority is appointed, that clerk, and if no clerk is appointed, but there is a treasurer or other officer keeping the accounts which should be comprised in such financial statement, that treasurer or other officer, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds for each offence, to be recovered by action on behalf of her Majesty in the High Court of Justice.

The Board enclose forms of the financial statement for the half-year ended at Lady Day last, and as it is desirable that for the purpose of preservation and reference these statements should be of uniform size, the Board request that in future the same may be furnished on paper of similar size.

It should be added that the financial statement prescribed by the General or other Orders for Accounts, as well as the Annual Poor Rate Return, must be transmitted to the Board as heretofore.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary.*

CIRCULAR—HOP-PICKERS AND SMALL-POX.

(Dated 28th July, 1881).

Sir,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been called to the possibility of small-pox, which is now prevalent in London, being introduced into the hop-growing districts through the medium of hop-pickers (*a*) from infected parts of the metropolis.

It seems to the Board that in order to prevent the spread of small-pox, if thus introduced, the following measures of precaution may be usefully adopted :—

In the first place, it is of great importance that the Guardians should take steps to secure the protection, by vaccination and re-vaccination, of the population under their charge. In districts where the ordinary attendances for vaccination are restricted to certain periods of the year, and where no vaccination would, in the usual course, be performed before the arrival of the hop-pickers, it may, in some cases, be desirable that a series of three or four weekly attendances should be given by the public vaccinators at each of the public stations as soon as notice of such attendances can be published.

The vaccination officers should, in these districts, as well as in those where vaccination is ordinarily performed weekly, endeavour to secure the immediate vaccination of as many unvaccinated children as possible, and to promote re-vaccination among those adults who have not already been re-vaccinated. In case of the actual appearance of small-pox, it is essential that not the least delay should be allowed in the necessary vaccination and re-vaccination of those who have been in any degree associated with the person attacked. It is

(*a*) The powers of local authorities under the Public Health Act, 1875, section 314, have been extended by the Public Health (Fruit-pickers Lodgings) Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 23), to the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in the picking of fruit and vegetables, see p. 955, note (*a*); and it is to be presumed that this circular will relate to such persons as well as to hop-pickers.

desirable also, that the Guardians should publicly notify by hand-bills or otherwise, the penalties to which persons are liable who expose themselves when suffering from small-pox, or expose others when so suffering, or who expose, without previous disinfection, bedding, or clothing, or other things used by small-pox patients.

In the next place, it is important that the sanitary authority should make provision, if they have not already done so, for the immediate isolation of any case of small-pox; and it would, no doubt, be a great advantage if in each hop-garden where a large number of hands are employed, a separate shed were set apart, in which any person falling ill in any way could be at once placed, so as to be under observation, apart from other people, until the nature of his complaint was declared. Steps should also be taken to exercise such a supervision as will insure the immediate reporting of any such occurrence to the sanitary authority and the Guardians, and to enforce the provisions of the Public Health Act as to the exposure of infected persons and things.

I am further to impress upon the sanitary authority the importance of enforcing the strict observance of any byelaws with respect to hop-pickers which have been made under section 314 of that Act, and where there are no such byelaws, of proceeding to make them without delay (*a*).

I am also to forward, for the information of the Guardians and sanitary authority, the enclosed memoranda on the steps to be taken with regard to epidemics of small-pox (*b*).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LAMBERT, *Secretary*.

To the Clerk to the Guardians and Rural Sanitary Authority.

(*a*) By section 314 of the Public Health Act, 1875 "any local authority may, if they think fit, make byelaws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in hop-picking within the district of such authority;" and by section 2 of the Public Health (Fruit-pickers Lodgings) Act, 1882, section 314 of the Public Health Act, 1875, "shall be deemed to extend to and authorize the making of byelaws for securing the decent lodging and accommodation of persons engaged in the picking of fruit and vegetables."

(*b*) In addition to the foregoing Memorandum the Board issued Memoranda on the duties of sanitary authorities in reference to epidemics of small-pox, which will be found at p. 674, *ante*.

MEMORANDUM

On the Steps Specially Requisite to be Taken by Boards of Guardians under the Vaccination Acts, 1867 and 1871, in Places where Small-Pox is Prevalent.

(Dated, November, 1880).

As it is by vaccination that the spread of small-pox can most effectually be prevented, Boards of Guardians, as soon as any case of that disease is brought into or occurs in their respective unions or parishes, should see that measures are promptly taken to secure, as far as necessary, the vaccination (or, as the case may be, re-vaccination) of all such persons as are especially exposed to the danger of the infection.

Under the Order of Privy Council of February 18th, 1868 (Reg. I. Art. 1), the public vaccinator is authorized to vaccinate elsewhere than at the public station cases in which there exists a special reason (to be noted by him in his register) for taking this exceptional course (a); and section 13 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 98, provides that any district medical officer in attendance as such medical officer upon a person suffering from small-pox shall be entitled to payment from the Guardians for vaccinating or (as the case may be) re-vaccinating any person who is resident in the same house as such sick person, and who could lawfully be vaccinated or (as the case may be) re-vaccinated by a public vaccinator at the public expense.

These provisions, promptly applied on the occurrence of any isolated case or cases of small-pox, will in general be found adequate to stop the further spread of the disease; but if from neglect of them, or from any other circumstance, cases of small-pox shall have become numerous, special means (as below explained) should be

(a) The Order will be found *ante*, p. 669.

taken to expedite, as far as practicable, the vaccination of all unvaccinated persons in the district, and to promote the re-vaccination of adults and adolescents who have not already been successfully re-vaccinated; and special arrangements (as below explained) may also be requisite to facilitate the performance of public vaccination and re-vaccination.

This Memorandum is intended to afford information on those measures and arrangements.

I.—Special Instructions to Vaccination Officers.

1. On the occurrence of any special prevalence of small-pox, the vaccination officer should give his first and special attention to the particular localities in which the infection exists.

2. In order that for this purpose he may have the earliest possible information of the occurrence of cases of the disease, the Guardians should instruct their district medical officers to give him immediate notice of every fresh case of small-pox which comes under their treatment, and should also arrange with the registrars of deaths to forward to him immediate notice of each death registered from small-pox. For convenience of transmitting such notices, each district medical officer and registrar should be supplied with forms duly stamped for post, or with post-cards adapted for the purpose. Private medical practitioners should also be invited to give similar information.

3. In each locality in which the infection exists, the vaccination officer should, with the utmost possible despatch, personally ascertain what children are unprotected by vaccination, and should use his utmost exertions to obtain the prompt vaccination of all such children. Generally speaking, his own judgment and local knowledge will guide him as to the manner in which his inquiries can best be made; but in infected courts or alleys, as well as in certain kinds of streets, inquiries from house to house, and, in tenement houses, from room to room, will be indispensable. In order that speedy discovery may be made of all unvaccinated persons, whether born in the district, or newly arrived there, it will frequently be desirable in populous places that some temporary assistance be given to vaccination officers in the manner provided in the General Order of the Local Govern-

ment Board, dated 31st October, 1874 (section 1, Art. 1) (*a*). With the same object, the co-operation of the officers of the sanitary authority and of others who visit among the poor should be invited.

4. Where any child (between the ages of three months and fourteen years) is found illegally unvaccinated, the vaccination officer should give a notice requiring the vaccination to be done within a specified period. This period, when there is small-pox in the house, or other special risk of exposure to the contagion, should not exceed twenty-four hours : but in other cases some days, not exceeding a week, may be allowed. A second visit from the vaccination officer will, of course, afterwards be necessary, in order to see that his notice has been complied with.

With regard to unvaccinated children not yet three months old, who may be in infected localities, the vaccination officer should advise the parents not to incur the unnecessary risk of waiting for the child to complete that age before having its vaccination performed, for vaccination is perfectly well borne by children even immediately after birth. In no house in which there is small-pox ought a child, however young, on any account to remain unvaccinated, unless on medical examination it be pronounced unfit to be vaccinated.

5. The vaccination officer should make it well known in infected localities that the public vaccinator is at liberty to re-vaccinate grown-up and young persons (not under twelve years of age) who have not before been successfully re-vaccinated, and who apply to him for that purpose ; and that persons not vaccinated since childhood, who are likely to be exposed to contagion, ought to be re-vaccinated without delay. Above all, this is necessary for persons whose original marks of vaccination are imperfect.

6. All notices given and representations made as above should be accompanied with information as to the provisions made for public vaccination in the district. If any case requiring prompt vaccination by the public vaccinator cannot, in the judgment of the vaccination officer, properly be taken to the station or to the residence of the public vaccinator, the vaccination officer should give to the public vaccinator immediate information of the case.

(*a*) The Order referred to will be found at p. 652, *ante*.

7. Besides the above described special proceedings in localitie already infected, the vaccination officer should take every means to ensure that the vaccination of his district generally is as complete as possible. He should make frequent examination of his birth lists, and deal, as soon as practicable, with every default as it arises; and he should be prompt and diligent in his inquiries respecting the other children to whom his duties extend under section 12 of his "instructions," as issued by the Local Government Board.

8. The vaccination officer should give immediate information to the local sanitary authority of any house in which small-pox has appeared, in order that needful means of isolation and disinfection may be taken.

II.—Supplementary Arrangements for Special Public Vaccination.

1. In the case, first, of towns which have regularly weekly attendances for the performance of public vaccination, it cannot be too clearly understood that the appearance of small-pox gives extra reason for scrupulousness in maintaining systematic primary vaccination and all practicable re-vaccination AT THE APPOINTED DAY AND HOUR, AND NOT AT OTHER PERIODS.

It is on the regular weekly attendances that the vaccinator has to depend for the means of adequately meeting the demands for vaccination; and the experience of every recent epidemic of small-pox has shown that to attempt at such times an indiscriminate daily performance of vaccination and re-vaccination only leads to difficulties and disadvantages. There are two reasons indeed for which at such times an adherence to systematic arrangements is of more than ordinary consequence; first, because it is then peculiarly important that each primary vaccination should be done under conditions which scarcely admit of failure; and, secondly, because without system it is not possible properly to meet the large demands for re-vaccination which at such times are sure to arise, nor yet to have trustworthy lymph for use in such exceptional primary vaccinations as may really need to be done under circumstances

of urgency. Re-vaccinations, unless of persons residing in houses in which there is small-pox, or under other exceptional circumstances, should ordinarily be reserved for the regular vaccinating days.

Nevertheless there are conditions justifying certain additional attendances besides those of the ordinary day and hour; these are :—

(*a.*) In the case of a town district of particularly large population, it may be convenient that during the stress of the epidemic the station should be open for the general performance of vaccination on two days (instead of one day) in each week.

(*b.*) In the case of many artizans requiring re-vaccination, and being unwilling to lose part of their working day with the object of securing the desired protection, it may be expedient to appoint for their attendance some evening hour of the day appointed for systematic vaccination, when the public vaccinator possesses abundance of fresh lymph.

(*c.*) And, thirdly, in order to meet cases of emergency, special daily attendances at the station may be appointed to take place at a fixed hour, not for vaccination or re-vaccination generally, but for giving protection to the particular persons who are running exceptional risk of exposure to small-pox infection.

2. In districts (whether of town or country) which ordinarily have their public vaccinations performed at quarterly or half-yearly or other intervals, should small-pox break out at a time of year when vaccination is not going on, it will be necessary that the station for the district or part of district in which the disease is prevailing should at once be opened, and that a WEEKLY ATTENDANCE should be given thereat for a limited period; during which period the vaccination officer should take steps as above directed for making the vaccination of the district or part of district as complete as possible. In districts of the kind now under consideration, it will probably be more convenient that CASES OF EMERGENCY should be vaccinated at their own homes under the exceptional provisions of

Regulation 1, Art. 1, of the Order of February 18, 1868 (above referred to) (*a*), than that daily attendances should be given at the station.

3. Any exceptional vaccination arrangements made as above by the Guardians with reference to epidemics of small-pox should be for some fixed period, not exceeding six weeks; at the end of which period they can, in case of need, be renewed by a further order of the Guardians; but every such making or renewal of the exceptional arrangements should be reported without delay to the Local Government Board.

N.B.—The isolation of the sick, the disinfection of infected houses, and the disinfection or destruction of infected things, are very important means of checking the spread of small-pox; and in order that such measures may be enforced, The Public Health Act, 1875, besides imposing penalties on the exposure of infected persons, the letting of infected houses, the sale of infected things, and other acts similarly dangerous to the public health, gives very important powers to sanitary authorities. These are stated in the official "Memorandum on the duties of sanitary authorities in reference to epidemics of small-pox" (*b*). It is also to be observed that, so far as the destitute classes are visited by small-pox, Boards of Guardians as Poor Law authorities, have opportunities, which it is desirable they should fully use, for securing disinfection and the isolation of the sick.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,
Medical Officer.

Local Government Board,
November, 1880.

(*a*) The Order will be found *ante*, p. 669.
(*b*) For the Memorandum referred to, see *ante*, p. 674.

MEMORANDUM

Of Conditions upon which the Local Government Board are prepared to assent tentatively to the Emigration of a Limited Number of Orphan and Deserted Pauper Children to Canada.

(Dated 30th April, 1883).

The Local Government Board have had under their consideration the subject of the emigration of orphan and deserted pauper children to Canada, and they have been in communication with the Secretary of State for the Colonies as to the arrangements which the Dominion Government were prepared to make for an annual inspection of the children sent out by Boards of Guardians at the homes in which they might be placed. The Board have now been furnished with a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, forwarding a copy of a report of a Committee of the Privy Council, from which it appears that the Minister of Agriculture will cause an inspection of pauper children brought to Canada by voluntary agencies, "to be "made annually by the immigration officers of the department of "agriculture, or such other persons as he shall instruct." The Minister, however, requires, "as a condition of undertaking the "responsibility of such inspection, and in order to enable it to be "made, that all persons in the United Kingdom entrusted with the "care of children from workhouses to bring to Canada, shall be "informed that it will be their duty to furnish to the Department of "Agriculture at Ottawa a report containing the name and age of "each child, and the name and post office address of each person "with whom the child is placed."

With a view to give effect to this arrangement, and, as far as possible, to provide for the due care and welfare of the children, the Local Government Board must require as a condition to their

sanction being given to the emigration of pauper children to Canada that the following conditions shall be observed.

1. The Guardians shall in each case obtain an undertaking in writing from any person entrusted by them with the care of taking children to Canada, and of placing them in homes, that immediately after a child is placed out, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa shall be furnished with a report containing the name and age of the child, and the name and post office address of the person with whom the child is placed, and that a report containing similar information shall be furnished to the Guardians of the union from which the child is taken.

2. The Guardians on receipt of such report shall cause a copy of it to be furnished to the Local Government Board.

3. The person proposed to be entrusted by the Guardians with the emigration of a child shall have notice from the Guardians whether the child is a Protestant or Roman Catholic, and he shall give an undertaking if the child is a Protestant that he shall be placed with a family of the Protestant faith, or if the child is a Roman Catholic that he shall be placed in a Roman Catholic home.

4. A child before being sent to Canada shall have been under previous instruction at least six months in the workhouse or district school.

5. The Guardians must have such evidence as they deem satisfactory that the person taking out the children has a reasonable prospect of finding suitable homes for them in Canada.

The Board consider that as a general rule girls should not be sent out above the age of 10 years, and in no case, except under very special circumstances, above the age of 12 years.

The Board recommend the Guardians to instruct their medical officer to personally examine each child prior to its departure from the workhouse, and to certify in writing as to its bodily condition.

With a view to guide the Guardians in determining what would be a reasonable amount to pay the persons entrusted with the children for the cost of taking them from Liverpool to homes in Canada, the Board have obtained from the Agent-General for Canada the par-

ticulars of the charges made for assisted passages to Quebec, which are as follows :—

	£
Agricultural labourers and their families, and female domestic servants, per adult	3
Mechanics, navvies, general labourers, and their families, per adult	4
Children under twelve years of age	2

In addition to the above rates a kit and bedding have to be obtained by the emigrant at a cost of a few shillings.

The railway fares from Quebec to places in Ontario, in which province most of the homes for the children are situated, range from £1 to £1 7*s.* 6*d.* per adult, according to distance. Children between five and twelve years are conveyed at half fares, those under five free.

The arrangements to be made under the foregoing conditions are to be considered as tentative only (*a*), and the number of children which the Board are prepared to sanction being sent out during the present year must be limited to 300.

Local Government Board,
April 30, 1883.

(*a*) On the 10th March, 1887, the President of the Local Government Board in answer to a question put to him in the House of Commons, made the following statement :—"I have recently received a despatch from the Governor-General of Canada, forwarding a report of the Minister of Agriculture, with which were enclosed reports by immigration agents on inspections made by them of 348 orphan and deserted children, who had been sent out to Canada by Boards of Guardians in this country. These reports are generally satisfactory, and the Local Government Board are now assenting to proposals for the emigration of pauper children to Canada."

MEMORANDUM

As to the Legality of Expenses incurred by Local Authorities in purchasing Periodical Publications.

(Dated 16th June, 1884).

The Local Government Board have recently had under consideration the question of the legality of the purchase by local authorities, at the cost of the funds under their control, of periodical publications which contain reports of decisions of the courts of law, or other information connected with matters subject to their jurisdiction.

Hitherto the Board have generally considered that the local rates could not legally be expended in the purchase of the publications referred to.

Recently, however, they have seen reason to doubt whether this view could be supported, and they have therefore consulted the law officers of the Crown upon the point. The effect of the opinion given by the law officers is, that if the publications referred to contain information so immediately connected with the discharge of their duties by the local authorities as to be likely to enable them to discharge those duties more efficiently than they could without such publications, the local authorities may legally make the purchase at the cost of the rates.

The Board think it desirable to communicate this opinion to the auditors for their future guidance. It will, of course, be for the auditor, subject to appeal to the Board, to decide, in regard to any particular publication, whether it does or does not contain information of the character described; and he should satisfy himself, with reference to the special circumstances of each case, that not more copies of any periodical are purchased than are reasonably necessary.

Hugh Owen, *Secretary.*

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, 16th June, 1884.

MEMORANDUM.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.—PAYMENTS TO TEACHERS IN WORKHOUSE AND DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
9th August, 1884.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to inform you that they have had under their consideration the course which should be followed in calculating the grants payable upon the certificates awarded to teachers in workhouse and district schools in those cases in which the schoolmaster or schoolmistress has the assistance of one or more assistant teachers.

The Board have determined that in future the following rules shall be adopted in these cases:—

1. That when the number of children in the boys or girls or infants' department of a school is not larger than is sufficient to admit of the payment in respect of the head teacher of the maximum allowance according to the grade of his or her certificate, no payment shall be made on account of an assistant teacher beyond the minimum allowance payable under the certificate of such assistant teacher.

2. That when the number of children in the boys or girls or infants' department of a school exceeds that which is required for the payment in respect of the head teacher of the maximum allowance according to his or her certificate, the children in excess of that number shall be taken into account for the purpose of an allowance in respect of an assistant teacher according to the usual scale, in addition to the minimum sum payable under the certificate awarded to such assistant teacher.

3. That when there are two or more assistant teachers in the boys or girls or infants' department of a school, no payment other than the minimum allowance under the certificate awarded to the officer shall be made in respect of any assistant teacher other than the first, unless the number of children in the department is more than sufficient to admit of the payment in respect of the head teacher and the first assistant teacher of the maximum allowances which are payable under their certificates, and that when the children are in excess of that number, the number in excess shall be taken into consideration for the purpose of an allowance in respect of a second, and if the number is such as to admit of it, of a third or fourth assistant teacher, in addition to the minimum allowance payable under the certificates of such assistant teachers.

These arrangements will not apply to assistant teachers now in office, but only to such as may be appointed after the date of this communication.

I am, &c.,

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

To

The Clerk to the Guardians [*Managers*].

CIRCULAR—REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1884.

(48 VICT. C. 3).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
7th February, 1885.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw your attention to certain provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1884 (48 Vict. c. 3), which have reference to the duties of overseers of the poor in connection with the entry in the rate book of particulars relating to men entitled to be registered as voters in respect of their being inhabitant occupiers of dwelling-houses within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts.

Sub-section 2 of section 9 of the Act of 1884 is in these terms :—

"In every part of the United Kingdom, it shall be the duty of the overseers annually, in the months of April and May, or one of them, to inquire or ascertain with respect to every hereditament which comprises any dwelling-house or dwelling-houses within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts, whether any man, other than the owner or other person rated or liable to be rated in respect of such hereditament, is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of his being an inhabitant occupier of any such dwelling-house, and to enter in the rate book the name of every man so entitled, and the situation or description of the dwelling-house in respect of which he is entitled, and for the purposes of such entry a separate column shall be added to the rate book."

With regard to this enactment, it may be pointed out that for the purposes of the Representation of the People Acts, the expression "dwelling-house," according to the definition in section 5 of the Parliamentary and Municipal Registration Act, 1878, includes "any part of a house where that part is separately occupied as a dwelling." It may also be observed that the provisions above quoted clearly

indicate that it is incumbent upon the overseers, where the information in their possession is not sufficient to enable them to make the requisite entries in the rate book, to take the necessary steps to obtain the particulars needed for this purpose. If the overseers cannot otherwise ascertain these particulars, it becomes their duty to inquire; and by sub-section 3 of section 9 it is provided that "the "overseers may serve on the person who is the occupier, or rated or "liable to be rated in respect of such hereditament" [*i.e.*, a hereditament which comprises any dwelling-house or dwelling-houses within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts], "or "on some agent of such person concerned in the management of "such hereditament, the requisition specified in the Third Schedule "to this Act requiring that the form in that notice be accurately "filled up and returned to the overseers within twenty-one days after "such service." The sub-section further enacts that "any overseer "who fails to perform his duty under this section shall be deemed "guilty of a breach of duty in the execution of the Registration Acts, "and shall be liable to be fined accordingly a sum not exceeding "forty shillings for each default."

The enactment contained in sub-section 2 refers to cases where the man entitled to be registered is "other than the owner or other person rated or liable to be rated" in respect of the hereditament. For cases where no person is rated for the qualifying premises in consequence of some ground of exemption being applicable to the premises, provision is made in sub-section 9. That sub-section enacts as follows:—

"In any part of the United Kingdom where a man inhabits a dwelling-house in respect of which no person is rated by reason of such dwelling-house belonging to or being occupied on behalf of the Crown, or by reason of any other ground of exemption, such person shall not be disentitled to be registered as a voter, and to vote by reason only that no one is rated in respect of such dwelling-house, and that no rates are paid in respect of the same, and it shall be the duty of the persons making out the rate book . . . . to enter any such dwelling-house as last aforesaid in the rate book . . . . together with the name of the inhabitant occupier thereof."

With regard to the entry in the rate book of the particulars required by the enactments referred to, the Board direct me to state that there will be an obvious convenience in the adoption by the overseers of a uniform practice in this matter, and that the Board would suggest that the separate column in which the particulars are to be entered should be added immediately after the last column in the present form of rate book, *i.e.*, after the last column relating to the collection of the rate.

The Board in the form appended show the headings which they recommend should be adopted for the column to be added to the rate book.

As the overseers are aware, it does not devolve on the Board to advise on questions which arise as to the construction of the Acts relating to the Representation of the People. The Board, however, have thought it right to make the suggestions contained in this communication with regard to the additional column in the rate book, as the present form of rate book is prescribed by their regulations.

I am, &c.,

HUGH OWEN,

To the Overseers of the Poor. *Secretary.*

NAME of every Man, other than the Owner or other Person rated or liable to be rated in respect of a Hereditament comprising a Dwelling-house or Dwelling-houses within the meaning of the Representation of the People Acts, who is entitled to be registered as a Voter in respect of his being an Inhabitant Occupier of any such Dwelling-house; and

NAME of every Man being an Inhabitant Occupier of a Dwelling-house in respect of which no Person is rated by reason of such Dwelling-house belonging to or being occupied on behalf of the Crown, or by reason of any other ground of exemption;

and

SITUATION or Description of the Dwelling-house.

Name of Man.	Situation or Description of Dwelling-house.

[A Welsh translation of this Circular was sent on the 27th March, 1885, to the overseers of parishes in Wales].

INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO THE PREPARATION OF THE POOR RATE RETURN.

(Dated 1st October, 1885).

1. Column 1 should show the total amount raised by the overseers as poor rates for all purposes, but should not contain any separate rate levied by them which is not a poor rate, *e.g.*, separate rates levied in rural sanitary districts for the purpose of special expenses under Section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

2. Payments and contributions made by Government in lieu of rates should be included in column 1, with a note stating the total amount so included.

3. All Parliamentary grants which the Guardians have received during the year to which the return relates, in respect of the salaries, &c., of the medical officers and teachers, the maintenance of lunatics, and the fees of registrars, should be entered as receipts in the spaces provided for that purpose under the head of common fund receipts. The sums entered in the return as the expenditure for these purposes should be the total amounts expended by the Guardians, without deducting the repayments from the Treasury.

4. The total amount paid by the Guardians on account of the relief of paupers chargeable to the union who are relieved in district schools, or other similar establishments, should be apportioned, as far as possible, and entered under the head of "in-maintenance," "repayment of loans," "salaries of officers," and "other expenses." The information necessary to enable the Guardians to make this apportionment will be obtained from the half-yearly statements furnished to them by the managers of school districts.

5. Sums received by way of loan, and expenditure defrayed out of loans during the year, should not be included in the body of the return, but should be entered in the additional table at the foot of the return, which has been provided for that purpose.

6. The figures in the poor rate return relating to the transactions of the rural sanitary authority, are sometimes found to differ from the entries in that authority's return relating to the same transactions. The two returns shall be compared before transmission to the Board, so that any discrepancies between them may be detected and rectified.

7. Some misapprehension has prevailed in certain unions as to the manner in which receipts and expenditure in respect of pigs, farm and garden produce, &c., should be entered in the return. The return is only intended to be a statistical record of the sums actually received and expended by the Guardians during the year, and should not be prepared in the same manner as a profit and loss account. The actual amount expended by the Guardians in purchasing pigs, seeds, &c., for the farm and garden, should be accounted for, as far as possible, in columns 5 and 9, in proportion as the produce is consumed by the inmates or the officers; but the amount by which the estimated value of the produce exceeds its actual cost to the Guardians should not, when the produce is consumed by officers or inmates, be treated as expenditure in the return. Neither should any estimated value of the stock or farm produce raised, or any estimated increase in such value, or the estimated value of the stock or produce consumed in the workhouse, be entered in the return as a receipt. Any sums, however, which have been actually received by the Guardians in respect of the sale of any produce should be entered in column 3. Any information which does not appear in the return when made up in accordance with this instruction, and which is necessary in order to show the profit or loss made by the Guardians on these transactions, may be added by the way of note.

8. Sums expended by the Guardians in the purchase of wood, oakum, stone, &c., for the employment of paupers, should be entered in column 10. The sums actually received by the Guardians from the sale of any of these articles should be entered in column 3. Notes may be added in each case to show the profit or loss made by the Guardians.

9. The amount paid by the Guardians of a union in respect of the

relief of a person chargeable to their union, but resident in another union, should be entered in column 5 or column 6, according as the pauper has been receiving in-door or out-door relief. The amount received by the Guardians and the amount expended by them in respect of the relief of paupers chargeable to other unions, should also be included in the return, but the total of the sums so received and expended should be set forth in a note to the return. The cost of the funerals of in-door paupers should be entered in column 5, and the relief granted to a person who is not an inmate of the workhouse in respect of the expenses of a funeral should be entered in column 6; but the cost of funerals that do not come under either of these descriptions should be entered in column 10.

10. Expenses incurred by the Guardians in respect of children boarded out, whether within or beyond the union, should appear in column 6.

11. The cost of drugs supplied by the Guardians, should, if possible, be entered in column 5 or column 6, according as the drugs are dispensed to in-door or out-door paupers. If this cannot be done, the cost should be entered in column 10.

12. The cost of the clothing of paupers should be charged to in-maintenance or out-relief, as the case may be, care being taken that the amount is not entered in the return twice as expenditure, *e.g.*, first when the clothing is bought, and again when it is issued to the in-door or out-door poor.

13. The salaries, remuneration, and rations of all officers, assistants, and servants should be entered in column 9. "Remuneration" will include the extra medical and surgical fees paid to medical officers.

14. Column 10 should not include any expenditure which is not wholly connected with relief. It should, however, include the following expenditure, which has, in some cases, been entered in other columns in making up the return:—

(*a.*) Expenses of Guardians or committees of Guardians in visiting workhouses and schools under their charge when situate outside the union.

(*b.*) Rent of pay-rooms.

(*c.*) Maintenance of paupers in institutions, for deaf, dumb, and blind paupers, in hospitals and in certified schools.

15. The greater part of the expenditure of the Guardians for stationery, books, printing, advertisements, postage, &c., is probably incurred in connection with the relief of the poor, but a portion of it in some cases will have been incurred in connection with the transaction by the Guardians of that part of their business which is unconnected with the relief of the poor, and the expenditure should therefore be apportioned so far as possible; the estimated amount expended in connection with the relief of the poor being entered in column 10, and the amount estimated to have been expended in connection with the other business of the Guardians in column 23.

16. Separate sums paid out of the poor rates in respect of a cattle plague rate should be entered in column 12, which should also include payments made by the overseers to the borough rate in respect of sums required by the town council as a burial board or for the purpose of contributions by the town council to the school board or school attendance committee.

17. Sums paid by churchwardens and overseers in respect of repayment of principal and interest on account of loans raised for the erection of vestry rooms, &c., should be entered in column 23 as expenses unconnected with the relief of the poor.

18. Column 24, in addition to the ordinary costs of legal proceedings, should include expenditure for the following purposes:—

(*a.*) Proceedings before justices, including the expenses of constables in connection therewith.

(*b.*) Orders for removal of lunatics to asylums.

(*c.*) Orders for removal of paupers to their place of settlement.

(*d.*) Orders upon relatives of paupers for maintenance.

(*e.*) Prosecutions or convictions for desertion, disorderly conduct, &c.

19. It is intended that column 26 should contain, in addition to the salaries, poundage, and superannuation of parochial officers, all the other expenditure which cannot properly be wholly included in any of the preceding columns, that is to say, any expenditure which must be regarded as partly connected and partly unconnected with

relief. The following items, amongst others, should be entered in this column :—

(*a.*) The cost of the election of Guardians.

(*b.*) The audit stamp.

(*c.*) The rent of the board room, when rent is paid.

(*d.*) Expenses incurred in connection with the settlement and removal of the poor, except the legal expenses.

(*e.*) Emigration.

(*f.*) Subscriptions to hospitals.

(*g.*) Rewards paid for the apprehension of deserters.

(*h.*) Expenses of overseers, including the cost of their journeys to pay contributions to the treasurer of the union, and to attend the audit; and the cost of their books, printing, and stationery.

(*i.*) Expenses on account of precepts, and notices of special sessions for appeals against the poor rate, and the appointment of overseers.

[These instructions were sent with a circular letter dated the 1st October, 1885, to the Guardians of all unions other than those in the Metropolis, and similar instructions with slight variations were sent on the same day to Guardians of unions in the Metropolis].

CIRCULAR—APPEALS AGAINST DECISIONS OF DISTRICT AUDITORS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
18th May, 1885.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that, in dealing with appeals against disallowances and surcharges by the district auditors, they find that a large amount of correspondence is occasioned by the fact that the parties affected by the auditors' decisions are often not aware of the proper mode of appeal, or of the particulars which the appeal should contain. In consequence of the want of information upon these points, the appeals, when first received, are frequently defective, and as much correspondence is thereby rendered necessary, the Board's decisions are delayed.

The Board think it desirable, therefore, that the person in whose accounts or upon whom a disallowance or surcharge is made, or from whom a sum of money is certified to be due, should be supplied with instructions as to the mode of appeal, so that, if he be desirous of appealing, he may be enabled to do so in such a form as will enable the Board to readily deal with the case.

With this view the Board have caused to be prepared the two papers of which copies are enclosed (*a*). A supply will be forwarded to you, in order that when you make a disallowance or surcharge, or certify any money to be due, and an appeal is likely to be made to the Board, you may then and there hand to the person affected by your action, if he be present, a copy of the instructions applicable to his case. If the disallowance or surcharge or the certificate affects more than one person, and more than one of such persons be present,

(*a*) See *post*, pp. 978 & 981.

it will be sufficient if you hand a copy to one of them. If the person or persons affected be none of them present, then the paper may be handed to the person, if any, who attends on his or their behalf. In the case of a surcharge upon a member or members of a local authority, if he or they be not present, the copy may be given to the clerk or other officer of the authority attending the audit.

There are, however, many cases where the auditor has reason to believe that no appeal will be made to the Board, and in such cases the instructions need not be given.

The instructions headed "parish officers" apply to all parish officers whose accounts in respect of the rates mentioned in the paper are subject to audit by you.

As respects the other instructions, you will observe that some authorities (*e.g.*, joint hospital boards and port sanitary authorities), whose accounts may be subject to your audit, are not referred to. Instances of disallowance or surcharge in the accounts of authorities other than those named in these instructions are not numerous, and the Board have not thought it necessary to provide for such cases. Indeed, the instructions are intended to apply only to those cases in which disallowances, &c., most frequently occur.

The Board hope that the distribution of these instructions, by leading to the earlier making and decision of appeals, may be of some assistance to the auditors in the discharge of their duties.

I am, &c.,

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The District Auditor.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PARISH OFFICERS

As to the Mode of Appealing to the Local Government Board against Disallowances and Surcharges by a District Auditor.

(Dated April, 1885).

1. Parish officers from whom a district auditor certifies any money to be due, unless they appeal against the auditor's decision, are required by law to pay over the money certified within seven days from the date of the certificate, as hereinafter mentioned :—

Rates Levied by Overseers.

(*a.*) Money certified in the *poor rate* accounts must be paid to the *union treasurer*, except where an amount of less than £2 is certified to be due from overseers, in which case the money may be paid over with the balance to the succeeding overseers.

(*b.*) Money certified in the *separate sanitary rate* account must be paid to the *treasurer of the rural sanitary authority.*

(*c.*) Money certified in the *lighting rate* account to the *treasurer of the lighting inspectors.*

(*d.*) Money certified in the *separate burial rate* account to the *treasurer of the burial board.*

(*e.*) Money certified in the *separate school board rate* account to the *treasurer of the school board.*

(*f.*) Money certified in the *borough rate* account, *i.e.*, the account of the rate levied in a parish only partly included in a municipal borough to meet the precept of the town council, to the borough treasurer.

(*g*.) Money certified in the account relating to the *highway rate* levied in *South Wales*, to the treasurer of the highway board.

Rates Levied by Parish Highway Officers.

(*h*.) Money certified to be due from *surveyors of highways* must be paid over to the surveyors in office at the date when the payment is made.

(*i*.) Money certified to be due from *collectors* appointed by the surveyors must be paid over to the surveyors in office at the time of payment.

(*j*.) Money certified to be due from *waywardens* of highway parishes within the districts of highway boards, or from *collectors* appointed by such waywardens, must be paid to the treasurer of the highway board.

2. Any parish officers aggrieved by the auditor's decision may appeal to the Local Government Board, who are empowered to decide as to the lawfulness of the reasons stated by the auditor for his decision; and where they uphold the disallowance or surcharge, they may, upon payment of the cost (if any) incurred by the auditor in taking steps to enforce payment of the money certified, remit the disallowance or surcharge, if they consider that the subject-matter of it was incurred under such circumstances as make it fair and equitable that this course should be taken.

3. When parish officers desire to appeal, they must, unless the auditor has already entered his reasons in the book of account in which the disallowance or surcharge was made, apply to the auditor to enter his reasons in that book; and for this purpose the book should be submitted to the auditor.

4. When the auditor has entered his reasons, an exact copy of them and also a copy of the auditor's certificate of disallowance or surcharge, including his signature and the date of the entry, should be forwarded to the Board with the appeal.

5. The appeal should be by letter (on foolscap paper), addressed to the secretary of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, London,

and must be signed by the appellant in his own handwriting. Where two or more persons are mentioned in the auditor's certificate, the appeal should be signed by each of those desirous of appealing.

6. The appeal should contain a full statement of the facts which the appellant may desire to lay before the Board, and the grounds upon which the appeal is made should be explicitly set out. If there are any

(1.) Bills,
(2.) Vouchers, or
(3.) Other papers or documents

bearing upon the matter, they should be forwarded to the Board with the appeal.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
April, 1885.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

As to the Mode of Appealing to the Local Government Board against Disallowances and Surcharges by a District Auditor.

(Dated April, 1885).

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1. If a person affected by a district auditor's certificate of disallowance or surcharge, as the case may be, is aggrieved by the decision of the auditor, he may appeal against it to the Local Government Board.

2. The Board, upon appeal being made to them, are empowered to decide as to the lawfulness of the reasons stated by the auditor for the disallowance or surcharge, and where they uphold his decision, they may, upon payment of the costs (if any) incurred by the auditor in taking steps to enforce payment of the money certified, remit the disallowance or surcharge, if they consider that the subject-matter thereof was incurred under such circumstances as make it fair and equitable that this course should be taken.

3. If the person aggrieved decides to appeal, he must, unless the auditor has already entered his reasons in the book of account in which the disallowance or surcharge was made, apply to the auditor to enter his reasons in that book, and for this purpose the book should be submitted to the auditor.

4. When the auditor has entered his reasons, an exact copy of them and also a copy of the auditor's certificate, including his signature and the date of the certificate, should be forwarded to the Board with the appeal.

5. The appeal should be by letter (on foolscap paper), addressed to the secretary of the Local Government Board, Whitehall, London,

and must be signed by the appellant in his own handwriting. Where two or more persons are mentioned in the auditor's certificate, the appeal must be signed by each of those desirous of appealing.

6. The appeal should contain a full statement of the facts which the appellant may desire to lay before the Board; and the ground upon which the appeal is made should be explicitly set out. If there are any

(1.) Cheques,
(2.) Bills,
(3.) Vouchers, or
(4.) Other papers or documents

bearing upon the matter, they should be forwarded to the Board with the appeal; and where there are resolutions of the local authority with reference to the subject-matter of the expenditure, copies of the resolutions should also be sent.

7. Unless an appeal be made against the auditor's decision, the sum certified by him to be due must be paid over as follows:—

(*a.*) Money certified to be due from a member or an officer of an *Urban Sanitary Authority* must be paid within *fourteen days* to the treasurer of the authority.

(*b.*) Money certified to be due from a member or an officer of a

(1.) *Board of Guardians*, or
(2.) *Board of Management* for a school or asylum district, or
(3.) *Rural Sanitary Authority*, or
(4.) *School Board*, or
(5.) *Highway Board* or a *Board for repair of the highways* in a highway parish, or from a
(6.) *Manager of a school* under a school board,

must be paid over within *seven days* to the treasurer of the authority.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

Local Government Board, Whitehall,
April, 1885.

CIRCULAR TO GUARDIANS AS TO LEGISLATION IN 1885.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
22nd October, 1885.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the Guardians to the provisions of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 52), which was passed in the last session of Parliament.

It had been the practice in many unions and parishes for the relieving officer, when called upon under Section 67 or Section 68 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict., c. 97), to deal with an alleged lunatic, to take him to the workhouse, and for the master of the workhouse to admit him upon the order of the relieving officer, and detain him until such time as he could be brought before a justice or justices for examination pursuant to the requirements of that Act. In consequence, however, of the decision in the case of *Hicks* v. *Bedford and Others*, reported in the *Times* of the 4th and 7th of March, 1885, doubts arose as to the legality of this practice, and considerable inconvenience was occasioned, as in many cases, whilst it was necessary that the supposed lunatic should at once be placed under control, it was not possible immediately to bring him before a justice.

With the views of remedying this inconvenience, and of making provision for the temporary care and control of persons whose state of mind appears to render them unfit to be at large, the Act of last session was passed. Section 2 in effect provides that if the relieving officer, overseer, or constable, whose duty it is under Section 67 or

Section 68 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, to deal with such cases as are referred to in those sections, is satisfied that it is necessary for the public safety, or the welfare of an alleged lunatic, that, before the notice or information required by those sections to be given to, or laid before a justice, can be so given or laid, or the alleged lunatic can be brought before a justice, he should be placed under care or control, the relieving officer, overseer or constable may remove him to the workhouse of the union in which he is, and, unless there is no proper accommodation in the workhouse for the alleged lunatic, the master is to receive and relieve and detain him therein. A person so brought to the workhouse is not, however, to be detained therein for more than three days; and it will be the duty of the officer bringing him to the workhouse, before the expiration of the three days, to give the notice, or lay the information, or bring the alleged lunatic before a justice as required by the Act of 1853.

Section 3, sub-section 1, deals with a class of cases in a subsequent stage. It enables the justice or justices by whom an order might be made under Section 67 or Section 68 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, for the removal of a lunatic to an asylum, hospital, or licensed house, instead of doing so, to make an order for taking the lunatic to, and receiving him in, the workhouse of the union in which the lunatic is, provided that there is proper accommodation for the lunatic in the workhouse. The operation of such an order is limited to a period not exceeding 14 days from its date. After that period the lunatic can only be detained under the conditions mentioned in Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862 (25 and 26 Vict. c. 111), that is to say, where the medical officer of the workhouse certifies in writing that the lunatic is a proper person to be kept in a workhouse, and where the accommodation in the workhouse is sufficient for his reception.

It sometimes happens that an order made by a justice or justices for the removal of a lunatic to an asylum, &c., cannot be immediately executed by reason of the absence of accommodation for the lunatic in the asylum, or from some other cause. Sub-section 3 of Section 3 enables the justice or justices in such a case to order the detention of the lunatic in the workhouse until he can be removed

to the place selected, subject to the condition that the order shall not be deemed to authorize the detention of the lunatic in the workhouse for more than 14 days. An order either under sub-section 1 or under sub-section 3 may be made by any justice or justices having jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is.

The Board trust that these provisions will afford a remedy for the inconveniences which have been experienced in dealing with alleged lunatics.

It is to be observed that the Act is only applicable where there is proper accommodation in the workhouse for the lunatic proposed to be detained there. In order, therefore, that effect may be given to the statute, it will devolve on the Guardians to provide such accommodation as may be necessary for these cases, and to make such arrangements as will ensure that any lunatic detained in the workhouse, under the Act, shall receive proper care and attention whilst so detained.

The term "union" in the Act includes a parish for which there is a separate Board of Guardians.

I am directed also to advert to the Medical Relief Disqualification Removal Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 46), which was passed in the last session for removing from any person who has received for himself, or for any member of his family, any medical or surgical assistance, or any medicine, at the expense of the poor rate, the disqualification to which he was previously subject as regards voting in certain elections. The Board think it only necessary to point out that the disqualification of any such person for voting in an election of Guardians is not affected by the Act. It is expressly provided that nothing in Section 2, which deals with the question of disqualification, shall apply to the election of any Guardian of the poor, or of any body acting in the distribution of relief to the poor from the poor rate.

I am, &c.,

HUGH OWEN,

Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

CIRCULAR TO GUARDIANS AS TO AGED MARRIED COUPLES IN WORKHOUSES.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W.,
3rd November, 1885.

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that their attention has been drawn to complaints, in connection with the enforcement of the workhouse test by Boards of Guardians, that aged married couples on their admission to the workhouse are separated and required to live apart.

The Board, therefore, deem it desirable to bring under the special attention of the Guardians the statutory provisions with reference to the non-separation in the workhouse of husband and wife in certain cases.

The 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, s. 23, provides that "When any two "persons, being husband and wife, both of whom shall be above the "age of sixty years, shall be received into any workhouse, in pur- "suance of the provisions of the said recited Act" (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76), "or of this Act, or of any rule, order, or regulation of the "Commissioners appointed by authority of this Act, such two persons "shall not be compelled to live separate and apart from each other "in such workhouse."

The 39 & 40 Vict. c. 61, s. 10, provides as follows: "When any "two persons, being husband and wife, shall be admitted into any "workhouse, and either of them shall be infirm, sick, or disabled by "any injury, or above the age of sixty years, it shall be lawful for "the Guardians of the union or parish to which such workhouse "shall belong, to permit in their discretion, such husband and wife "to live together, and every such case shall be reported forthwith "to the Local Government Board."

I am, &c.,

To
The Clerk to the Guardians.

HUGH OWEN,
Secretary.

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